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A SKETCH

OF

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

AND SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS OF

The Town of Peterborough,

AND OF EACH TOWNSHIP IN THE

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

BY THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.



PETERBOROUGH, C. W.
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DEDICATION.

The following pages are respectfully dedicated to the Warden and Members of the County Council of Peterborough, by

THE AUTHOR.

Peterborough, January 2nd, 1867.

PREFACE.

The writer of the following pages has had in view the collection and preservation of reminiscences of the early days when the town and county of Peterborough were first settled. This portion of the task seemed incomplete, without a summary of leading events in town and county to the present time. He has endeavoured to approach the subject as impartially, and to record the facts as accurately as possible. The events of the earlier years were gathered from such of the first settlers as still survive, and although, as might be expected, slight discrepancies were sometimes found in the recollections of these different observers, these were only upon minor matters of trifling import; so that the general details may be relied on as correct. For the events of later years, and especially since 1845, printed and official documents have been to some extent available; but it is to be regretted that in none of our public offices has much attention been shewn to preserve and hand down to futurity, current and evanescent records of the time, which will, by and by, be of rare value and historic interest.

Whether the facts here recorded (most of them for the first time) were of sufficient interest and importance to justify their collection in permanent form; and whether the task has been accomplished in a proper and worthy manner, must be left to the public to decide; to whom it is now offered, to be judged upon its merits.

Peterborough, January 2nd, 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Author of this little work herewith returns his best thanks and grateful acknowledgements to the numerous persons, both in town and county, who have kindly and gratuitously assisted him, by contributions of facts and incidents, oral, written, or printed, on which the following pages are chiefly based, and without which he would have been unable to accomplish his task.

The very enumeration of the names of the persons to whom he is thus under obligation, would be a formidable task; and he begs of them, one and all, to accept this general acknowledgement of his gratitude for the services they have so cheerfully and promptly rendered.

Peterborough, January 2nd, 1867.

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CHAPTER I.

A PIONEER CHAPTER.

Prior to the year 1818, that portion of Canada now known as the flourishing County of Peterborough, was covered by an unbroken forest, in which the settler's axe had never echoed, and where, save the homeless Indian or the adventurous hunter, the foot of man had scarcely penetrated.

In that year, a small body of emigrants sailed from England, some of whom, braving the perils of the bush, found their way into the township of Smith, then but recently surveyed. This was in the Autumn of 1818; the pioneers finding an inlet by way of Rice Lake and the Otonabee river, for as yet, and for long after, there was no semblance of a road through the wooded wilderness stretching away between the frontier settlements and their new home.

The merit of the first settlement in the county belongs to the township

of Smith, and in connection with that township, in a future page, will be found the names of those brave men, and such account as we have been able to gather, of the incidents, difficulties and privations attending their early settlement in the bush.

In May 1819, a party of gentlemen from "the front" came up the Otonabee in a skiff, for the purpose of selecting a mill site, and otherwise "prospecting" in the new townships. These were Charles Fothergill, Esq., at one time M. P. P. for Durham, Thomas Ward, Esq., of Port Hope, Clerk of the Peace for the District, John Farrelly, Surveyor, Adam Scott, Millwright, and Barnabas Bletcher. Mr. John Edmison, now of Smith, then an intending settler, who had already drawn a lot of land at hazard, accompanied them.

They landed just above Spaulding's bay, at a spot which was afterwards a steamboat landing, and near the site in after years of the steam saw mill of Messrs. Shaw and Fortune, the chimney of which alone is now standing. Scott here discharged his gun, and then by means of the flint of the lock a fire was kindled, the party assisting in gathering wood for the purpose. After a lunch, which sufficed for supper, they lay down around the fire, beneath the spreading branches of the trees and slept.

Next morning Edmison and Ward started for Mud Lake, following the blaze on the trees along the communication line, and sharing the meals of some of the settlers of the previous year. Ward was the owner of the land comprising the site of the present village of Bridgenorth; and having accomplished their object, they returned to the scene of their open air encampment. Here the other prospecting party were found in good spirits, and discussing the project for a future mill. By damming up the creek which still traverses the site of the Town, and conveying the water along a short excavation to the steep bank of the Otonabee river, an eligible mill-site would be obtained, and at a trifling cost compared with the expense of attempting to control the rapidly descending waters of the Otonabee, at any point in the neighborhood.

Well pleased with the results of this exploration visit, the party passed down the river, and across Rice Lake on the same evening. The little piece of engineering thus projected was successfully carried out, and in about two years Mr. Adam Scott had a small saw and grist mill in operation under one roof. The same water privilege is still in use, though turned to much better account in the large frame mill in active operation on the corner of King and Water streets.

Further reference will be made to this first mill, which, though necessarily a small structure, and the machinery imperfect, was nevertheless a great boon to the early settlers.

A reference to the first settlers in their several localities will be made as our task progresses. A cursory allusion to the settlement in Smith seemed necessary here, in order to preserve in the reader's mind the relative date of events which occurred prior to the survey or settlement of the Town, or the advent of the Immigration of 1825, to which we now address ourselves.

CHAPTER II.

THE IMMIGRATION OF 1825.

Not only was the Town of Peterborough without a single inhabitant in the Spring of 1825, save Mr. Scott, the proprietor of the mill and a workman or two who assisted him, but the settlers in the adjoining townships were few, and their prospects far from encouraging. Two families only were settled in Douro, those of Robert Reid, Esq., and the Honble Thos. Alex. Stewart, afterwards a life member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Besides the little colony in Smith already referred to, a few adventurous settlers had found their way into Otonabee, Asphodel, Monaghan and Emily, but very little land had been brought into cultivation. The country languished and many even of the best settlers felt despondent as to the prospects of the future.*

Up till this period the entire number of settlers occupying the townships north of Rice Lake did not exceed five hundred.† During the autumn of that year a large accession was made to their numbers by an Emigration on an extensive scale chiefly from the south of Ireland, conducted by the Honble Peter Robinson, under the auspices of the British government, which greatly conduced to the speedy settlement and improvement of the country.‡ Four hundred and fifteen families availed themselves of the advantages thus afforded them, comprising in all 2,024 souls.||

*Capt. Rubidge's Evidence before the Committee of the Brit. Par,—1847. Question 2653.

†Capt. Rubidge's evidence before the Imperial Emigration Committee in 1847, as quoted in a pamphlet "Ireland and Canada," by Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G. C. H. Page 41.

‡Capt, Rubidge's evidence 1847. Question 2,665.

|| Horton's "Ireland and Canada." Page 34.

The ships laden with the emigrants sailed from Cork in May, 1825, and after a very speedy passage, in only one case exceeding 31 days, arrived at Quebec, from whence they were immediately forwarded to Kingston. Here they remained for nearly two weeks, mostly in tents, and owing to the intense heat of the season many of them suffering from fever and ague. Mr. Robinson in the meantime had sailed from Liverpool to New York, and proceeded from thence to Toronto by way of Niagara.* We mention this as illustrating the round about manner of reaching the capital of Canada from Great Britain in those days, compared with the direct routes and expedition of the present time.

Having procured from the Surveyor General such information as he could, in reference to the lands he was about to settle, he proceeded to Cobourg and thence to Peterborough, or "Scott's plains" as it was then called, and spent six days in exploring the townships, aided by Mr., afterwards Colonel, McDonell, whom he describes as "an intelligent and respectable young man well acquainted with the country." In the minutes of his evidence taken before the Emigration Committee in London in 1827,† we find the following narrative of subsequent events:—"On the 11th August," said Mr. Robinson, "I embarked five hundred on board of a steam-boat, and landed them the next day at Cobourg on Lake Ontario, a distance of one hundred miles; the remainder of the settlers were brought up in the same manner, the boat making a trip each week. Our route from Cobourg to Smith, at the head of the Otonabee River, lay through a country as yet very thinly inhabited; the road leading from Lake Ontario to the Rice Lake (12 miles) hardly passable, and the Otonabee River in many places very rapid, and the water much lower than it had been known for many years. The first thing I did was to repair the road, so that loaded waggons might pass; and in this work I received every assistance from the magistrates of the District, who gave me fifty pounds from the District funds; and this sum, together with the labor of our people, enabled me to improve the road in ten days so much that our provisions and baggage could be sent across with ease, and three large boats were transported on wheels from Lake Ontario to the Rice Lake. The Otonabee River is navigable for twenty-five miles, although in many places it is very rapid, and at this season there was not water enough to float a boat of the ordinary construction over some of the shoals. To remedy this difficulty,

* Mr. Robinson's evidence before Select Committee of the Imperial Parliament. Third Report 1827. Page 346.

† Third Report of Select Committee, 1827. Page 346.

I had a boat built of such dimensions as I thought might best answer to ascend the rapids, and had her completed in eight days. So much depended upon the success of this experiment that I felt great anxiety until the trial was made; and I cannot express the happiness I felt at finding that nothing could more fully have answered our purposes, and this boat, sixty feet in length and eight feet wide, carrying an immense burthen, could be more easily worked up the stream, than one of half the size carrying comparatively nothing. Now that I had opened the way to the depot at the head of the river, there was no other difficulty to surmount than that which arose from the prevailing sickness, the fever and ague, which at this time was as common among the old settlers as ourselves. The first party I ascended the river with consisted of twenty men of the country. hired as axe-men, and thirty of the healthiest of the settlers; not one of these men escaped the ague and fever, and two died."

The boat alluded to was flat bottomed, and was propelled by several oars at each side. It would carry between twenty and thirty persons with a large amount of luggage, and, with hard work, the distance from Gore's landing to "Scott's plains" could be made in a day. The landing place was that before mentioned, just above Spaulding's Bay, and at the spot afterwards used as a steamboat landing.

Immediately on arriving here with their slender store of worldly goods, the immigrants set about constructing rude huts or wigwams, composed of slabs, bark, or the branches of trees, and sods, to shelter them from the weather during the interval which must elapse before they could be located upon their lands in the neighboring Townships. As one boat load after another was discharged upon the landing, and the crowd of immigrants increased, the "plains" began to present a lively and animated appearance. The temporary huts were dotted here and there in groups, or singly, as the attraction of acquaintance or the facilities of shelter offered, while the bustle consequent upon landing and the details of perfecting the arrangements, and above all, the novelty of the present, and the uncertainty of the future, must have deeply impressed the minds of the more thoughtful and observing as they gazed upon the scene.

The buildings erected by Mr. Robinson on his arrival, to serve as a residence for himself, his clerks and servants, as well as those used as storehouses and offices, will be referred to hereafter, and described, both as to their appearance and location, in the chapter treating more especially of the early settlement of the Town of Peterborough.

Among those who assisted Mr. Robinson in dispensing the Government rations was Wesley Ritchie and Captain John Armstrong, who subsequently settled in Douro. These rations consisted of one pound of pork and one pound of flour for each person over 14 years of age, half a pound of these to children between five and 11 years. A pound of meat and flour was also allowed to every four children under five years of age,—a description of food to which they were unaccustomed, which more than supplied their wants, and the surplus of which was not unfrequently exchanged for whiskey or other less injurious commodities. These rations were continued for a period of 18 months,* the chief portion of the provisions having to be brought in from Cobourg and elsewhere along the frontier.

The task of locating the emigrants, Mr. Robinson speaks of as "by far the most troublesome and laborious part of the service." In this he was ably assisted by Mr. Alexander McDonell, (subsequently Colonel of Militia) Mr. John Smith, and by Capt. Rubidge, R. N., who in 1819 had settled in Otonabee, nine miles south of Peterboro'. The latter gave his services gratuitously, and rendered efficient aid in locating the immigrants in Otonabee, and subsequently conducted two later immigrations on a smaller scale, to which reference will be made hereafter.

The plan adopted was to send out the immigrants in groups, accompanied by one or more guides, to examine the land and choose their locations. One hundred acres of land was allotted to each family of five persons, and a lot having been chosen was set down in the name of the head of the family. In some instances, even the sons, if they were grown up and of a certain age, received 100 acres of land also.† Contracts were then let by Mr. Robinson, to former settlers and others to erect a shanty upon each lot, at an average cost of $10 each‡; roads were hastily cut through the forest, and a few oxen and horse teams purchased by Mr. Robinson to transport the immigrants and their luggage to their new homes. The greater number of oxen and horse teams engaged in this work, however, belonged to old settlers south of Rice Lake, hired for this purpose, and brought up through the bush in the best way they could. A great deal of expense and inconvenience might have been spared, as Capt. Rubidge pointed out in his evidence before the select committee of the British Parliament in 1847, had roads been previously cut, and houses of accommodation provided at

*Capt. Rubidge's evidence before the Imperial Emigration Committee, 1847. Question 2675.
†Ibid. Question 2672.
‡Capt. Rubidge—Report of select committee, 1847. Page 233.

several points. But all these requirements had to be provided simultaneously, and at a time when provisions were unusually dear.

With the exception of a few families who remained in Peterborough, (or rather on "Scott's plains," as it was still called) during the winter, the entire number of immigrants were located on their lands during the Autumn of 1825. Each family was then supplied with a cow, an axe, an auger, a handsaw, a hammer, 100 nails, 2 gimlets, 3 hoes, 1 kettle, 1 frying pan, 1 iron pot, 5 bushels of seed potatoes, and 8 quarts of Indian Corn.

But though these poor immigrants were thus provided for in a manner which would now be considered more than sufficient for their necessities, they had still difficulties and discouragements enough to overcome. Fifteen of their number had died during the passage to Quebec, and eighty-seven more after their arrival in Canada, up to March, 1826. That scourge of the early settler, fever and ague, assailed them almost from the moment they arrived in the country, and many strong hearts were unnerved, and vigorous forms prostrated, by it during the first few seasons. Scarcely a family escaped, and sometimes the entire household shook for months, till they were hardly able to hand each other a drink of water. Eleven funerals from the immigrants took place in Kingston in a single day, where dysentery was combined with fever, and a number of families were detained at Cobourg from the same cause, till nearly every family had to mourn its dead. In the remoter settlements, where medical aid could not be procured, the most loathsome draughts were used, in order, if possible, to mitigate the disease, but as clearances were made, and dampness eliminated from the soil, its effects diminished, till of late years, except in localities peculiarly favorable for its production, it is comparatively rare.

The total number of these immigrants and their families is shewn as follows*:—

Embarked at Cork in May, 1825	2,024
Joined in Canada	12
Born do. up to March 15, 1826	33
Total	2,069

A surgeon of the Royal Navy was on board of each ship, and accompanied the immigrants to their destination. Among these were the late Dr. Connin, Dr. Reade, and others whose names we have not learned.

*Appendix to Report of Select Committee of British Parliament, 1827. P. 293.

The following tabular statement compiled from official sources, will be found interesting:—

	Men.	Wom'n	Child'n	Total.
Located in Newcastle District.....	621	512	745	1878
do Bathurst.....	15	15	25	55
do with friends at Quebec.....	2	.....	.....	2
do do Montreal.....	8	6	12	26
do do Kingston.....	2	.....	.....	2
Absent without leave, supposed gone to U.S.	1	1	2	4
Died on passage to Canada.....	2	2	11	15
Died since arrival in Canada.....	29	12	46	87
	680	548	841	2069

The immigrants were, not unnaturally, regarded at first with coldness and distrust by the previous settlers, and it has been said of them that, while their rations lasted, they contented themselves in idleness and sloth, and only put forth the exertions necessary to persons commencing life in a new country, when compelled to do so by the cutting off of their supplies. But the falsity of this calumny is sufficiently shewn by the official returns of the products of their first year's labor; the facts of which were collected by Mr. Robinson, and their correctness vouched for by him to the Emigration Committee before referred to. These are shewn to be as follows:—

SUMMARY OF FIRST YEAR'S PRODUCE, RAISED BY THE IMMIGRANTS.*

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Locations.	No. of Acres cleared	PRODUCE RAISED THIS YEAR.				Maple Sugar.	PURCHASED BY THEMSELVES.		
			Potatoes Bushels.	Turnips. Bushels.	Ind.Corn Bushels.	Bushels Wheat sown.		Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.
Douro.....	60	245½	8251	4175	1777	80¾	1159	11	18	22
Smith.....	34	113¼	4800	1550	637	40¾	889	6	7	21
Otonabee.....	51	186	10500	4250	1395	38	1419	4	13	11
Emily.....	142	351½	22200	7700	3442	44½	2880	6	10	47
Ennismore....	67	195	8900	3000	1042½	44½	1330	4	9	10
Asphodel.....	36	173	9150	2850	1733	86	1345	2	8	32

*Third Report of the Emigration Committee, British Parliament, 1827. Page 431.

The early industry of the immigrant settlers will further appear from the following :—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRODUCE OF THE LABOR OF THE IMMIGRANTS OF 1825, ON THE 24TH NOVEMBER, 1826.

1386½ acres of Land cleared and fenced at £4 per acre	£5,548		
67,799 bushels of Potatoes, at 1s.	£3,389	19	0
25,623 bushels of Turnips, at 6d.	640	11	6
10,438 bushels of Indian Corn, at 2s. 6d.	1,395	16	3
363½ acres of Wheat, sown in the autumn of 1826, at £2 per acre,	828	0	0
9,067 lbs. of Maple Sugar, at 4d.	151	2	4
40 Oxen, purchased by their labour, at £7 each	280	0	0
80 Cows, ditto, ditto, at £4 10s. each	360	0	0
166 Hogs, ditto, ditto, at 15s. each	124	10	0
Total, Halifax Currency	£12,524	19	0

An attack was made upon the loyalty and patriotism of the immigrants in the *Colonial Advocate*, of December 8th, 1826, a newspaper then published at York (Toronto) by the late William Lyon Mackenzie, which furnished the occasion not only for a triumphant vindication of their character in this respect, but also for the most ample assurances of their general good character and amiable deportment. The following was the paragraph which appeared in the *Advocate* :—

"MR. ROBINSON'S IRISH SETTLERS.—We have information which may be depended upon, stating that these people have an ardent desire to go to the United States, and that they frequently desert. No less than thirty of them decamped lately in one night.

To how much more useful a purpose might £30,000 have been expended than in recruiting in Ireland for the United States soldiers by Canadian Councillors!"

Prompt and satisfactory denials of the truth of this slander were at once published, and are still to be found in the printed documents relating to this emigration. Two of these were immediately forwarded to the *Weekly Register*, a London Journal, for insertion, the first by Thomas T. Orton, Esq., of the "Land Register Office," Port Hope, and the second by James Fitzgibbon, Esq., of York. In the communication of the latter the following paragraph occurs :—

"When it is considered that some of these settlers are mechanics, and

all of them utter strangers to the forests of America, that the men and women could find employment and good wages every where between the settlement and New York City, it is only to be wondered at, that many of them have not spread themselves over these Provinces and the neighboring States. This, however, they have not done, nor have I learned (during a recent visit to them) that they have done any other act since their arrival amongst us, for which I or any other countryman of their's need blush."*

LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS A. STEWART, M. L. C., OF DOURO.

The following is a copy of a published letter† to the Rev. James Crowley, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, from the Hon. Thomas Alexander Stewart, who is described as "a very respectable gentleman, and a magistrate, residing in the midst of the Irish Immigrants":—

To the Rev. Mr. Crowley:

DOURO, January 20th, 1826.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to transmit the following statement. Some days ago I perused a paragraph in the *Colonial Advocate* relating to Mr. Robinson's Immigrants, stating that thirty had left this in one night and gone to the United States, and that the rest were inclined to go also. This I conceive to be entirely false and without foundation. I am here living in the very midst of them; from twenty to thirty pass my door almost every day. I visit the camp every week, and at all times I take an opportunity of conversing with them on their affairs. I have always found them satisfied and happy. Some of them have told me with tears in their eyes that they never knew what happiness was until now. In general they are making great exertions in clearing land, and the exertions have astonished many of the old settlers. I conceive that this is in general owing to the great care Mr. Robinson has shown in regard to their complaints, and studying their wants. *Not one complaint has there been against them by any of the old settlers*, and it is the general opinion that where so large a body of people are brought together *none could conduct themselves better*. When we heard of their coming among us we did not like the idea, and immediately began to think it necessary to put bolts and bars on our doors and windows; all these fears have vanished. These fears I must acknowledge were in consequence of stories that were circulated before their arrival in this part, which have all turned out to be

* Appendix to Report of Select Committee, Brit. Par., 1826. Page 286.

† Ibid. Page 287.

equally false with those of the *Colonial Advocate*. Mr. Robinson has also been particularly fortunate in his choice in the Medical Department, as the care, humanity and great attention shewn by Dr. Reade could not be exceeded. I could say much more but the fact will speak for itself."

(Signed,) THOMAS ALEX. STEWART.

We cannot conclude this cursory sketch of the chief incidents connected with the location of the immigrants of 1825, without at the same time placing on record the zeal and ability with which the Hon. Peter Robinson conducted the immigration with which he was entrusted, and the uniform kindness and attention to the wants and necessities of the families under his charge. That he was respected and beloved by those towards whom he had a difficult and trying duty to perform, is prominently shown not only by their public expressions at the time, but also by the grateful recollections they still cherish, and the reminiscences they still repeat, embodying similar sentiments. So impressed were the Emigration committee of the British Parliament with Mr. Robinson's success that they "expressed their sense of the zeal, ability and discretion" with which he effected the location of the two bodies of Emigrants in 1823 and 1825,* the former having been directed towards the Bathurst, and the latter to the Newcastle District. But we are not without other witnesses to the truth of this statement. About the year 1830, Mr. John Richards was sent out by the British Government as a commissioner "to enquire into the circumstances of the Emigrants who went out in 1823 and 1825," and in a letter to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., dated London, March 1st, 1831, among other things he states: "I was two or three days at Peterborough, during which time, perhaps, thirty or forty settlers, and some with their families, came in to see Mr. Robinson, and the manner in which they met him was quite affecting; it was more to bless him as a benefactor than to receive him as a visitor."†

The statement thus made was confirmed by Captain Rubidge, R. N., in evidence offered in 1838, in reply to questions propounded by Sir R. W. Horton. Such testimony, from such a source, must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Robinson, to his brother Sir John B. Robinson, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada, as well as to his numerous friends both in England and Canada.

* Sir R. W. Horton's "Ireland and Canada." London, 1839. Page 36.

† Sir R. W. Horton's "Ireland and Canada," page 22.

The difficulties of the immigrants when once located on their lands were common to those of other settlers in the bush, and these will be referred to hereafter in the proper place. But there are doubtless many other incidents and reminiscences specially relating to the immigration, which, at this remote period of writing, and in the absence of personal knowledge on the part of the writer, or of documentary evidence set down by others at the time, cannot now be recalled.

It was remarked by Capt. Rubidge in 1847, in his evidence already referred to, and the statement is fully borne out by subsequent observation, that the immigrants improved most rapidly, and were more prosperous in townships in which they were intermingled with English and Scotch settlers, (as in Otonabee for instance) than in others almost exclusively occupied by themselves.*

Whatever opinions may now be entertained as to the relative advantages, ultimately, to a section of country settled by immigrants to whom free grants of land are necessarily accorded, compared with other portions where a certain amount of capital is possessed, and the lands are purchased by the intending settler, there can be no doubt but that the immigration of 1825 to the Newcastle District, gave a great impetus to the settlement of this county, and laid the foundation of that material progress and prosperity of which we are now so justly proud. In confirmation of this statement, if such be necessary, we refer again to the evidence of Capt. Rubidge before the Committee of the British Parliament. In reply to the question, "In what way did the Emigration of 1825, under the superintendence of the Hon. Peter Robinson, affect your township, (Otonabee) as well as others on the North side of Rice Lake?"—Capt. Rubidge replied:—

"We all felt highly indebted to the British Government, who, by planting these Emigrants amongst us, encouraged us to cast aside our despondency, and ensured to us brighter prospects. Upwards of 2000 souls were added to our population; an excellent Mill was built at the expense of the Government, since bought by private individuals; leading roads were cut out in all directions and a steamboat in operation. Where at that time one old house stood, the Town of Peterborough grew up as if by magic, and it now (1838) contains two churches, two meeting houses, probably 150 houses, and 900 inhabitants. Speculators flocked to the

* Minutes of Evidence before the Select Committee, &c., 1847. Ques. 2680.

neighboring townships in all directions, mills were built—stores opened—and life, bustle and civilization went on with spirit. Had it not been for this fortuitous accession of population we must have dragged on a lethargic existence with doubtful prospects of improvement."*

CHAPTER III.

THE TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH.

A reserve was made in the survey of the township of North Monaghan in 1818, for the site of the future town of Peterborough; but it was not until 1825 that the Town plot was laid out by actual survey, by Richard Birdsall, Esq., Surveyor, under the direction of the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham, to whom this task, together with the survey of some of the neighboring townships had been assigned. At that time, the future importance of the place was no doubt dimly foreshadowed in the minds of a few far-seeing men; but the prospect of a town ever being built, or indeed anything more than a mill, and perhaps a store, in what seemed so remote a situation, was regarded as incredible, and was scarcely seriously entertained among the settlers in the adjoining wilderness.

In the Spring of 1825, the site of the Town was still in a state of nature. The ground west of the creek was densely wooded with a heavy growth of pine, interspersed with beech and maple; while between that stream and the Otonabee river, the character of the soil was that known as "plains," and the trees were of stunted oak and scrubby pine, interspersed with smaller brush-wood and occasional grassy spots, some of which bore traces of the Indian's camp or the hunter's solitary fire.

As seen now, the site of the town is generally level, with occasional undulations. Such could hardly be said of it at the time of which we write. There were then elevations and depressions more or less strongly marked, which the tastes or the necessities of an active and progressive settlement have filled up or laid low. The swampy margins of the creek before referred to, have been filled up, and that useful stream restrained in great part within its proper channel. The lot forming the south-east corner of

* Sir R. W. Horton's "Ireland and Canada," London, 1839. Page 41.

George and Hunter streets was low and wet, and here, at certain seasons, water collected, forming a stagnant pool. Over most of the ground east of the creek huckleberries flourished, and grew with especial luxuriance amid the stunted trees and shrubbery which covered the beautiful hill now adorned by the county buildings. The wild flowers peculiar to a plainy soil were not wanting here, and lent their gorgeous hues to decorate the scene; but fruit and flower were speedily crushed out by the iron heel of Civilization, which, while it marred the wild richness of nature, furnished a new mart for the products of industry and a new emporium for the wealth and enterprise of man.

During the four or five years preceding 1825, the little mill erected by Mr. Adam Scott on the bank of the Otonabee, (corner of King and Water streets,) had been in operation. It was a frame structure of about 18 by 24 feet, and shook under the vibration of the machinery. Within this small space was fitted up a run of very common mill stones, and a single upright saw. Without wishing to disparage the enterprise which established this poor apology for a mill, in the heart of the wilderness, it must still be confessed, that neither in gristing nor sawing, was it adequate to supply even the limited requirements of the few early settlers of that period. In addition to this defective mill, an equally impotent distillery was carried on in a small house in the vicinity. In the absence of a metallic "worm" the vapor was passed through a long wooden tube, cooled by the application of water, and thus condensed, the aqueous spirit oozed from the further extremity. No means of rectification were available, and the whiskey thus produced contained the empyreumatic oil and other impurities, which, as well as the disagreeable flavor these occasion, the whiskey drinker of that day had to endure as best he could. But though lacking in some of the higher qualities (?) which even the "tangle-leg" whiskey of the present day possesses, it was quite adequate for the chief purpose intended, and would intoxicate as surely, as the most elaborate product of improved machinery and modern skill.

The little mill continued to do such gristing and sawing as it could, up till the year 1834, when it was improved, and a brewery and distillery added and carried on by Messrs. Hamilton & Fortye, until the year 1835, when the whole was burnt down, and the present structure erected. The distillery above referred to went out of existence in 1827, but Mr. Scott's dwelling house still remains,—now the oldest building in Peterborough. It is a low, square, cottage-roofed, frame building, close

to the edge of Water Street, on the western side, and about midway between the market square and "Parnell's mill." The right of way for the extension of the railway track, now in process of construction, impinges upon one corner of the old house, and it will doubtless soon be demolished to make way for this great agent of modern civilization.

Scott's mill was for many years a land-mark to the immigrant and the visitor to the new settlements; and until 1827, Peterborough had no other name than "Scott's plains." Its present designation was then chosen, as a merited compliment to the Hon. Peter Robinson, to whose successful labors in promoting immigration the country felt itself so much indebted.

The first houses, next to those of Mr. Scott, were erected at the time of the immigration of 1825; and a cursory reference to these, we trust, will not prove uninteresting. We will commence with those erected by Mr. Robinson for the purposes of the immigration, as being among the first in point of time as well as of importance.

These were all built of logs, with square gables and shingled roofs. Four of them stood in a row on the south eastern portion of the market square, fronting upon Water Street. The largest of the four, which was also the most northern, occupied very nearly the site of the front portion of the present market house. Its size was about 18 by 20 feet, while the others were somewhat smaller. This one was used as a residence for Dr. Reade, surgeon to the immigrants, and as a temporary church, in which mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Crowley. The two central were used as storehouses for the provisions for the immigrants, and probably for other purposes. The one nearest the south was Mr. Robinson's general office, where accounts were kept and business transacted by himself and his chief clerk, Mr. Richard Thornhill. The fifth and largest of these buildings was long known as the "government house," and as being the residence of Mr. Robinson, Col. McDonell, and Mr. John Smith, surveyor, who assisted in locating the immigrants, and for a brief time the resting-place of Vice-Royalty itself; and is worthy of a fuller description. Like the others, it was built of logs, was forty feet long by about twenty feet wide. It stood on the eastern side of the lot now occupied by the Bank of Montreal, (S. E. corner of Simcoe and Water Streets,) about thirty feet from the former and forty from the latter, very near the southern end of the brick stable now belonging to those premises. It fronted towards the south, with a door near the centre of the building, partly concealed by a wooden

porch in front. There were two windows in the front, and three in the rear. The interior was divided into three rooms, of nearly equal size, by two partitions of logs, erected with the walls. Into the middle of these the front door opened, and here was the chief reception room, from which doors opened into the other apartments on either hand. The western room was devoted to the purposes of the kitchen, while Mr. Robinson slept in the eastern apartment, which also contained sundry books, papers and maps. The logs, both of walls and partitions, were hewed to a level surface in the interior, and the interstices, both within and without, carefully secured with "chinks" and mortar. A considerable portion of ground, extending across and north of Simcoe Street, was fenced in as a garden, while some small out-houses occupied a position nearer the bank of the river. Such were the modest structures erected by Mr. Robinson; which were very well adapted to the purposes intended. Should any of our fastidious readers profess to sneer at their homeliness, as presented in the picture we have drawn, we can assure them that at the time of their erection, and for at least several years later, they were regarded as first-class houses, and models of taste and perfection in the youthful town.

The few immigrants, who, with their families, remained on "the plains" during the winters of 1825-6, constructed such humble dwellings as they could, and several of them plied such trades or other avocations as their previous habits enabled them to do. One John Boates started a rude tavern on the south side of the market square, and adjoining it on the east side a log house was erected, in which lived Capt. Armstrong, who was engaged by Mr. Robinson, along with Wesley Ritchie, in dispensing rations to the immigrants. A John Sullivan, long dead, got a log house put up on the south-west corner of George and Charlotte Streets, (south corner from Waddel's saddlery,) and kept tavern there. William Oakley, an immigrant, started a bakery. After the houses mentioned, the next was a house on the south side of King Street, where Mr. Timothy O'Connor lived. James Hurley built another east of O'Connor's in the winter of 1826.

A small store was opened by a Mr. Stewart in 1825, in a little log house, immediately opposite the south side of the market square, and a little way from the corner of Charlotte and Water Streets. Mr. Stewart's ideas of a small credit business were not such as usually prevail in mercantile life. Many of his customers were unknown to him by name, and instead of making the usual enquiry in such a case, he not unfrequently trusted to

the accidents of the future to acquire that necessary information. Such entries as "a bar of soap, to the woman with the red cloak;" and others equally indefinite, were consequently not unusual in his day book. A business conducted on such principles could not long be successful; and his little stock was ere long merged in a larger one brought in by George Grey Bethune, Esq., of Cobourg, and sold for him under the management at first of Mr. Green McDonnell, and afterwards of Mr. Thomas Valentine Tupper, who afterwards conducted a store for himself on Simcoe Street, just east of the creek. The third store was opened by Mr. John Brown, of Port Hope, on the corner of Simcoe and Water Streets, subsequently occupied by Messrs. Nicholls & Hall, and now by Mr. Robert Patterson, as a boot and shoe store. The old frame has, however, been raised, a new foundation added, and its condition and appearance otherwise improved. Mr. Brown's store was opened in 1827, and contained a stock of goods which, for the locality, was very creditable. Our informants differ as to the value of the stock, which, for a few years, probably did not exceed $900 to $1000. This business was managed for Mr. Brown by John R. Benson, Esq., still a well-known citizen.

Meanwhile other buildings were in process of erection. Cotter Lane, a shoemaker, and an immigrant, built a frame house on Charlotte Street. James Bailey, a North-of-Ireland-man, and not an immigrant, built a house on the south-west corner of George and Hunter Streets, afterwards the site of Fisher's hotel and now of Mitchell's saloon. Bailey kept tavern here in 1826. At this early period in the history of the town, property was of course cheap, and real estate comparatively valueless. During the first year or two, Mr. Robinson had the disposal of town lots for the Government, the upset price being $30 for a lot of half an acre. In some instances, these were given away, in lieu of services rendered, and these, as well as some of those of which the fee-simple was purchased, exchanged hands for the most trifling sums. The now very valuable south-east corner lot of George and Hunter streets, (at present occupied by the store of Messrs. McKellar & Cameron) and which has been before spoken of as low and wet, was offered to Robert Reid, Esq., of Douro, as a gift, but declined, from its being regarded as worthless. In 1826 it was purchased for a fanning mill, by Mr. Thomas Harper, who subsequently lived on it, and manufactured those useful implements in the rear of the premises.

Alexander Henry, a cooper, built a frame house on Simcoe Street, near George Street, in 1827, on the site where the "Farmer's Inn" was after-

wards erected and still stands. In the same year, James T. Henthorn, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, bought from one Falvey, an immigrant, the north-east corner of George and Hunter Streets, where he built a small house, afterwards converted into an hotel. Henthorn's fine block is now too well known to need any further reference. Like many other improved portions of the town, it passed through successive stages, and the earlier wooden buildings were more than once swept away by destructive fires, ere the present buildings adorned the spot. In 1827, too, Mr. George Buck built a frame house on the south side of Charlotte Street, where the English poplars till recently flourished, and nearly opposite the "Globe" tavern on that street.

The first school-house, a log building, with shingled roof, was erected in 1826-7, on the ground in the rear of the present Union School building. The Rev. Samuel Armour, first Episcopal clergyman in Peterborough, conducted this school, in which the higher as well as the lower branches of education were successfully taught. This was the foundation of our excellent grammar school, which ere long received an annual grant of $400 from the Government towards its support.

At a period a little later, and about the year 1828, Mr. John Crawford, of Port Hope, put up a little frame house, north of Louis McGregor's "American Hotel," on George Street, which, soon after its completion, was drawn down by the settler's oxen, and located on the north-east corner of George and Simcoe Streets, now occupied by Mr. Robert Walton's stove and saddler's shop. This valuable corner lot was already purchased from Richard Birdsall, Esq., by John Graves, an American, and a wheelwright, for $30, to be paid in waggon and cart-wheels. Graves failed to fulfil his share of the contract; Crawford insisted on holding possession, and hence arose the first law-suit of the infant settlement.

We might mention, in connection with this part of our subject, that several of our now leading and wealthy citizens, commenced business, of one kind or another, about this time, in very humble occupations, or as assistants to others in business of very limited extent. That from a small beginning, they have risen to wealth and position is creditable, not only to themselves, but to the country, which furnishes examples of such substantial rewards for the industrious and the deserving.

CHAPTER IV.

A GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

In the preceding pages we have narrated events slightly in advance of their chronological order, so as to present in one view the gradual progress of the town in its first stage. The reader's mind must go back a year or two ere several of the last named buildings were erected, in order to realize the exact condition of the town at the period of the visit of His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, which took place in the winter of 1826, and just one year and a few months after the arrival of the immigrants.

Very few houses, (and those only of the most common description) besides those erected by Mr. Robinson, then existed here. The portion of the site of the town then cleared, was still disfigured by stumps, occasional brush-heaps, &c.; and altogether the scene was far from attractive, presenting but little accomplished in the present, and leaving a very wide margin for hope or despair in the undeveloped future.

His Excellency was accompanied on this occasion by Col. Talbot, founder of the Talbot settlement in Western Canada; by the Honble John Beverly Robinson, then Attorney General, afterwards made a Baronet, and Chief Justice of Upper Canada at the time of his decease. (Sir John was a brother of the Hon. Peter Robinson.) George G. Bethune, Esq., and the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham accompanied the party. The journey from Cobourg was made in sleighs and across Rice Lake, in the early part of the winter season. Passing up through Otonabee, they stayed at the house of Captain Rubidge, R. N., for dinner, and on their arrival here they were met by Mr. Robinson, Colonel McDonell, and the chief settlers adjoining the place, and entertained in the best manner circumstances would permit, in the log building already referred to, where their entertainers resided. The Governor and his friends remained a few days, during which they were waited on by Captain Rubidge, Robert Reid, Esq., the Hon. T. A. Stewart, M.L.C., and the few other gentlemen in the neighborhood. The central room of the government house already described, was used as a reception room, in which a sort of rude levee was held. His Excellency was seated at the further end, and the settlers, who attended in considerable numbers, were presented to him, and then retired by another outlet. The occasion of

this visit was seized to present to the representative of Royalty sundry loyal and patriotic addresses. In one of these from the "Magistrates, Clergy and other inhabitants of the county of Northumberland," the high sense of the honor conferred on the Newcastle District and the interest shewn by His Excellency in the prosperity of the Province, in this visit, was acknowledged in suitable terms. Testimony was also borne to the good conduct of the immigrants during their residence at Cobourg, which was said to "warrant the expectation of their becoming a valuable acquisition to the Province.*" This was the substance of their Address.

A deputation from "the colony" in Smith, as the settlement there was called, was also appointed to wait upon the Governor, and Mr. Walton Wilson, one of the early settlers, undertook to present a verbal address, the general terms of which had been previously agreed on. The spokesman had proceeded but a little way, when his utterance became confused, and he broke down ingloriously. Turning round to Mr. Jacob Bromwell, another settler, who was one of the deputation, he said:

"Speak it you sir."

Mr. Bromwell continued the address to His Excellency, in which the difficulties and occasional distress of the settlers were plainly pourtrayed, and the absence of milling facilities especially deplored. Wilson had told the Governor "We hae a mill, and we hae nec mill," but Bromwell, as a practical illustration of the necessity for better accommodation in this respect, added: "Save in your presence, Sir, I have to get up at night to chew corn for the children"; a statement, which, no doubt was literally true. His Excellency returned a gracious reply, in which he promised them assistance; a pledge which, ere long, he fully redeemed, to the great joy of the settlement.

A written address was presented on behalf of the Irish immigrants by Patrick Barragan, a school teacher, by whom it was read. As it is the only address from the neighborhood which has been preserved, the former one being entirely verbal, and is moreover highly characteristic of the people from whom it emanated, we cannot refrain from presenting it entire:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, &c., &c.,

"We, the Irish Emigrants recently brought out by Colonel Robinson to this country, feel grateful to our gracious good King, and to His Ma-

* Appendix to Report of Select Committee of 1826, Page 298.

jesty's worthy, good and humane government, for all they have, and we hope yet intend, to do for us."

"We also are well pleased, and entertain the best wishes for our Worthy Chief, Mr. Robinson, for all he has done for us; and we are fully sensible that his fine and humane feelings will not permit him to leave anything undone that may forward our welfare."

"Please Your Excellency, we are totally at a loss for words adequate to express the thanks and gratitude we owe Doctor Reade, for his active, skillful and unremitting care, &c., of us. We are likewise thankful to, and well pleased with, the officers placed over us."

"Please Your Excellency, we agree very well, and are pleased with the proceedings of the old settlers amongst us, as it is in the interest of us all to do the same. And should an enemy have the presumption ever to invade this portion of His Majesty's dominions, your Excellency will find that we, when called upon to face and expel the common foe, will to a man follow our brave commanders; not an Irish soul shall stay behind; and if we have no better weapons in our hands, mow them down with our Irish shillelahs."

"Please your Excellency, we labor under a heavy grievance, which we confidently hope your Excellency will redress, and then we will be completely happy, viz:—the want of clergymen, to administer to us the comforts of our Holy Religion, and good school-masters to instruct our children."

"We now beg leave to retire, wishing your Excellency long life, good health, and every success."*

"God Save the King."

The Governor's reply does not appear among the official records, and at this remote period, it would be useless to attempt to gather up its precise terms from the memories of the survivors to whom it was addressed. It was, no doubt, as in the other cases, gracious and encouraging.

During the brief stay of Governor Maitland on "the plains," he and a number of the gentlemen who accompanied him, drove out to see the settlement in Ennismore. The Hon. Peter Robinson and Col. McDonell acted as their guides on this occasion. Mud Lake was crossed on the ice; and the party put up at the shanty of Mr. Eugene McCarthy, father of

* Appendix to Report of Select Committee of Brit. Par.—1826., page 299.

Jeremiah McCarthy, Esq., Reeve of Ennismore, where they partook of such refreshments as their entertainers could procure.

During the same season, other addresses, numerously signed, from the various townships in which the immigrants were settled, and breathing a similar spirit of gratitude, loyalty and devotion, were forwarded to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, Colonial Secretary, to whom they were addressed.

The infant settlements around Peterborough were greatly cheered and encouraged by this visit of the Governor General, proving as it did, the paternal care of the government, and the interest felt in the success and well-being of these hardy settlers. Not only was the moral effect beneficial, in increased confidence and hope, but its practical and material results were of the most gratifying character, as the sequel will show.

It was soon after, that at a meeting of a few gentlemen residing in the vicinity, the name of "Peterborough" was selected for the future town, in compliment to the Hon. Peter Robinson, to whose exertions in promoting the settlement of the neighboring townships they felt so much indebted. The selection was at once ratified by general consent, and "Scott's plains" ere long ceased to be associated with the prosperous town. Before the opening of the next season, (the spring of 1826) it was announced that the government had undertaken the cost of the erection of a mill within the limits of the town, and tenders were asked for this work as well as for the construction of the necessary mill dam. Mr. Thomas Harper was among those who tendered on this occasion, but the contract was awarded to Mr. Horace Perry, and the work immediately commenced. The site chosen was the site of the mill recently burned, on the property of Samuel Dickson, Esq., and the building of late years known as Dickson's mill the one then erected, with additions and improvements. The dam was built in the Autumn of 1826, and the saw and grist mill in the Spring following.

To erect so large a frame as that of the grist mill, was at that time, a matter of much difficulty. The settlers within an area of twenty miles were called upon to lend their aid, and several of them gave a week's hard labor gratuitously, to assist in furthering so desirable a work. The saw-mill, adjoining the larger structure, was first put in operation, in order to supply the necessary lumber, and was also a great boon to the new settlements.

The grist mill, which contained two run of stones, was completed in

1827, and was immediately offered for sale by the government and purchased by John Hall, Esq., (now of Buckhorn) and Mr. Moore Lee, who continued to run it in partnership for several years.

While this great work was in progress, a bridge was built across the Otonabee chiefly by government aid, which was completed about the same time as the mill, and by the same contractor, Mr. Horace Perry, A plan of this bridge may still be seen in the Town Clerk's office. It was supported by three piers, triangular in shape, with the apex pointing up the stream, and occupied very nearly the site of the present structure. After the destruction of this bridge, the Otonabee was crossed at this point by means of a large scow, sustained in the current by a long rope or cable, to one end of which it was attached, while the other was secured to a point on the bank at some distance above. By a proper application of the helm, the current was made to transport the scow from one bank to the other, a reversal of its position after each crossing, being all that was required. A second bridge was soon after built chiefly by public subscription.

At this period, and before the erection of a dam at the locks below the Little Lake, the river was shallow, and easily fordable during the summer season, by persons on foot, opposite the old steamboat landing, contiguous to the old steam mill of Messrs. Shaw & Fortune before referred to.

From the date of the erection of the mill, the prosperity of the town and the success of the adjoining settlement were fully assured. "The plains" were rapidly converted into a busy and prosperous village, while the enlarged clearings, and the rapidly increasing produce of the harvest, raised the new settlers from the struggles of a precarious existence to one of comparative affluence.

CHAPTER V.

During the winter of 1827-8, a surplus of wheat was grown; about five thousand bushels of which were sold to the store-keepers in Peterborough.* During the summer of 1827 as many as twenty new frame houses were erected, a tannery, a distillery, and other useful branches of business were in operation or projected, and indications of progress and prosperity appeared on every hand.†

* Capt. Rubidge's Letter to Capt. Hall, "Travels in N. America," 1829. Page 337.
† Ibid.

Doctor Reade having fulfilled his engagement in reference to the immigrants, withdrew after their location on their lands. Dr. Dowsley soon after located himself here, and was followed by Dr. Roddy, but he was ere long superseded by Dr. Hutchison, who had been for some time practising in Cavan, and was induced to settle in Peterborough about the year 1830. He was a man of much ability, and deservedly esteemed. Dr. Taylor came in at a later period, and was for sometime associated with Dr. Hutchison in a co-partnership. By this time the little log store kept by Mr. James Gray Bethune, south of the market square, had been superseded by the frame building, known as "the red store," erected on the corner of Charlotte and Water streets, where it still stands, and forms the end of a long row of wooden houses, the property of Edmund Chamberlin, Esq.; but it is now no longer "red". Peterborough was then supplied by a weekly mail, and the post office was kept in this building, in connection with Mr. Bethune's store, the whole being managed, as formerly stated, by Mr. Thomas Valentine Tupper. Mr. James B. Ferguson, (brother of Frederick Ferguson, Esq.,) was subsequently appointed postmaster, and the office was kept by him in a small square frame building with a cottage roof, just south of the red store, to which it was attached, and may be recognized as forming an addition to the rear of the corner building. Its size is about 10 by 16 feet, and the door and one small window still look towards the river, as in former days. It may not be out of place to add that this part of Water street then contained the residences of the principal persons in Peterborough, and was for many years after, the leading thoroughfare. Dr. Hutchison lived in the cottage built by Adam Scott, before referred to, as now the oldest house in Peterborough. Another medical gentleman at a later date, lived in the larger frame house with wings at either end, just north of the cottage, and the large frame house on the river bank opposite, was occupied more recently by a respected member of the legal profession,—so that although this portion of the town is now dilapidated and its glory quite departed, yet old associations and memories hallowed by time, cluster round it, which we would fain rescue from oblivion.

The post office was subsequently transferred to the old government house before referred to, where it was kept for several years by Ephraim Sanford, Esq., who unhappily ended his days in 1843 by suicide, at the American hotel, where he was a lodger. Our present Postmaster, S. J. Carver, Esq., succeeded to the office. At some time later and down to the year 1856, the post office was kept in a small frame building little larger

Carver, Esq., succeeded to the office. At some later time and down to the year 1856 the post office was kept in a small frame building little larger than a shanty on the east side of Queen street, which still exists, unused and tenantless. After two further removals, one of which was occasioned by the destructive fire of 1861, it was removed to the building it now occupies on Water street.

In 1831, under the administration of Sir John Colborne, Captain Rubidge, R. N., was appointed Immigration Agent at Peterborough, and located a number of immigrants sent out from various parts of the United Kingdom. Most of these were located in Dummer, and will be referred to in our future narrative of the settlement of that township. A good many were also employed in various capacities by the older residents, or located on vacant lots in the former settlements.

In 1832 the cholera appeared on this continent, and penetrated as far even as Peterborough, where the prospect of its approach created a good deal of alarm. There can be no doubt but that, as in all visitations of this kind, many died from fear and alarm at the approach of the disease. One prominent example of this kind is still remembered in the person of Mr. Silas Pearson, a strong robust farmer, residing on the shore of Mud Lake, about ten miles from Peterborough. At the first mention of the disease he took to bed in a state of mortal fear, and when the cholera did arrive was one of the first victims. The population of Peterborough at that time was under five hundred, and yet twenty-three deaths occurred from this disease.* The township of Douro happily escaped without a single death, while in that of Dummer, lying beyond it and further in the interior, eleven persons died from this fatal epidemic.† A few deaths also occurred in Otonabee, and the other townships adjoining Peterborough.

During the following year, (1833) the first member of the legal profession found his way to Peterborough. This was Elias Burnham, Esq., who has held a conspicuous place, from time to time, not only at the bar, but in the management of the political, educational and municipal affairs of the town and county. His extensive block fronting on the market square, and other properties, entitle him to rank among our most wealthy, as he has long done, among our leading citizens.

The second legal gentleman resident in Peterborough was J. Shuter Smith, Esq., now M. P. P. for East Durham, and long a resident

* Col. Strickland's "Twenty-seven years in Canada West." Vol. II, page 201.

† Ibid. Page 202.

of Port Hope. His stay was scarcely protracted beyond a year. Stafford Kirkpatrick, Esq., became a resident of Peterborough in 1834, and since then we have had a long list of members of the bar, some of whom have held, or still hold, distinguished positions among the legal fraternity.

About this period, the religious element comes into prominence. Besides the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, the pastors of which had arrived at a previous date, clergymen of several other denominations appeared in Peterborough, and formed the nucleus of churches and societies which have since largely increased, and now represent important interests in the community. It has been thought best to devote a special chapter to the churches of Peterborough, and for convenience sake, this has been deferred to a future page.

We gladly insert in this place, the following communication, containing reminiscences and personal experiences of the writer, well worthy of insertion in a work like this:—

Peterborough, October 29th, 1866.

"Although to look back to the time of my settlement in Peterborough, it seems but as yesterday, yet thirty-three long years have elapsed since then. What a long period to look back upon, and to count the various events and changes which have taken place within it!"

"Well do I remember the evening that I first landed in Peterborough. It was late in November, in the year 1833; but it was indeed a lovely day, and the night was equally so: calm and still, and beautifully moonlight. I remember standing that evening on the very ground where now stands the Commercial Bank building, (north-east corner of Water and Hunter streets.) It was then in a state of nature, as was all that part of the town lying east of Water street, north of Hunter street, south of Aylmer street, and south of King street, with the exception of here and there, perhaps, some small house or shanty, few and far between. And within the limits indicated, the buildings were also few and insignificant. At that time, property was worth very little. A park lot was not worth much over £15, unless in a very few exceptional instances. On the west side of George street, and between Simcoe and Hunter Streets, there were, if I recollect right, only two decent houses; one on the south, where Mr. Sanford kept a store, and one on the north, where Mr. Bailey kept a tavern. All that ground on which Mrs. Dixon's block of three-story brick buildings now stands, with the exception of the small part occupied by the store and a small dwelling house adjoining, was then used for a garden.

And the same may be said of the remainder of the land up to Hunter street. On the east side of the street the buildings were about the same. And this was, at that time, about the best part of the town. *The* hotel, *par excellence*, was then kept near the bridge, by a man of the name of McFadden. Very few people who were in Peterborough when I first settled in it are here now. They have nearly all gone to 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns.' "

"The country parts were quite in keeping with the town. Scarcely any roads, few settlers, and mostly a wilderness. Provisions were imported instead of being exported; and a journey then from the front, with a loaded team, occupied the best part of two days. People at this time can scarcely realize the difficulties, the trials and hardships of those early settlers; and when I look back to them, and to the many long, wearisome journeys which I have been compelled to make to and from the front,—through paths only cut out through the woods,—through mud and mire,—over long swamp roads, badly provided with logs, which were often floating in the deep water, and across which I and my horse passed with danger and difficulty, my journey oftentimes extending far into the dark night,—it seems now a wonder, how I ever performed them, and how I ever lived through them. Truly, indeed, the progress both of town and country since that day is almost incredible."

"I often think of those early times, and yet, with all their hardships, I sometimes think they were pleasanter than the times are now. But I suppose this was a good deal owing to circumstances. There were no politics here during those days. Every body was sociable and friendly. People were too glad to see one another to quarrel over matters of mere opinion. I often wished, as I was toiling along to and from the front, over the bad roads, that the time would come when I would have a good turnpike road to travel upon, and I thought, if I only had that, I would be satisfied. I got that, then a good macadamized road; and last, but not least, a railroad. Now, instead of taking from early in the morning till late at night to go to the front, weary and hungry, and often wet and cold, I can go in a comfortable railway car in a couple of hours. Truly, I have witnessed great changes in both town and country since I came to live in Peterborough." B.

About the year 1832-3, a couple of small steamers, the *Pemedash* and the *Northumberland* were placed on Rice Lake, and thenceforward for many years these or other steamboats continued to ply daily between Rice Lake

and Peterborough. About that year the great project was conceived of rendering navigable the chain of waters from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Simcoe; and in November, 1833, N. H. Baird, Esq., civil engineer, to whom had been entrusted the survey and estimates for such a work, reported in reference to that portion between the Bay of Quinte and Rice Lake. We need not quote these estimates, as they are to be found in the Appendices to the journals of the House of that period, and are easy of reference. Suffice it to say, that the total estimated cost of this portion was, £233,447 6s. 11d. In December, 1835, Mr. Baird reported in reference to rendering navigable the rivers and lakes through which the Otonabee flows, so as to afford continuous water communication between Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe. The total cost of which was estimated at £262,067 16s. 4d., and for the entire distance, of 165 miles, between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Simcoe, including lockage, £495,515.

A committee of the Legislature recommended the construction of the upper section to be proceeded with, and important works were undertaken and completed at several points. Below Rice Lake, £90,000 were expended. The locks at Whitlaw's rapids, just below Peterborough, were completed, and considerable sums expended in improving the navigation of the river between Rice Lake and that place. The locks at Bobcaygeon were undertaken as early as 1833-4, by Messrs. Pearse, Dumble and Hoar, contractors, for £1600 currency,* but owing to the unsettled state of the country, ending in the outbreak of 1837, and the union of the two Provinces which followed, the attention of the Government was withdrawn from this work, and the intermediate links of the connection have never been even commenced. The following gentlemen at the time acted as "Commissioners for superintending the improvement of the navigation of the Newcastle District," viz.:—J. G. Bethune, Robert Brown, John Hall, Thomas Need, and A. McDonell, Esquires.

As an illustration of the homely fare and simple habits of some of our people, even during the second ten years of settlement, and in contrast with the luxury and ample store of the present time, it may be mentioned, that during Mr. Baird's survey of our inland waters in 1833, he and his party called at a farm house near Rice Lake for dinner. A large pot of potatoes was boiled and emptied on the table, and a handful of salt added in close proximity. At the conclusion of the meal, the chief of the party called for the bill, and was informed by the host that the charge was

* Appendix to Journals of the House, 1833-4.

"sevenpence ha'penny for the officers and saxpence for the men." The bill was paid and the party retired, greatly amused at the discriminating value which was placed upon their humble fare.

In 1834, Sir John Colborne, Governor of Upper Canada, visited Peterborough, and after a brief stay, was accompanied through Otonabee, on his return, by a mounted escort, to Major Charles Anderson's, from which place he crossed Rice Lake in one of the steamers then navigating those waters.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PETERBOROUGH MILITIA IN 1837-8.

As the time approached when the refusal of the demands of the Upper Canadian Legislature for Administrative reform, were about to produce armed resistance to the Government, the country was flooded, first with petitions for signature demanding redress, and then with patriotic appeals inciting the people to assert their just rights, and force from an unwilling Government the concessions so urgently needed, and since that day so completely granted. The occasion of township meetings and other gatherings, were very generally turned to account for the distribution and discussion of these documents, and even our own inland and then comparatively remote settlements, were not forgotten by the emissaries or friends of the agitators. But in the County of Peterborough, there were few who, openly sided with the movement, and when the moment of danger arrived, the population, with rare unanimity, rushed to arms in the defence of the Government.

During the winter of 1836, several of our people took part in an adventure which is worth narrating. Mr. William Lyon McKenzie had called a meeting of his friends and sympathisers, in the court house, at Cobourg, or Amherst, as it was then called, which, on learning its object, the loyalists in the surrounding country, determined to frustrate. To avoid exciting suspicion of their design, a grand ball was convened at the government house, Peterborough, which was largely attended, and as the night began to wane, the leaders announced their wishes and intentions, and with sleighs in readiness, they started for the front. In Monaghan

and Cavan they were joined by reinforcements, and at Bloomfield, George Elliott, Esq., a Major in the militia, and afterwards M. P. P. for the county of Durham joined them on horseback, and was recognized as their leader. On approaching the court house at Amherst, they found that their friends in the vicinity had secured possession of the building, locked the doors, and were signalling them with handkerchiefs from the windows. A large crowd, among whom was McKenzie, was without, threatening violence if longer refused admittance. Major Elliott, on horseback, closely followed by a long line of sleighs, in compact order, dashed up between the crowd and the court house steps, interposing a wall which, to attempt to force, was seen to be useless. An attempt was then made by the agitators to hold an open air meeting, but it was subjected to constant interruptions. Among more discordant sounds, a bugler was mounted on a wood-pile, and ordered to play "the rogue's march," and other tunes supposed to be appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Mackenzie at one time was threatened with violence, and found it necessary not only to abandon the meeting, but to secrete himself until he could accomplish a safe retreat from the village.

During the first days of December, 1837, the proclamation of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, calling out the militia of the Province to assist in suppressing the rebellion which had just broken out, was promulgated in Peterborough, and within less than 24 hours, nearly two hundred volunteers, armed and equipped as best they could, started for the frontier, under command of Colonel McDonell, accompanied by Captain Cowall. Along the route of their march to the front, they were joined by other companies under their local officers, and when they arrived at Port Hope, they found several other bands of loyalists there, which swelled the numbers of the little army to about one thousand strong.

The loyalty and devotion thus shewn by all classes, in every part of the country, was a tribute unmerited by the Government of that day, but was not the less honorable and praiseworthy on the part of those who offered it. Many of these noble volunteers left their homes and families at a moment's notice, and under the most trying circumstances. At that season of the year preparations for the coming winter were far from completed. Few had yet provided their winter's wood, and many left their families with but a scanty store of provisions; so that, had their absence been protracted, as seemed in every way probable, many of their loved ones must have suffered severely from cold and hunger. The trials of the hour were increased by the arbitrary measures and unnecessary severity exercised by

some of those who thus found themselves "clothed with a little brief authority." Men who happened to be at a little distance from their homes were refused permission to visit their families to effect a change of clothing, or make even the most temporary arrangement of their affairs. If they demurred, they were threatened with imprisonment or confiscation of their properties. Such were the circumstances under which many of our brave people turned out in 1837, abandoning their homes and their families, in the depth of winter, to fight, perhaps to die, for the country they had adopted as their home! What must have been their feelings as they trudged along the weary way to meet the foe, as they thought of their own poor equipment, the dangers which awaited them, and the trying circumstances in which their families might be placed before they could return,—if ever they did return!

Men who could make such sacrifices are deserving of double honor; and though their campaign was a bloodless one, they have, by their acts, achieved a fame of which the people of any country might be proud, and which posterity will not forget.

On the organization of the militia of the county, which took place some time before the breaking out of the rebellion, about 250 stand of muskets, with flint locks, and the usual bayonets, had been sent to Peterborough. These were served out to the volunteers, but the greater portion were armed with their own guns or rifles. Prepared ammunition was not to be had, and considerable ingenuity was shewn by several of the militia in making cartridges; while most had to supply themselves with balls or large sized shot before leaving home. One of the new muskets was carried on the march for a day or two before it was discovered to have no touch-hole and was consequently useless for present purposes.

Arrived at Port Hope, the steamer *Traveller* was anxiously looked for as affording the most speedy and convenient means of reaching Toronto, but she passed by on her downward trip without entering the port, although guns were fired and other signals made to attract attention. Just before setting out from Port Hope, on foot, for the capital, a despatch was received, intimating that as the rebels were dispersed, the services of the militia were unneeded, and permitting them to return to their homes. A detachment was, however, sent into the county of Victoria, to scour the townships in the neighborhood of Lindsay, under the impression that the rebel chiefs might possibly attempt to escape through the country in that direction. Some ludicrous scenes took place among these impromptu

soldiers, and not a few persons were subjected to annoyance by proceedings altogether arbitrary and unwarranted. An old man proceeding through Smith with a few bundles of hay as provender for his stock, was detained on the road at the suggestion of one of the company, humorously offered, that his load might possibly conceal a rebel. The team and vehicle were surrounded by a guard, bayonets thrust here and there into the load, and only after a most careful reconnoisance, he was allowed to pass on his way, wondering much no doubt at the adventure which had befallen him.

Within a fortnight after these events, and in consequence of the occupation of Navy Island by insurgents and American sympathizers, orders were received for the dispatch of a battalion from the Newcastle District, to proceed westward on active service.* The militia of the various townships of this county, under command of Col. Brown, at once mustered in strong force, and marched without delay to Toronto. This battalion was chiefly composed of the militia of the townships of Otonabee, Douro, Dummer and Asphodel, and marched into Peterborough, under the officers of their several companies, to the number of 800 strong.† After billeting round for a night, as best they could, they were drawn up next morning in front of Col. Brown's quarters in Ashburnham, and a selection made of 350‡ of the most active, to the greater number of whom muskets, haversacks and cartouch boxes were served out, and then, vacant offices of companies having been filled up, by persons named by Col. Brown, they commenced their march for the frontier. The remainder of the battalion was left behind as a reserve under command of Col. Crawford.||

The men under Col. Brown proceeded 17 miles the first day and halted for the night at Mr. Joseph Graham's tavern in Cavan. The second day's march brought them to Mr. Bletcher's tavern, three miles in the rear of Port Hope, and on the third day, notwithstanding some delay for the purchase of necessary articles in Port Hope, they found themselves 16 miles beyond that place on the Toronto road. Here the magistrates gave in charge a prisoner—an American—charged with using seditious language, who next day jumped from the sleigh in which he rode, ran into the woods, and attempted to conceal himself beneath a log, but was re-captured, and with several other prisoners subsequently taken, was conveyed to Toronto.

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* Col. Strickland's "Twenty seven years in Canada."—Page 264.

† Letter from Col. Brown to the author, July.—1866.

‡ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

At Highland Creek there were strong rumors of rebels in the vicinity, in consequence of which they were kept out in scouting parties during the greater portion of the night. The roads were in a very unfavorable condition; and not till late in the evening of the fifth day did they reach Toronto. Here they were at once billeted in comfortable quarters, and after a day's rest, passed a most favorable inspection, and were warmly complimented for their gallantry and patriotism by Sir Francis Bond Head.

Soon after, a new battalion, known as the "Queen's Own," was formed from the several battalions then in Toronto, and was officered by men chosen from the officers of these battalions. Adjutant Bentley was at its head. Col. Kingsmill was next in authority, and Col. Brown became Major of the new Battalion. The supernumerary men were permitted to return to their homes, and those selected to join the Queen's Own, remained on frontier duty until the May following, when they were discharged, and the battalion disbanded. Col. Brown, who took so prominent a part in the militia movements at this time, was a gentleman who after a period of service in the 21st Royal Scotch Fusileers came to reside in the vicinity of Peterborough, as an agriculturalist, in the year 1830, and was appointed by Sir John Colborne to the rank of Lieut. Colonel of the battalion known as the 4th Northumberland Fusileers, which he had assisted to organize, and which was mainly composed of men from the townships already mentioned.

We had hoped to be able to insert in this brief record of that period, the names of those brave men in this county, who at the call of the authorities, abandoned their homes and their families, in the depth of winter, to assist in maintaining the authority of Government, and putting down armed bands of insurgents, but in the absence of official muster-rolls, were we to trust to the mere memories of individuals, many worthy names might possibly be overlooked, and, through fear of injustice being done by inserting a partial and incomplete list, we have been reluctantly obliged to forego the pleasure of inserting any, except those residing in Dummer, which will be mentioned in connection with that township. But if the names of more of these men do not appear, not the less will be remembered the proud record of the PETERBOROUGH MILITIA of 1837 and 1838, which will be handed down in the records of the country, as a brilliant chapter in the history of the past and a bright example worthy of imitation in the future.

In consequence of the expedition directed against Prescott in the autumn of 1838, which terminated with the battle of the Windmill, and threatened attacks upon other points of the frontier, permission was sought and obtained to organize a force in this county, which was known as the 7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough. This force, composed of volunteers from the militia of the county, was brought together in November, 1838, and continued in Peterborough undergoing drill, and the other duties of active service during the six months terminating in May, 1839, when they were discharged and returned to their homes. The 7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough consisted of six companies of fifty men each, and was under the command of Col. Alexander McDonell, but the actual duties of command were in great part performed by Major Cowall. The following is a list of the promotions and appointments to office in this Battalion, with the date of rank of the several officers. The official announcement is copied from the "*Backwoodsman* and *Peterborough Sentinel*," of January 11th, 1839. It is as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 28th December, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following appointments in the Embodied Militia Force, Seventh Provisional Battalion:

To be Captains— Date of rank.

Capt. S. F. Kirkpatrick, from the Second Northumberland Regiment.....12th Nov., 1838.
Capt. J. C. Boswell, from do.....16th do.
Capt. John R. Benson, do.....16th do.
Lieut. Thomas Murphy, from Second Frontenac 20th do.
A. S. Fraser, Esq., half-pay Lieut. 42nd Reg't 1st Dec'ber, 1838.

To be Lieutenants—

Lieut. S. J. Carver, late Queen's Own.....20th Nov., 1838.
Ensign James Ferguson, from Fourth Northumberland.....20th do. 1838.
Samuel Strickland, Gent.....25th do.
George W. Caddy, Gent.....1st Dec'ber, 1838.
Thomas Need, Gent.....1st do.

To be Ensigns—

Wheeler Armstrong, Gent.....25th Nov., 1838.

George B. Hall, Gent.....15th Dec., 1838.
George Lowe, Gent.....15th do
Ensign Robert Brown, late of Queen's Own....15th do
Charles P. Rubidge, Gent.....15th do

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain—
Lieut. J. G. Armour, late of the Queen's Toronto Guards,.....20th Nov., 1838.

To be Pay-Master—
W. H. Wrighton, Esq., subject to his finding sufficient security.....10th Dec'ber.

To be Surgeon—Surgeon J. Hutchinson, from Second Northumberland,.....20th do

To be Quarter-Master—Lieut. H. B. Holland, from 2d Northumberland,.....16th Nov., 1838.

Although the name of the late Richard Birdsall, Esq., does not appear in the foregoing list of officers, it is proper to state that he served, with his company, in the capacity of captain during that period; and had the additional merit of having done so without pay.

For the reasons before stated, in connection with the militia of the previous year, we are unable to publish the names of the privates, who served on duty during this brief and bloodless, but honorable campaign.

Among other incidents of this period, it may be mentioned that two residents of Ops were brought to Peterborough under arrest, charged with disloyalty. They were taken to the log building known as "the Government house," for trial by court martial. While preparations were being made for this purpose, a seat was offered them, when Captain M— of the militia force, at once interposed in an indignant manner. "No, no," said he, "rebels are not worthy to sit among loyal men." The worthy Captain forgot that, under British law, men are not to be held as guilty, until their offence is proven. Among those holding subordinate authority, there were several whose zeal and officiousness outran their discretion. The consequence was that many well-meaning persons were subjected to needless annoyance. But in some instances the arrogance and presumption of these persons were not allowed to go entirely unchecked. Mr. Darcus, among others, had donned an uniform and spurs, and either for the purpose of usefully employing the latter, or not relishing a march to the front, sent to demand a valuable mare, the property of one of our leading citizens. The modest request was promptly refused, when the messenger was sent a

second time, with a threat, that if not handed over, the beast would be forcibly pressed into the service. The owner replied that if the Colonel in command sent a written order for the animal, she would be given up, but not otherwise. No such order was issued, nor is it probable the superior officer was aware of the means employed by his subordinate to furnish himself with a steed.

Before closing this chapter, it may not be inopportune to remark, for the information of some who may read these pages, that the demands of Mackenzie and his political friends, antecedent to the rebellion, were for reforms the most urgently needed, most of which have been since conceded, and the benefits of which have now for many years been enjoyed under what is known as Responsible Government.

It was a cardinal point in the political creed of the Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, that the people of this colony existed for the Government, rather than the Government for the people.* To the carrying out of this fallacious theory, the greater portion of the agitation of the country, resulting in open rebellion, may be traced. The Legislative Assembly had practically no control in the government of the Province,—in the disposal of its revenues, or in the appointments to office. These latter, were in great part confined to the members of a few leading families, their friends and partizans, who were paid salaries relatively much higher than those enjoyed at present.†

Mr. McKenzie, by his pen and voice, did much to expose the defects of the system of government then in vogue; and in doing so, more than once suffered severely both in person and property. He was five times expelled from the House of Assembly on paltry pretexts, and each time promptly re-elected with overwhelming majorities, and in spite of all opposition, by the intelligent electors of the County of York, who presented him with a massive gold medal in acknowledgment of the valuable services he had rendered to the country.‡

The chief demands made by the Reformers of that day were,—That the Executive Council should be held responsible to Parliament,—that the control of the revenues of the Province should be placed in the hands of

* "The Lieutenant-Governor maintains that the responsibility to the people who are already represented in the House of Assembly, which the Council assumes, is unconstitutional, and that it is the duty of the Council to serve HIM and not THEM." Sir F. B. Head's reply to an address of the Executive Council. March 5th, 1836. Appendix to Journals. 1839. Vol. 1. page 56.

† Lindsay's Life of Mackenzie. Page 331.

‡ Ibid.

the Legislative Assembly,—the secularization of the clergy reserves and the abolition of exclusive privileges conferred upon particular religious denominations,—the exclusion of judges and ministers of the gospel from the Executive Council and the Legislature—an elective Legislative Council; the abolition of the rights of primogeniture, and some other minor reforms made up the list of grievances, which the Imperial Government were not unwilling to consider upon their merits, but their good intentions were defeated by the blindness and obstinacy of Sir Francis Bond Head, whose conduct was at once felt, and declared to be arbitrary and vindictive.

It must be conceded, however, that Responsible Government was as yet only a shadow in the future, and that the system of Colonial Government which Sir Francis Bond Head found in vogue in Canada, to some extent justified his policy, although, under the circumstances, and with the strenuous opposition which that system had already evoked, persistent adherence to it was at once difficult on his part, and dangerous to the colony.

Among other unjustifiable acts of the Governor, was the dismissal of Judge Ridout from the bench, and from the militia, in which he had served with honor under General Brock. This was done without the slightest trial or investigation, and even without informing the victim of his caprice of the reasons for so grave an act. The Home Government reversed the sentence, and ordered the Governor to reinstate Judge Ridout in both his offices;—a humiliation to which he refused to submit, and which contributed largely to his resignation and recall.

It will be seen that the very demands then made have long since been conceded; and had the Reformers of 1837 abstained from actual rebellion, their conduct in other respects would have entitled them to the plaudits of all subsequent times. Lord Durham, in his admirable report on the state of the Province in 1839, which led to the union of Upper and Lower Canada in the following year, stated that "common prudence and good management would have prevented the outbreak;" and more than hinted that the rebellion had been purposely invited by the Government,* for the purpose of crushing the leaders of the reform movement.

The people of Lower Canada were laboring under evils and abuses nearly similar; but while in Upper Canada, an Executive Council, responsible to the Assembly, was regarded as the true remedy for the grievances of the times, the politicians of the Lower Province fancied an elective

* Lord Durham's report, in Appendix to Journals of the House. Vol. I, page 32.

Legislative Council would leave them nothing to desire. As Lord Durham, stated, "both, in fact, desired the same object, namely, an extension of popular influence in the government,"* but pursued a different theory in their efforts to attain it.

The attempt at insurrection was "as foolishly contrived and ill-conducted as it was wicked and treasonable," but now that the passions of the hour have had time to subside, some allowance must be made for men goaded to desperation by long years of mis-government, in the correction of which every moral and constitutional mode of redress appeared to have been exhausted.

This explanation will show why we have stated that the Government of that day ill-deserved the tribute of loyalty and devotion shewn by the militia of the Province. The great majority of the people of Canada shrunk from open rebellion, and nobly rallied to support the Government, in numbers, and with an enthusiasm worthy of a more deserving Administration.

Newspapers in those days were not plentiful, and the people of the rural districts, actively engaged in warring with the forest, and pre-occupied with the stern struggle for existence amid the hardships of the bush, had but few sources of general information. A few persons, here and there in this county, thus understood and estimated the merits of the questions at issue, and when the insurrection came, either held aloof from the preparations made to sustain the Government, or sullenly acquiesced in a movement it would be useless or fatal to resist. In the Newcastle District, twelve persons in all were arrested on a charge of sympathizing with the rebels, and after a temporary detention were dismissed. Among these was Dr. John Gilchrist, afterwards member of Parliament for the county.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAININGS AND ELECTIONS.

During many years the militia of this town and county met annually at Major Anderson's, on the north shore of Rice Lake, for the formalities of "training," as it was called, which consisted chiefly in answering to the muster call of their several companies, forming in double column, and an

* Ibid. Page 47.

attempt at the first steps in military drill. Drinking and dissipation not unusually followed, and formed no small portion of the apparent duties of the day.

Previous to the division of the district, which took place in 1841, a great deal of inconvenience and loss of time was occasioned by jurymen from all these townships having to attend the sittings of the courts at Cobourg; but the duty was unavoidable, and had to be borne as best it could.

The first election of a representative in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, in which much interest was taken in this county, was that of 1834. The candidates, we are informed, were Col. Alexander McDonell, Dr. John Gilchrist, James Grey Bethune and W. S. Conger, Esquires, the latter of whom was then engaged in mercantile life at Cobourg. Colonel McDonell was elected.

The next election was held at Sully, on the south side of Rice Lake, in 1836, and was the scene of much excitement. The candidates were Henry Ruttan, Esq., Col. Alexander McDonell, George M. Boswell, Esq., and Dr. John Gilchrist.

So strong was the feeling here shewn in favor of the candidates from Peterborough, that a number of leading conservatives clubbed together, and raised a sunken steamer lying in the lower portion of the Otonabee, and had her fitted out so as to ply up and down the river for the conveyance of voters. Temporary booths were erected in the vicinity of the polling place, where refreshments were served, while here and there, at convenient distances, the "free and independent electors" found whole barrels of whiskey, standing on end, with the heads knocked out, from which they dipped and drank at pleasure. These were evidently "drouthy" times, but it must be remembered that the exigency of the occasion was great, and that the wants of an entire District had to be supplied. Of course some scenes of violence accompanied these copious libations, but happily no lives were lost; and these very excesses no doubt contributed to bring about the wise legislation which during the present decade has rendered such scenes impossible. The election of 1836 resulted in a majority of votes for Col. Alexander McDonell, who was accordingly declared duly elected.

As yet, Peterborough had no printing press, and of course no local newspaper. Both of these wants were supplied by John Darcus, Esq., who in

November, 1837, commenced the publication of the "BACKWOODSMAN and PETERBOROUGH SENTINEL." Judging from some numbers of the second volume before us, it was of fair size, technically known as "medium." In typography and editorial management, its appearance was creditable, and would enable it to compare favorably with the local press of the time. The office of publication was a frame building of two stories, on the west side of George street, a little south of King, which was in subsequent years used as a school house; and at length becoming dilapidated, fell a prey to the incendiary during the winter of 1865--6. Mr. Darcus was a prominent character in the local affairs of the time—has already been mentioned—and will be referred to again in a future page.

Up to the period of the Rebellion in 1837–8, the population of Peterborough had materially increased, but the aspect of the town was far from attractive to the visitor or the tourist. It was in fact but a large straggling village, with huge gaps between the houses, and these were built irregularly, with but little regard to symmetry or taste.

On this part of our subject we have been favored with the following communication from an intelligent gentleman who then passed through Peterborough, and who is now one of our respected citizens:

PETERBOROUGH, November 2d, 1866.

"The first time I set my eyes upon the County Town of the present County of Peterborough, was about the middle of February, 1838. I entered it from the east side of the river, coming through the "Scotch Village," now the village of Ashburnham: and crossing the Otonabee on the old bridge. It was late in the afternoon, and my companion, the late Mr. Thomas Harper, pointed out as we drove along, the chief points of interests, and the names of the principal places."

"In passing through the town, the chief business place appeared to be at the corners of Simcoe and George streets. But what struck me most was the isolated appearance of the houses. I do not remember seeing two houses any where adjoining; and the figure I made use of at the time was that the houses appeared to be 'sown broad cast.'"

"On the market square were several log houses, on the site of the present market house and town hall. Near the site of the Bank of Montreal was a somewhat spacious log building, for several years after used as the Post office. The stores were few in number, Messrs. Shaw & Fortune, Charles Perry, Robert Nicholls, John Crawford, Holland and Morrow, being the

only merchants in the town. Their united business would scarcely equal that of one of our present business men."

"There were two grist mills, two saw mills, two distilleries, one brewery, one tannery, four churches and one school—the Grammar School—a log building in the rear of where the present Union School now stands."

"The buildings, save the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, were entirely of wood, mostly framed, lathed and plastered inside and out. The dwellings were anything but comfortable, there being but the thickness of two laths and two thicknesses of mortar composing the walls; the least crack in the mortar would allow the air to pass freely in. I imagined in all my travels I never found such cold houses as were then in Peterborough."

"The town appeared to be begun at the south end, as, north of Simcoe street there were fewer houses than on the south side. An impression prevailed among the settlers that the town was destined to become a great place; that the Otonabee river would be largely utilized for all sorts of manufactures; an opinion requiring a considerable degree of faith on the part of a stranger to endorse, being but a backwoods town with the stumps all through the streets, and its site on the north side of Hunter street covered with pine bushes."

"The only passable roads were those of George street, Hunter street east and Sherbrook street west. On some of the streets the trees were growing, and the pine stumps upon others gave indications that the giants of the forest had been numerous upon the site of the town." E.

It has been stated that the population of Peterborough in 1832 was five hundred. In 1838, it could not have exceeded eight or nine hundred inhabitants, all told.

The population of the townships which since composed the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria had by this time so largely increased that it was deemed desirable to set them apart as a separate district, and this was accordingly done in 1841, under the name of the Colborne District. In the meantime a Jail and Court House had to be erected at Peterborough, which was at the same time declared the District Town. Fortunately the minutes of the proceedings have been preserved, and with them the details of the erection of these important structures, which will be found in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

ERECTION OF COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

On the second day of June, 1838, a meeting of the magistrates of the proposed new Colborne District was held at "the Government school house," as the minutes term it, for the purpose of naming a Building Committee for the erection of the new Court House and Jail, and other matters in connection with the same, as provided in the Act passed at a previous session of the Upper Canada Legislature. The magistrates present were:

Daniel Griffith, Esq.,	J. P.	Thomas Traill, Esq.,	J. P.
Thomas Need,	" "	G. A. Hill,	" "
Edward Duffy,	" "	Ephraim Sanford,	"
C. Moe,	" "	George G. Bird,	" "
Edward S. Hickson,	"	Robert Reid,	" "
Robert P. Madge,	"	F. Connin,	" "
James Wallis,	"	J. Hutchinson,	" "
Walter Crawford,	"	Thomas Carr,	" "
Robert Dennistoun,	"	John Darcus,	" "
John Langton,	"	Thomas A. Stewart,	"

A. McDonell., Esq., J. P., M. P. P.

The Hon. T. A. Stewart, M. L. C., was called to the chair, and John Darcus, Esq., appointed Secretary of the meeting. On subsequent motions, the following gentlemen were appointed officers and members of the Building Committee, of whom three were declared a quorum:

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas A. Stewart, *Chairman.*
William H. Wrighton, Esq., *Secretary.*
Edward Duffy, " *Treasurer.*
Ephraim Sanford, "
Robert P. Madge, "
Edward S. Hickson, "

On motion of C. Moe, Esq., seconded by E. Duffy, Esq., the Committee were restricted to an expenditure of £4,000 on the new buildings, but subsequently, on finding that the tenders for the work, offered agreeably to the plans adopted, exceeded that amount, a second meeting of the magistrates was held, at which, on motion of James Wallis, Esq., seconded by R. Dennistoun, Esq., the Building Committee were empowered to proceed to the extent of £6,000.

At the first meeting, the magistrates instructed the Building Committee to direct the Clerk of the Peace of the Newcastle District "to add one penny in the pound to the Assessment Roll of the proposed District of Colborne, for that year, (1838,) pursuant to the Act establishing the said proposed District." This rate was subsequently extended by resolution over the three following years. The committee was also authorized to advertize for plans for the proposed new Court House and Jail, and to pay the following premiums for the plans they may deem the best:

For the 1st., twenty pounds; for the 2d., fifteen pounds; for the 3d., ten pounds.

The Building Committee, at their second meeting, arranged to meet every Friday, for the dispatch of business. They also entered into negociations with several of the provincial banks, as well as with private individuals, to procure loans of money to carry on the work, until the taxes of the District would be available for that purpose. The following are the several sums procured by loan or otherwise for this purpose:—

Commercial Bank, Cobourg, notes of Committee discounted,					£1175 0 0
O. Morrow, Esq., loan at 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly - - - - - -					500 0 0
Hon. John Kirby,	do	do	do		800 0 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler,	do	do	do		741 0 0
Rev. Francis Kirkpatrick,	do	do	do		2350 0 0
Hon. Z. Burnham, Treasurer Newcastle District, taxes on proposed Colborne District for 1838-9-40, -					1694 3 7½

These sums, lessened as they were by discount and interest, did not suffice for the completion of the buildings, but several of the contractors accepted the Committee's debentures for sums varying from £100 to £1000, and these, as they matured, were met by the taxes levied on the new District in subsequent years. In a short time plans and specifications for the new buildings were submitted to the Committee by Joseph Scobell and Walter Sheridan, Esquires. That of the former met with most favor, and was awarded the first prize, while Mr. Sheridan's entitled him to the second. The Hon. T. A. Stewart was then deputed to proceed to Toronto, and submit them to the Chief Justice, who confirmed the decision of the Committee. Some alterations were afterwards discussed by the Committee, and the plans modified, but the one originally approved was finally adopted; and carried out in its general details. Some minor alterations were how-

ever made, consisting chiefly of modifications in the interior, by which additional space was gained both above and below. They also instructed the masons to put in cut stone quoins, arches, base course, jams and window sills, not in the original specifications. In excavating for the foundation it was found necessary to go double and in some places treble the depth on which estimates had been formed.* All this occasioned an additional outlay, which exceeded the sum which had been stipulated as the limit of their expenditure, but their proceedings were endorsed by the magistrates, and met with the entire sanction of that body, as well as of the public.

The tender of Messrs. Thomas Harper and B. Bletcher for 800 cords of stone at 14s. 9d. each, was accepted, provided they furnish all quarried stone, and this was agreed to by these gentlemen.

On the 21st day of August, 1838, John Reid, Esq., P. L. S., reported to the Committee in reference to a survey of the Government appropriation of ground for a Court house, &c., which consisted in all of seven acres, lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of which would be required for the intended buildings. The foundation had not been excavated, and the grounds were still covered with brush and fallen trees, when it became known that His Excellency, Sir George Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, was about to visit Peterborough. As it was desirable that the foundation-stone should be laid by so distinguished a personage, Mr. Scobell was requested, by resolution, "to open about six feet of ground," and "have placed on the spot one load of stone," to admit of this ceremony being performed. The chairman was instructed to solicit this favor through His Excellency's secretary on his arrival, and "should he consent," the Rev. Mr. Wade was "to be requested to offer a short blessing on the success of the undertaking."†

His Excellency cheerfully consented, but his time being limited, the Committee met at their room at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 25th August, 1838, waited upon the Governor at 7, and at 7.30 o'clock A. M., His Excellency and suite, accompanied by the Building Committee, proceeded to the ground, and in the presence of numerous spectators laid the corner stone of the new buildings. The official ceremony over, the Rev. C. T. Wade, M. A., offered up an impressive and appropriate prayer.

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* Fourth and last report of the Building Committee, in Appendix to Journal of the District Council —dated December 20th, 1841.

† Minutes of Committee, August 21st, 1838. Page 13.

The following articles were placed by His Excellency beneath the stone, in the foundation of the south-west corner.*

A Parchment Scroll,

(On which was tastefully engrossed the following:)

ON THE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1838,

HIS EXCELLENCY,

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H.,

Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada,

LAID THE FIRST STONE OF THESE BUILDINGS.

Then follows the names of the Building Committee, already mentioned in full. The following coins were also deposited:

A British shilling		of the reign of	George IV.,	1829.
do	sixpence	do	William IV.,	1834.
do	penny	do	do	1831.
do	half-penny	do	do	1831.

The lettering of the scroll was executed in elegant style by our townsman, Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.

Tenders were afterwards received from time to time for the erection and completion of the several parts of the Court House building and Jail, the entire cost of which, including alterations and extra work, amounted to £7190 15 7.†

During the progress of the work, meetings of the magistrates of the proposed district were several times held, to advise with and assist the Committee. Towards the close of the work, Ephraim Sanford, Esq., was appointed treasurer of the Committee in place of Mr. Duffy, who had removed from the Province; and D. Griffith, Esq., was appointed a member of the Building Committee.

The walls and roofs of the Court House and Jail were completed in 1839, and the work on the interior of the Court House finished, and that building handed over to the Committee by E. Chamberlen, Esq., on the 16th day of November, 1840, but not finally accepted by them until the May following. The jail was not entirely finished until the summer of 1842, owing to a defect in the written agreement, by which the contractor, Mr. Edward Lee, claimed that the plastering was not included in his

* Minutes of Committee, August 25th. Page 16.

† Minutes of Building Committee. Pages 149, 152 and 153.

contract; and the season of 1841 was so far advanced when this became known, that the plastering of the Jail had to be deferred until the following spring.

At length, on the 27th day of December, 1841, after upwards of three years of arduous duty, the Building Committee were finally relieved of their task. At a meeting of magistrates held that day, their accounts were examined and declared correct, and a vote of thanks was tendered "to the gentlemen composing the Building Committee, to their Treasurer and Secretary, for their indefatigable exertions in carrying the object of their appointment to completion."

CHAPTER IX.

(1) A SATIRICAL PRODUCTION.

In the month of August, 1838, after the new Colborne District had been *provisionally* set apart, and during the time the Building Committee were engaged in the arrangements for the erection of the Court House and jail, a severe and cutting satire upon Peterborough, and a number of its chief citizens, appeared in print in the columns of "The Plainspeaker," a small sheet then published at Cobourg. It purported to be an advertisement of "a sale extraordinary of the Town of Peterborough, to pay the taxes," and to be held on the *first of April* following. Although the writer of the document in question announced that he would

"——Nothing extenuate,
"Nor set down aught in malice,"

some of his allusions, if reproduced, would be so pointedly offensive to many persons still living, who were probably neither better nor worse than the average of humanity, that it is better to omit them here. The document is supposed to have been written by Mr. Frederick Forest, then residing in Peterborough. The following are samples of this remarkable production, which, as may be supposed, attracted much attention at the time, and is still referred to with interest by many of our older residents, who were familiar with the characters pointed at, whose names or peculiarities furnished a ready mark for the shafts of the satirist,

From "The Plainspeaker,"—1838.

"It has been reported that this Town is likely to become *the Seat of Government!* The report can only be traced to the Editor of a contemptible publication, whose total disregard for truth entitles him to no credit—

"Who dares think one thing and another tell,
"My soul detests him as the gates of hell."

"*A Court House and Jail* will be built immediately. For the Debtor's Jail it is contemplated to erect a high wall all around the town;—the convenience of the inhabitants has been thus consulted, as they will be able to *continue* in their present houses, an advantage they could not otherwise *long* enjoy."

"The *Commissioners of Public Works* have appointed a *Secretary* who thinks himself WRIGHT–ON all occasions, a point on which, judging from appearances, his Employers are not likely to be deceived."

"About a year since a few *Sentinels* were established at the expense of the inhabitants. It is however to be regretted that they have only brought contempt and disgrace on those who had the control of them. As they appear to be guided by the motto '*Mutare sperno*,' their hitherto supporters have lost all hopes of their amendment. * *
Let us do them justice: they were *seldom* seen off their *post*—few ever having ventured beyond the limits of the town.

"Another Lawyer is CUMMING to settle here—he has had only one case, which cannot be better described than in the words of Pope,

"Thou great first cause, least understood."

"'*Opposition* is the life of *Trade*.' So think the Magistrates who have established *two separate Boards* of Companies among themselves. *Causa latet res est notissime.*

"One party is led (query *mis*led) by an individual who has adopted the motto of his lowest follower—'*Nunquam hic* MOE *nisi in dispari*.' One of the same party advertizes Magisterial business gratis, no doubt having apportioned the value and the price. From this it will appear that no price is fixed for *Justice* and at *no price* can it be obtained.

"It is a tale
"Told by an Idiot, full of sound and fury,
"Signifying nothing."

"Intending purchasers, who cant' well pay without, may borrow money on easy terms. The lender, CANT' WELL, wait for his *Interest*, having little or no *principle* left.

(2) ANOTHER IMMIGRATION.

In the year 1839, Captain Charles Rubidge, R.N., who had been absent in England during the greater portion of the two previous years, returned to Peterborough, having in charge a body of immigrants, numbering in all 183 souls, chiefly selected from the estates of Col. Wyndham, in Clare and Limerick, in the South of Ireland. The voyage was most prosperous, and as the immigrants passed through the country, many of them found profitable employment, and the remainder, within a few days after their arrival in Peterborough, were absorbed among the people of the surrounding townships; and having found temporary occupation, many of them afterwards became owners of land, on which they or their families still reside.

(3) THE ELECTION OF 1841.

The election of 1841 is memorable not only as being one of the first after the union of the Provinces, and the first held within the new District of Colborne, then only provisionally set apart from the Newcastle District; but also for a scene of violence rarely exceeded among these exciting contests in the past, and under our present judicious election law, it may be presumed, quite impossible in the future.

The election for the new provisional District, which then embraced what is now the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, was held in Peterborough, and had its head quarters at White's Hotel, situated just east of George Street, in the southern part of the town*, where the poll was opened by Captain Frazer, the returning officer. The candidates were:

Colonel Alexander McDonell,
Frederick Ferguson, Esq.
Dr. John Gilchrist.

The former of these gentlemen appeared in the conservative and the latter in the reform interest. As the election progressed, it became evident that Dr. Gilchrist would be elected, and a plot was at once formed to break up the election, so as to prevent his legal return. The conspirators, who are now well known, and rank among their number several of our respectable citizens, met in a tavern (since burnt down) on the flat space just above the western extremity of the Otonabee bridge, and there arranged

* This hotel was situated contiguous to Day's Brewery, and was then a leading public house, and a place of fashionable resort. Both it and the brewery were burned to the ground, during the summer of 1866, but the brewery had long ceased to be used for any purpose, and the hotel has been for some years occupied as a private residence.

their plans. A gentleman, well known in both town and county, but whose name, for obvious reasons, we forbear to specify, was then acting as constable and door keeper of the room in which the poll was being held, and was aware of their designs. They were to approach in a body; the door keeper was to make a show of resistance, and be knocked down, with his own consent. In the *melee* which would follow, the poll-book was to be seized and destroyed, and thus the opposing party would be deprived of the only legal evidence of the election of their candidate.

The room was full of people, among whom were the candidates and their agents, when the conspirators stealthily approached. On reaching the room, a fierce show of fight was made, amid which the guardian of the peace rolled over as if smitten by a thunderbolt. The books of the check clerks and other papers were speedily seized, but the presence of mind of the Returning Officer defeated their design. On the first alarm, he quietly slipped the poll-book beneath his coat, where it remained secure. Whether from accident or otherwise, Dr. Gilchrist received a blow upon the head with a stick, from which, however, he speedily recovered.

But though thus baulked in their design, some of the more daring and reckless pursued the game still further. The Returning Officer then occupied a room at White's, and on his going out in the evening to dine with a friend, his apartment was entered, and a valise cut open, in hopes of finding the coveted poll-book within. But Captain Fraser, as if anticipating their design, had taken the precious document with him, and retained it in his possession, so that this second attempt failed as ignominiously as the first. As not one of the parties implicated in this outrage would now attempt to justify or even palliate it, we may spare them the censures such conduct so justly deserved. Besides, their leader passed away from the excitements of earth during the present year, (1866), and the survivors have no doubt sufficiently regretted acts committed during the heat of excitement, and when carried away by the passions of the hour.

The election of 1841 resulted in the selection, by a considerable majority, of Dr. John Gilchrist, as member of Parliament for the new Colborne District, which position he continued to fill during the next four years.

CHAPTER X.

THE NEW COLBORNE DISTRICT.

On the 14th day of October, 1841, the proclamation formally establishing the Colborne District, was issued, by command of Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K. C. B., who was for a time Administrator of the Government after the death of Lord Sydenham. The following townships were embraced in the new District, the first eleven of which are included in the County of Peterborough:

Belmont, Methuen, Burleigh, Dummer, Asphodel, Otonabee, Douro, North Monaghan, Smith, Ennismore, Harvey, Verulam, Emily, Ops, Fenelon, Mariposa, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville.

Early in the following year (1842) one or more District Councillors were elected from each township, and these met at the Court House in Peterborough, for their first session, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1842.

George Arundel Hill, Esquire, of Dummer, was appointed by the Government to preside as Warden over the deliberations of the new Council; and continued to act in that capacity up till the close of the year 1846.

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing this first council and the townships from which they were elected:

George A. Hill, Esq., *Warden*. Councillors—Thomas Harper, Esq., *Monaghan;* Stephen Nichols, Esq., *Smith;* Smithin D. Gibbs, Esq., *Douro;* Thos Carr and James Doris, Esq'rs, *Otonabee;* Richard Birdsall, Esq., *Asphodel;* Josias L. Hughes, Wm. Cottingham, Esq'rs, *Emily;* Francis Kelly, Esq., *Ops;* John Langton, Esq., *Fenelon;* Thomas Need, Esq., *Verulam and Harvey;* Daniel Costello, Esq., *Ennismore;* Samuel Davidson, Esq., *Mariposa;* Alex. Campbell, Esq., *Eldon;* Alex. Kidd, Esq., *Dummer.*

Officers of the Council.—John Darcus, Esq., *Clerk;* Dr. John Gilchrist, *Treasurer;* James Hall, and Robert Reid, Esq'rs, *Auditors;* G. B. Hall, Esq., *Solicitor, &c.*

Road Surveyors.—John Reid, Thomas J. Dennehy, Richard Birdsall, George Hughes, Edward Caddy, James W. Dunsford, Alex. Campbell, Charles Britton, and James Bird, Esquires.

At the end of one year, one-third of these councillors retired by ballot, and another third at the end of the second year, their places being sup-

plied by a new election. At the end of the third year the third first elected retired, and in each subsequent year the third then longest in office withdrew; so that one-third of the councillors only were elected each year. The machinery of the District Council thus organized continued in force until 1850, in the beginning of which year the basis of the present Municipal System was laid, which, with various trifling modifications, still continues in force. It was then, (in 1850,) that township councils were instituted, and the management of local affairs placed entirely in the hands of the people in each township, who have since had entire control, through their local councillors, of the levying of taxes, the improvement of roads, and all other necessary expenditure. The County Council is composed of the Reeves or presiding officers of the several township councils, and is empowered to levy certain taxes for county purposes. Thus the entire direct taxation of the country is levied by the county and township councils, and expended under their auspices; statements in reference to the receipts and disbursements of which are published annually, so that whatever taxation exists is levied directly by the people through their representatives, chosen yearly to manage their affairs.

In connection with each township will be found a list of the gentlemen who have been successively District Councillors for that township, and also the names of those who by virtue of their position as Reeve or head of each Township Council, have had seats in the County Council, and collectively formed that Council during the same period.

The population of the several townships composing the County of Peterborough in 1841 was as follows:—Otonabee 1931, North Monaghan, (including the town) 1620, Smith 1349, Douro 856, Dummer 868, Asphodel 551, Belmont 115, Ennismore 279, and Harvey 50.

The estimate of the liabilities of the entire new District for the year 1842, including interest on the jail debt, did not exceed $6000 for all purposes. These were times of comparative poverty, of impassible roads, small clearings, paltry prices, and low taxation. The gradual progress and developement of the county, has to a great extent ameliorated the greater number of these conditions, and of necessity added largely to its burdens. The liabilities of this county alone for 1866 scarcely fell short of $18,000. But with increased resources, improved roads, and an excellent market, our people are better able to meet the larger scale of taxation to-day than they were the more moderate one of former years; and not a

man in the community would be willing to return to the rates of the period referred to with all the concomitant circumstances of the time annexed.

A great deal of difficulty was found in the settlement of accounts between the new Colborne District and the old Newcastle District; and it was not until 1845, and after legal proceedings were about to be resorted to, that balances due this District were paid and the whole matter fairly adjusted.

Among the earliest By-Laws passed by the District Council was one for the payment of the salaries of its officers, among whom are to be reckoned the clerks, assessors and collectors of the several townships. The Warden's salary was at first $80 per year; in 1844 it was increased to $160, and in 1847, during the first year John Langton, Esq., presided over the Council as Warden, the salary attached to that office was abolished entirely. It is but proper to remark, however, that some remuneration, in addition to the ordinary fees, has each year been voted to the Warden, in lieu of a salary. In 1849 this *honorarium* was $200, and it has rarely if ever since exceeded that sum. In February of 1847, a silk gown was first provided for the Warden, by order of the Council, and has been since worn by the gentlemen who have successively occupied that position.

The District Clerk's salary in the beginning of 1842 was $160, but in a few months was raised to $300, and in 1849 to $400 per year. In January, 1852, the offices of Clerk and Treasurer were united, the salary then being fixed at $500, which as the duties of the joint office expanded was in 1860 increased to $1200 yearly, at which it still remains.

The Treasurer of the District, in its early days, was allowed four per cent upon all moneys passing through his hands, and also a fee of one shilling for every inspection of his books or accounts. In 1849 an annual salary of $400 was attached to the office, in lieu of all percentages, and other fees or charges.

The Auditors in 1842 were paid $20 each per annum. In 1850, their remuneration was increased to $30, and in 1856 to $40 each, at which it still remains.

The District Surveyor was at first paid $1.75 per day while actually employed. In 1844 a fixed salary of $100 was attached to the office, which was slightly increased in subsequent years, and in 1849 rose to $150, but was abolished during the following year.

The clerks of the several townships were paid $12 each, during the first years of our District Council, with the exception of that officer in Belmont, who only received $4 per year. In subsequent years, and especially since the new municipal system was introduced in 1850, these officers, and also the Assessors and Collectors, are paid for the greatly increased duties, of later years, by the several municipalities for which they act.

The pay of the District Councillors, (or "wages" as they term it in the several by-laws relating to this subject,) was at first $1.25 per day; in 1855 it was increased to $1.50; and now, for some years, has been $1.75 per day, with allowance of 15 cents per mile one way for travelling expenses.

In the early years of the District Council, the onerous duties entailed by a seat in that body do not appear to have been sought after so eagerly as in more recent times. Among the earliest by-laws of that period, is one "to determine the penalties on persons refusing to serve as Councillors;" and in 1845, we find one entitled "A by-law to enforce the attendance of Municipal Councillors," which however was repealed in 1848. The former of these imposed a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than forty, for neglecting or refusing to take and subscribe the oath prescribed: and the latter a penalty of one dollar for absence from any of the sittings of Council, and two dollars for absence during an entire day, without permission of the Council.

One of the first projects espoused by the District Council was the construction of a plank road from Cobourg, round the head of Rice Lake, to Peterborough, and thence to Chemong Lake. But this, like many other projects since mooted, was ere long abandoned. The chief records of the Council are made up of the then important, but now uninteresting, details of the opening up or establishment of new lines of road, repairing bridges, arranging and re-modelling the boundaries of school sections, and the numerous other matters common to the business of all councils.

During the year 1844, John Darcus, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, who till then had acted as District Clerk, was found guilty of frauds, which not only deprived him of that office, but obliged him to abandon the neighborhood, if not even to fly from the Province. His peculations were trifling, and must have been entered upon in an unguarded moment. They occurred in this wise. It is customary when any person kills a wolf to take the scalp to the nearest magistrate, who signs a certificate to the effect that a wolf has been killed, and the recipient, on presenting this

document to the County Treasurer, is entitled to a *bonus* of six dollars, for the service thus rendered to the country. Mr. Darcus forged seventeen of these certificates, inserting the names of settlers at a distance, and drew the money in their names, which of course he retained. Soon after, one of the persons whose name had been unwarrantably used, was congratulated on his success as a hunter, when he denied having killed any wolves, and on further enquiry, the discovery was made, which resulted in the withdrawal from the country of the unfortunate gentleman who had allowed himself to be guilty of the base transaction. We mention these circumstances more in sorrow than in scorn, and to "point a moral" rather than "adorn" this narrative.

The County Treasurer was thereupon instructed to publish annually, a list of the names of persons mentioned in such certificates, with their place of residence; a precaution at all times necessary to guard against a repetition of such fraud.

On the removal of Mr. Darcus, James McCarroll, Esq., acted as County Clerk for a few weeks, when the permanent appointment was conferred upon Walter Sheridan, Esq. Dr. John Gilchrist continued to act as Treasurer until October, 1846, at which time Frederick Ferguson, Esq., was appointed to that office, which he retained till the close of 1851, when the two offices of clerk and treasurer were united; and the duties of both have since been very faithfully and efficiently discharged by Mr. Sheridan, who still retains them.

On the retirement of Mr. Ferguson, the Council expressed their entire confidence in his integrity and ability, and their regret at dispensing with his services, which was rendered expedient by the amalgamation of the two offices. Both Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Ferguson acted in turn as Government Land Agent, an office subsequently held by the late Col. Crawford, and abolished, in so far as the older townships of the County of Peterborough was concerned, within a few years of the present time.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOOLS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

A new Common School act, passed by the Reform Government of the day, came into force in 1844, and Elias Burnham, Esq., was appointed

Superintendent of Schools for the Colborne District, in order effectually to carry out its provisions,—an office which he accepted rather from a desire to further the important interests of education, than from any emoluments belonging to the office, the salary attached to which during the period he held it, was at first £25 and then £50 per year, including travelling expenses. Mr. Burnham discharged the arduous and laborious duties of this office, from this time up till the year 1850, with commendable zeal and ability, in doing so, travelling on horseback from six to eight hundred miles annually. The following official report, which he submitted to the Council at the close of the year 1844, will be found interesting as an illustration of the position of the District at that date, in an educational point of view.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

To the Warden and Councillors of the Colborne District,

GENTLEMEN:

I beg to lay before you a report relating to the Common Schools of the Colborne District for the year 1844. I have visited all the schools during the past year, in operation at the time of my annual examination, except one in Verulam and Harvey, and one in Fenelon and Bexley. Circumstances have delayed my examination of these beyond the time prescribed. The character of the schools, generally, is satisfactory. It is to be regretted however that in many of the school districts, particularly those in the townships of Ops and North Monaghan, the school houses are so very bad, amounting in some instances to a state of actual discomfort and unhealthiness; but I have invariably urged upon the people the necessity of their improvement, and I have reason to believe that they fully agree with me therein, and that they will remedy the evil as soon as possible."

"The attendance of children is good, averaging to each school about twenty-five, but I am sorry to see this number confined solely, or nearly so, to children of small age. Taking one school with another, there is a fair proportion of children who read and write."

"*In no instances in my recollection, with one or two exceptions, have I seen the English grammar in use;* very seldom geography, and no history, except occasionally in a reading book.. The bible I found in general use."

"There is a great deficiency of books in very many of the schools."

"This, I was told, originated in the carelessness or poverty of the parents. I have, however, invariably urged upon them the necessity of supplying their children with proper books. The teachers frequently complain of this deficiency, and of their consequent inability to classify their scholars; which is prejudicial to their advancement."

"I have reason to believe that the teachers rely more upon reason and common sense in their instruction, than upon the rod; and I have invariably urged upon them to do so. I have also had to suggest the benefit of allowing the children a short relaxation during school hours. I have also made it known that intemperance in any teacher will be regarded by me as a good cause for his immediate removal, and that cruelty towards his scholars will be promptly put down."

"Upon the whole, I may say that, although there is much room for improvement in many of the schools, still there is no real cause for complaint, and I am satisfied that they will continue gradually to prosper, and that the teachers will be improving."

* * * * * *

"I may further state that I made an application some time ago to the Governor General for the free grant of a lot in the Town of Peterborough, to Trustees, with the view of ultimately being able to build thereon a commodious school house, and establishing by private munificence a fund, the interest from which would be sufficient to supply free tuition to all who might choose to avail themselves of it, and to have a good library in connection therewith; and I have intended, if my exertions had been successful, to have devoted the entire of my salary, as Superintendent, for that purpose. But His Excellency did not condescend to notice my petition, and so the matter for the present has ended.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. Burnham,

County Superintendent of Schools for the Colborne District."

Peterborough, February 11, 1845.

Thomas Benson, Esq., succeeded E. Burnham, Esq., in the office of County Superintendent,—the salary being now raised to £130 per year. Mr. Benson was highly respected both for his intelligence and the urbanity of his manners. His was one of the many valuable lives lost in the terrible railroad disaster at the Desjardines Canal in 1857. He retained the office of County Superintendent only for one year. His letter of resignation is interesting, as pourtraying the arduous duties of that office,

and the scant remuneration thus afforded for services so important. It is as follows:

"*To the Warden and Municipal Councillors of the County of Peterborough, in Council Assembled.*

"GENTLEMEN:—The period having arrived when it becomes necessary that you should provide for the superintendence of the Common Schools of the county for the ensuing year, it is proper that I should inform you that I do not intend to offer myself as a candidate for the situation you did me the honor to confer upon me at the commencement of the past year."

"If I here take occasion to refer to a few of the reasons which have induced me to come to this determination, it will be with the sole view of increasing the usefulness and efficiency of an office, the faithful discharge of the duties of which may do more to promote the social and moral advancement of the rural population of this county, than any other secular agency within your control. The first and most powerful motive which impels me to decline a reappointment to the office of superintendent of schools, is the conviction that the amount of labor which the faithful discharge of its duties would entail upon the incumbent, is more than any one person could possibly endure."

"I trust it will be apparent that in alluding to the extent of this labor, I do not seek to magnify my own exertions. I crave your attention to this point merely to shew that a change of the former system is necessary."

"The distance which must be travelled over to complete one visit to each school section in this county, would appear totally incredible to any one who had not taken some pains to reckon up the numerous journeys it occasions; one visit could not be nearly accomplished in a quarter of the year at an average rate of travelling of twenty miles a day. This rate, considering the state of most of the roads, and the time which must be spent in properly examining a school, is greater than could possibly be maintained for a whole year. The extent of my correspondence during the past year has been much greater than any one anticipated. Upwards of six hundred communications have been received, and nearly five hundred despatched. It is true that this will be in future greatly diminished, unless changes are made in the school law: but it will always be very considerable. The operation of a law but newly introduced, entailed upon me the preparation of opinions and decisions, which not unfrequently required days of careful research, and much labor in furnishing numerous

copies. I do not at all exaggerate when I state that the office work alone of my situation, has consumed more time, and required more anxious exertion, than is devoted to some of the best paid offices in the country."

"In the next place, I find that my health is not equal to the task this office imposes. Frequent night journeys, and change of quarters, brought on a fit of illness which kept me from the performance of my duties for several weeks, every effort to resume my journeys bringing on a relapse."

"But I should be recreant to the cause I profess to advocate, if I allowed any cowardly apprehension of being misunderstood or misrepresented, to prevent me from stating that the remuneration attached to the office under consideration, is out of all proportion to the nature and importance of its duties, and to the value of such qualification as a superintendent should possess."

"My personal expenses for the year, including travelling expenses, repairs, stationery, postage and loss in the value of a horse worn down, have amounted to about seventy pounds, leaving only about sixty pounds as compensation for services which occupied the whole of my time, to the exclusion of all other sources of income."

"The conclusion I desire to draw from these statements, is one to which I trust I may be permitted to call your attention, without exposing myself to the imputation of officious interference with privileges and duties which are peculiarly committed to you by the law:—it is this—that the interests of education will be promoted by a division of the county into at least two districts for school superintendence, and by fixing a rate of remuneration more justly proportioned to the value of the services and attainments called into exercise by its arduous duties and high requirements."

"With regard to the condition and prospects of common school education in the county, an improvement has taken place, and an impetus has been given to the desire for further advancement which must have become so apparent to each of you, gentlemen, in your several localities, as to leave no need to enlarge upon it here. Whether this improvement shall go on with a much needed and steadily increasing progress, will greatly depend upon the appointments which the Council may now make, to fill a situation the duties of which I feel that I have very imperfectly discharged."

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BENSON,

"*Sup't Schools Co. Peterboro'.*

"Peterborough, 28th January, 1852."

After the retirement of Mr. Benson, in January, 1852, the county was divided into four sections, for purposes of superintendence, of which the Townships of Smith, Douro and Otonabee formed one, Asphodel, Dummer and Belmont formed another, the other two consisting of the townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore respectively. The Rev. Edward Roberts was appointed Local Superintendent of the first division, the Rev. Thomas Searight of the second, Thos. Fortye, Esq., for North Monaghan, and Patrick Sullivan, Esq., for Ennismore.

In March, 1853, requests were made for the appointment of separate township Local Superintendents, and notwithstanding the formal disapproval of this system expressed by Wm. Cottingham, Esq., Warden, in his address to the Council, this system was adopted, and has been since continued until 1866, when an effort towards the centralization of the duties of the office was again made, and with partial success. The list of township superintendents will be found in connection with the several municipalities for which they held office.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In February, 1847, an important meeting was held in the Court House for the purpose of forwarding the construction of a railroad from Port Hope to Peterborough,—a charter for which had been obtained during the then last session of Parliament; but the subject was new, and public moneys, which were afterwards so lavishly expended by means of the Municipal Loan Fund, were not yet available. The project therefore depended entirely upon individual and local effort, but though frequently and freely discussed, did not come into effect until several years later.

During March of the same year, (1847) public meetings were held and subscriptions raised to aid in mitigating the serious distress from famine then prevailing in Ireland and Scotland. Several of our leading citizens, both in town and county, lent themselves freely to this good work; which resulted in a collection in all of £364, the proportion of which for Scotland was duly forwarded through the Treasurer, James Wallis, Esq., for

the purposes intended; but the Home Committee for the relief of Ireland, from some cause, never applied for their proportion, although duly notified. It was therefore resolved, at a public meeting, held in September of that year, to apply this portion for the relief of immigrants arriving here, or then in the district, a large proportion of whom were from Ireland.

The number of these was very considerable, and they brought with them a form of fever of a malignant type. A public meeting was then called, and the following gentlemen appointed to act as a Health Committee for the town:—Thomas Chambers, Charles Forest, Joseph Shaw, Robert Stenson and James Harvey, Esquires. In order to provide shelter and attendance for those who arrived here in an almost destitute condition, a temporary hospital was improvised in the southern part of the town. Among the victims of this disease was Dr. Hutcheson, in reference to whose decease the Peterborough *Dispatch* contained the following brief obituary notice:—

"Died,—On Sunday, [July 1st, 1847,] of typhus fever, caught while in attendance at the immigrant sheds, John Hutcheson, Esq., M.D., aged 50 years, formerly of Kirkaldy, in Fife, North Britain, and a resident of America since 1815. This melancholy event cast a gloom over the entire community, to whose interests, he, both as a friend and a physician, had long been faithfully devoted. The writer trusts that some one of his most intimate associates will pay a just and fitting tribute to the memory and merits of our departed friend, as it would be both unbecoming and ungrateful that talent and worth such as Dr. Hutcheson was largely gifted with, should pass from the busy stage of life without something beyond a passing notice."

During 1846-7 the bridge across the Otonabee at Peterborough was rebuilt, under the supervision of the Board of Works,—and a large sum of money expended on the boundary line between Otonabee and Douro, Asphodel and Dummer, part of which was for the construction of a bridge across the Indian river on that road. Towards these important improvements a grant of £3000 had been made in Parliament during the previous year, and the outlay then effected along the boundary line mentioned, and over seven hundred days' work, voluntarily offered by the residents along the road, rendered it barely passable for a team and vehicle.

The death of B. Y. McKyes, Esq., first Judge for the Colborne District, occurred on the 2nd day of December, 1847.

In consequence of the resignation of the Viger-Draper Administration about that time, a new election was ordered, which took place on the 20th and 21st of the same month. George Barker Hall, Esq., barrister, at once offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the county, but was offered the position of District Judge, which he accepted. The other candidates in the field were James Hall, (the present Sheriff) John Langton and Richard Birdsall, Esquires. These three gentlemen went to the polls. Mr. Hall was the nominee of the Reform Convention, and was elected by 81 of a majority over his most successful opponent.

The first side-walk in Peterborough was built during this year, (1847.) It is mentioned in the local press of the time, among the public improvements, but was of short extent, and merely extended from the "Albert house" of that day, to Mr. Cluxton's store, on George street.

During 1847, the large stone building between St. Peter's and St. Andrew's Churches, now the residence of Robert Nicholls, Esq., was built by P. M. Grover, Esq., and afterwards purchased by the Odd Fellows of Peterborough for a hall, and formally dedicated by them to this purpose in February, 1848. From some cause the society in Peterborough, fell into decline, and has now for several years ceased to exist.

In the Peterborough *Dispatch* of May 4th, 1848, appears the following brief tribute to the memory of a prominent and wealthy citizen then just deceased:

"DIED,—At his residence, in Peterborough, on Saturday, the 29th ult., after a short but painful illness, which he bore with uncomplaining resignation, OUGHTRY MORROW, Esquire, one of our oldest and most respected merchants, who grew with the growth of our thriving town, and whose interests were largely identified with it. One who by a steady career of probity, integrity and untiring industry, had realized a handsome independence; and had besides acquired general esteem and confidence among all classes of the community. The deceased was a magistrate, and also filled the office of trustee of the Grammar School of the Colborne District."

"His funeral was most numerously and respectably attended. St. John's Church was thronged in every part, and many could not gain admittance. Business was entirely suspended; indeed, unavoidably so,—for nearly every male inhabitant was present on the melancholy occasion of consigning to the tomb our respected friend and citizen, in hope of a glorious immortality."

"An honest man,—the noblest work of God."

The walls of the large flour and grist mill, on the east side of the Otonabee bridge, the property of R. D. Rogers, Esq., was built in 1848,—the adjoining saw mill having during that year been finished and in operation. On the completion of Mr. Roger's large mill, Peterborough had "three first-class flouring establishments, capable of manufacturing from 50,000 to 60,000 barrels of flour *per annum*.*" The other mills referred to were that of G. B. Hall, Esq., in the occupation of Mr. Martin, and that owned by J. R. Benson, Esq. A fine woollen factory was then approaching completion, and an extensive rake factory, conducted by Mr. Sperry, is said to have turned out 20,000 of those useful implements during the previous season.† Three iron foundries were also at this time in successful operation‡, namely, that of Messrs. Harvey & Dixon, Messrs. Malcolm & Co's, and the furnace and shops of Mr. Mowry at the east end of the bridge. Sundry good buildings had also been erected; and among others, the brick hotel owned by Thomas Chambers, Esq., on the corner of Hunter and Water Streets, subsequently destroyed by fire. In regard to hotels it may here be mentioned that the "Globe" hotel, on Charlotte street, was the first brick house erected in Peterborough, and the "Commercial hotel" of Mr. Chambers, just mentioned, was the second building of brick within the limits of the town. It stood on the site of his present grocery, and was for a time the leading public house in Peterborough. It was built in 1847, burned down in 1858, and on its site the present two story building was erected in 1864. Mr. Chambers has long been known as one of our enterprising and wealthy citizens.

It is more difficult than might at first appear, to do justice, in a work of this kind, to the growth of the several interests, commercial, mechanical and agricultural. The operations of the latter especially, important though they be, are unobtrusive, and require to be sought after rather than appear on the surface. We find, however, in the Peterborough *Despatch* of February 3rd, 1848, a report of the Committee of the Colborne District Agricultural Society for 1847, which is full of interest. After an expression of regret that more zeal and efficient interest were not shown in regard to the township agricultural societies, and also that such a society as that for the District should only number about four hundred members, the Committee go on to remark:

"But on the other hand, we find much cause for congratulation in the

* *Despatch* Aug. 31st, 1848.

† Ibid.

‡ *Despatch* Sept. 7th, 1848.

steady and rapid advancement in both the quantity and quality of the agricultural products of this District since the formation of your society. This advancement is, perhaps, most observable in the articles of wheat and flour. Up to the year 1842, it is known, that not more than two thousand bushels of wheat were sent out of the District for sale in any one year. During the last year, (1847) upwards of twenty thousand barrels of flour, and thirty thousand bushels of wheat, were sent off by the merchants of this District alone; independently of the large quantity (probably not less than fifty thousand bushels) of wheat taken out by the farmers themselves, and sold at the ports on Lake Ontario."

"In the first year mentioned, not one mill existed in this District capable of manufacturing flour for the foreign markets; now more than eight manufacturing mills, with upwards of thirty run of stones are in operation.* In 1842, not more than one thrashing mill was owned in the District, now upwards of fifty are in use, thirty of them manufactured at the foundry in Peterborough, during the last year. Upwards of eight hundred plows were made during the past year, (1847) by only two establishments in this District; and now a reaping machine, almost innumerable horse rakes, drill plows, harrows, cultivators, and other improved implements of husbandry are in general use."

"Within the same short period several woolen factories, two, at least, of which would do credit to the oldest settled parts of the Province, have been erected, and are gradually extending their operations and their benefits; while the market they offer for an important staple of the country, is already effecting an evident improvement in the breed of sheep. Numerous oatmeal mills now furnish in considerable quantities an article of growing consequence among our exports. A most marked and gratifying improvement in the breed of cattle has taken place, through the immediate instrumentality of your society, besides that which is the result of the most praiseworthy efforts of private enterprise. The improvement is less manifest in the breed of horses than in any other description of stock, and your Committee regret that the attempt to better our condition in this respect, made last year, has entirely failed."

The foregoing report is stated to have been prepared by the late W. S. Conger, Esq., President, the late Thomas Benson and W. H. Moore, Esquires, Vice-Presidents of the Society.

* The figures in this extract refer to the Colborne District, and not to the County of Peterborough.

The publication of the Peterborough *Gazette* ceased in October, 1848. This newspaper was contemporary with the *Chronicle*, and was conducted in chief part by the Rev. J. H. Dunsford. The office of the *Gazette* was in the building once known as the red store, formerly referred to, and still in good condition, on the corner of Charlotte and Water streets.

The Peterborough *Backwoodsman* and *Sentinel*, founded in 1837, by John Darcus, Esq., ceased before the removal of that gentleman from Peterborough in the manner already alluded to. The *Chronicle* was commenced in December, 1842, Thomas Messenger, Esq., being Proprietor, and James McCarroll, Esq., Editor. The office of publication was in the frame house on Brock street, now used as a tin-shop by Mr. A. McD. Norton, and afterwards in a frame house on the lot just west of the one on which stands the elegant mansion of James Stevenson, Esq. With the burning of the office in 1846, which inflicted a heavy loss upon the owner of the *Chronicle*, its publication ceased, and the Peterborough *Dispatch* soon after took its place. The first number of the *Dispatch* appeared on the 19th of November, 1846. It was published by George Hazlehurst, Esq., until August, 1856, when the Peterborough *Examiner* took its place, and has now been ten years in existence. Augustus Sawers, Esq., was its first Editor and Proprietor. It then passed into the hands of Alexander Graham and James Renfrew, Esquires. Mr. Renfrew then conducted it for three years; and in May, 1862, was succeeded by Mr. Graham, as sole proprietor. In October, 1863, James M. Dunn, Esq., became associated with Mr. Graham in its publication, and so continued until March, 1864. Since December of that year, the *Examiner* has been conducted by Alex. Graham and James Stratton, Esquires, at their office, in the Post office block.

The publication of the Peterborough *Review* was commenced as early as May, 1853, by Robert Romaine, Esquire, its present proprietor. Subsequently, it was conducted by Thomas and Richard White, Esquires, who now publish the Hamilton *Spectator*. During the thirteen years of its existence it was twice enlarged, and for several years has been printed on one of Hoe's large cylinder presses. A bindery and ruling machine are attached to the *Review* establishment.

A third printing office was opened in Peterborough in the fall of 1864, by James Stephens, Esq., but the two newspapers last mentioned are the only periodicals published in Peterborough. The present little work is being printed at the *Review* office.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWN INCORPORATED.

Until the close of 1849, Peterborough had the rank of a mere village, and was an integral part of the Township of North Monaghan. With the passing of the act of incorporation, which came into force in January, 1850, a new era may be said to have commenced in its history. Property greatly increased in value, and in a few years new and fine blocks of buildings took the place of many of the first wooden houses which till then had occupied the best sites in the leading thoroughfares.

The late Thomas Benson, Esq., was the first mayor; and the new council over which he presided appear to have lost no time in inaugurating steps for the improvement of the town. In the spring of that year, a premium of one hundred dollars was offered for "the best approved plans, specifications and estimates for a new town hall and market house; and also for plans, &c., of an uniform series of buildings to occupy three sides of the market square." Those offered by Mr. Thomas, architect, of Toronto, were accepted, though not without a protest as to alleged unfairness on the part of the council, by Mr. Kivas Tully. In accordance with these, the corner stone of the present town hall and market house, was laid in September, 1851, with imposing ceremony, music and much rejoicing.

The following inscription, on parchment, was deposited in the corner stone:—"On the 27th day of September, A. D., 1851, Charles Hudson, Esq., mayor, laid the foundation stone of this building, erected by order of the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough. Members of the Council,—Charles Hudson, Esq., mayor, James Harvey, Joseph Spenceley, John Reid, Thomas Chambers, Clarke Spalding, James T. Henthorn, Edmund Chamberlen, Egerton Perry, M.D., Thomas Hutcheson, Robinson Rutherford and John Haggart. Members of the Building Committee, —Edmund Chamberlen, James T. Henthorn, Thomas Chambers, John Reid and James Harvey, Esquires. Walter Sheridan, Esq., architect. Mr. David Taylor, contractor. (Signed) W. H. Wrighton, Town Clerk."

The importance of the occasion was such, that it was arranged that an ox should be roasted whole, wherewith to entertain "all and singular" who might choose to accept the hospitality of the town. This part of the programme was literally carried out, but, unfortunately, while revolving upon the spit, the body of the ox was carried away, either piecemeal or

entire, by persons whose guilt was never verified; and thus the great feast of the evening fell to the portion of others than those for whom it was intended. A sumptuous dinner was however served by Thomas Chambers, Esq., at his "Commercial Hotel," which was followed by speeches and such conviviality as is usual on occasions of the kind.

In January, 1851, W. S. Conger, Esq., submitted to the County Council an elaborate scheme in reference to the best mode of promoting the settlement of the wild lands in the rear of the county. His plan was "That the Government should dispose of all the waste or unsold lands of the Crown to the several County Councils where such lands may lie, at a nominal price of say 6d. or 1s. per acre—payment for the same to be made by the Councils in Debentures, bearing interest and redeemable in twenty years. The fund so created to be applied towards the establishment of a permanent common school fund. The conditions of the sale to the counties to be that these lands should be re-sold by them at a low price, varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per acre, according to value—and on time if the parties required it—to actual settlers only. The entire proceeds of such sales, after providing for the payment of the interest upon the purchase and any incidental expenses, to be anticipated by debentures, and laid out in making roads thereto."*

The Committee of the Council declined to enter into such an arrangement, on the ground that "they considered the plan of too great magnitude to be entertained by a county so young as this."† The Council, however, memorialized the Governor in Council in respect to the wild lands in rear of the county, and prayed that these lands be offered for sale at low rates to actual settlers, and that the proceeds of sales of such lands might be spent in opening up roads through the back country.

During the year 1851, a public sewer was constructed on George street, from a distance of one chain north of Hunter street, southward to King street, along or rather beneath which it escapes to the Otonabee river. This work was of the greatest public utility, and contributed largely in succeeding years to the health of the town.

The close of the year 1851 brought with it the end of another Parliamentary term, and with this the inevitable result,—a new election. This time the contest lay between James Hall, Esq., the former member, and

* Peterborough *Despatch*, February 27th, 1851.

† Report of Committee on County Property, January 31st, 1851.

John Langton, Esq., one of the defeated candidates at the previous election. Thomas Short and Robert Reid, Esquires, were respectively Mr. Hall's mover and seconder; Mr. Langton's nomination was moved by Thomas Bell, Esq., of Smith, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Davidson, of Mariposa. Mr. Hall was avowedly a Reformer. Mr. Langton's politics were those of a moderate Conservative. Both gentlemen addressed the electors at the nomination with much spirit, and the show of hands, when taken, was slightly in Mr. Langton's favor. The result of the election placed Mr. Langton at the head of the poll by a majority of 70.

Towards the close of the year of 1851, a by-law of the County Council was passed, instructing the Warden to execute and transfer a deed, in trust, of the general Protestant burying ground in Peterborough to the Town Council, the said ground consisting of lots one two and three on the south side of McDonell street and west of George street, and lots one, two and three north of Murray street and west of George street; and also to transfer for school purposes to the Town Council lot number five on the south side of London street, and lot number ten on the north side of King street, both being west of George street, but such official transfer appears never to have been actually made, or if made, not registered.

In the following year, (1852), two fine brick buildings were erected on the Market Square, on the corner of George and Simcoe streets, which were at once occupied, but were unfortunately destroyed by fire in June, 1857. Soon after, the present market block rose on the ruins. Its tasteful front is creditable to the town, while its capacious shops, of great depth, afford ample accommodation for the extensive business carried on within their precincts. These buildings were erected, not by the corporation, but by private individuals, under a ground lease for 21 years; the town being then bound either to renew the leases, or pay for the improvements at an estimate of their value.

In 1852, the first three shops of Mr. Burnham's block were completed, and the remainder, including the building known as Caisse's hotel, in 1858. In the year 1854, the county was divided into two grammar school districts; embracing respectively the eastern and western sections of the county,—both of which have since offered excellent facilities for acquiring a classical education, the advantages of which have been fully appreciated. From and after July of that year, a daily mail arrived at Peterborough, by means of the steamer *Otonabee*, until the close of navigation.

Soon after the incorporation of the town, in 1850, an agitation was commenced for the closing of the old burial ground;—a result which was not formally accomplished until 1854. During the interim, however, and chiefly through the influence of W. S. Conger, Esq., a Joint Stock Company was formed, which purchased the beautiful wooded promontory, just below the Little Lake, formerly known as Moe's point, and this was appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery, for which, in many respects, it is well adapted. The ground has been tastefully laid out, and to some extent ornamented; but notwithstanding its fine natural advantages, there is still room for improvement, which will no doubt be accomplished as rapidly as the funds of the company admit of the necessary expenditure.

About the same time, the Wesleyan Methodists secured an eligible plot of ground, north of the town, in which to bury their dead; and a few years later, the Roman Catholics purchased several acres, in Monaghan, just outside of the limits of the town, for the same purpose.

In July, 1854, the Hincks-Morin Cabinet was defeated during the debate on the address, on a motion expressing regret that the Clergy-Reserve and Seignorial Tenure questions were not to be taken up by the Government. In consequence of this defeat, a general election ensued; and Mr. Langton, returning to his constituents, was re-elected by acclamation. The McNab-Morin Administration was the result of the combination which then followed, by which, as the reader will probably remember, these great questions were successfully grappled with, and finally settled.

Towards the close of the year 1855, Mr. Langton accepted the office of Auditor-General of the Province, and thus another vacancy occurred in the representation of the county, which was filled by an election held on the 22nd and 23rd days of January, 1856. The candidates on this occasion were W. S. Conger, Esq., first Sheriff of the Colborne District, who resigned that office for the purpose of entering Parliament,—Frederick Ferguson, Esq., formerly Treasurer and Land Agent of the county, and Augustus Sawers, Esq., who about that time came into prominence as a leading politician.

After a very vigorous canvass, on the part of the gentlemen first named, in which the Hon. George Brown, M. P. P., took an active part in the interest of Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Conger was elected by a majority of 298 over Mr. Ferguson; the third candidate—Mr. Sawers—having polled only seventeen votes.

On the 9th day of February, 1856, James Hall, Esq., an ex-M. P. P., for the United Counties, was gazetted Sheriff in place of W. S. Conger, Esq., who had resigned that office, as already stated.

The year 1856 was unusually prolific of new buildings in Peterborough, and these, too, mostly of a superior class. The Peterborough *Review* for September of that year notices them as follows:

"First we have a couple of stores erected by P. Ryan Esq., on his property on south George street. The building is of brick, three stories high. The front is ornamented with raised brick work in the form of pillars, surmounted by a neat brick cornice, and supported upon cast iron pillars. With one exception, the building is the neatest yet erected in town. The shops will be very large and lofty, and will each have a hall door leading to the upper stories from the front. The building immediately fronts the market square, and when the projected waggon bridge across the Otonabee, at the locks, is completed, and an entrance to the town from the township of Otonabee made at the south end, the stand will be a very excellent one."

"Next we have the buildings erected by W. Cluxton Esq., on George street. These buildings are very much superior to anything of the kind heretofore attempted in Peterborough, and while being an ornament to the town, reflect the greatest credit upon the public spirit of the proprietor. The buildings are four stories high, the front being of white brick, and supported on chaste iron pillars and stretchers. The windows of the second and third stories are slightly arched at the top; while those of the fourth are circular topped. The sashes are painted a dark brown color, and the "lights" are unusually large. Surmounting the front is a neat cornice of wood, covered with zinc, and sanded, supported by neatly carved dentals, which are also sanded, thus making them fire-proof. The building is flat roofed, covered with tin. The sashes of the shop windows are of cast iron, of very light structure, and the glass is to be of the finest British plate. The shops will be very spacious, and being on the west side of the street, will be shaded during the greater part of the day. Both these buildings and those of Mr. Ryan were built by Mr. David Carlisle," [and their general description will apply equally to the adjoining block of two stores, subsequently erected by Jas. Stevenson and T. Bradburn, Esqrs.]

"Mr. McFarlane has also put up a couple of stores of brick, on Hunter street. The building is two stories in height, the front being of white brick, surmounted by a brick cornicing. Mr. Ritchie was the builder."

"J. T. Henthorn, Esq., has commenced his buildings on Hunter street. Three of them will be erected this fall. The buildings will be three stories, with brick cornicing and flat roof, covered with tin. The shops facing on Hunter street will be single, those on George street double. So soon as this block is completed, it will very much improve the appearance of the town. Mr. Henthorn deserves credit for his energy and enterprise. The loss of the buildings formerly on this corner, by fire, would have been sufficient to paralyze a less energetic mind. Mr. Spencely is the builder."

Mr. Hall's brick buildings on Hunter street are finished. * * In Peterboro' East, R. D. Rogers, Esq., has put up a two story brick building, with the end facing the street, the end wall being capped with cut stone, and the figures 1856 cut out of the brick. The shop is fitted up with iron shutters, and but for the shingled roof, might, doubtless, class as a fire-proof building."

"Thus it will be seen that without any great amount of display, the business part of Peterborough is progressing rapidly; while the suburbs, if we may so name the outskirts, are being every where studded with dwelling houses."

In addition to the foregoing excellent description of these buildings, we may remark, that Mr. Cluxton's fine block was erected on the model of one in Buffalo, N. Y., specially selected by that gentleman for this purpose, and that this, together with the style of buildings since erected on the principal streets, has led visitors to Peterborough to designate this as "an American town,", which, indeed, it more nearly resembles than perhaps any other town in Canada.

Mr. Henthorn added to those mentioned above, two brick stores on George street, in 1859. In 1858 he again suffered by fire in the destruction of a large frame hotel, which is still remembered as the first two story frame house erected in Peterborough; and a third time in 1860, when a large bakery, with stables and sheds, all on the same premises, were consumed. His fine block was completed by the addition of two large white brick stores, fronting on George street, in the year 1862.

In March 1857, died Dr. Connin, a veteran Surgeon of the British Navy, who had been in many notable engagements, and for the services he had rendered received a medal and two clasps. He was acting Surgeon to one of the transport vessels which brought to these shores the immigrants of 1825, under the late Hon. Peter Robinson.

In April of that year, the Peterborough Rifle company was organized. W. A. Scott, Esq., was then Captain, and so continued until November, 22nd, 1861, when, on his resignation, Lieutenant Edwin Poole was promoted to the Captaincy; a position he has since retained, with the additional honor of having been temporarily appointed Major during the recent term of active service on frontier duty.

The Peterborough Infantry Company No. 1, Captain Kennedy, was organized in January, 1863. The Lakefield Infantry Company, Captain Leigh, in 1862; Ashburnham Infantry Company No. 1, R. D. Rogers, Esq., Captain, in 1863; while during the present year, (1866,) Peterborough Infantry Company No.2, Captain the Hon. Sidney Smith, has been organized and equipped, and permission granted for the formation of an Independent Company, under the command of Lieut-Colonel F. W. Haultain, M. P. P. both of which latter companies are now rapidly progressing in drill.

An election for the Trent Division was held on the 31st of October, and the 2nd of November, 1856,—a holiday intervening between the two days of polling. The candidates were P. M. Grover, Esq., of Norwood, who retired on the day of nomination, Thomas Short, Esq., of Keene, and the Hon. Edmund Murney, of Belleville. The last named gentleman was elected by a majority of 238.

During the next election for the county, held on the 23rd and 24th days of December, 1857, Thomas Short, Esq., was the successful candidate, and defeated W. S. Conger, Esq., by a majority of 315 votes. Augustus Sawers, Esq., was also a candidate at that election, and again polled seventeen votes.

The succeeding election for the county was held on the 9th and 11th days of July, 1861. Mr. Short did not again offer himself as a candidate, and the electors were called upon to choose between W. S. Conger, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Haultain, until then a comparative stranger in the county. The result was a majority of thirty votes for Col. Haultain, who was declared duly elected accordingly.

In February, 1858, George Barker Hall, Esq., then for several years Judge of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, breathed his last, at his residence, Beavermead, near Peterborough. He was deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, by whom he was beloved, and by the entire county, by whom he was respected and admired for the integrity and ability with which he discharged his official duty as County Judge.

We omitted to state, in the proper place, that this gentlemen was elected to represent this county in Parliament in 1844, and filled the duties of that position with much ability until 1847, when, on the death of Judge McKyes, he was appointed to the office of County Judge, which he retained until the period of his death.

Soon after this event, Robert Mant Boucher, Esq., was appointed to the seat thus rendered vacant, and still discharges the duties of that onerous position. Previous to his appointment as Judge, this gentleman had been Warden of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the former of which he resided as a practising Barrister.

In March, 1858, W. S. Conger, Esq., brought prominently under the notice of the Government and the country, his great scheme for rendering the waters of the Trent and Otonabee rivers navigable by the construction of a ship canal, to connect the waters of the Bay of Quinte with those of the Georgian Bay. To this subject he devoted a considerable portion of time and a very great amount of labor, in collecting facts, and bringing them under the notice of successive Parliaments during his public career as member for the county. But the discussion of rival projects, and the magnitude of the undertaking itself, prevented it from passing beyond the arena of parliamentary discussion, and the formality of official enquiry.

The same gentleman also took a prominent part in an agitation for the construction of a leading gravel road through the county. Considerable discussion was elicited on this subject, and a vote of the people taken in March, 1858, but with a result unfavorable to this project, which was consequently abandoned.

In 1858, the three story block of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall was erected. As most persons in the town and county are aware, it consists of two large stores, fronting on Simcoe street, where a very extensive business is carried on by these gentlemen, both in dry goods and groceries.

During the same year, the new townships in the rear of the County of Peterborough were attached to this county for judicial and municipal purposes.

In September, 1858, Peterborough East, long known under the *soubriquet* of the "Scotch village," was incorporated as a separate municipality, under the name of the Village of Ashburnham. There is but little to add, in addition to what has been already written of its progress, in connection with the town. The fine residence of the Rev. Mark Burn-

ham, overlooking the Otonabee and a part of the town, was erected during the years 1853-4. The fine dwelling house, of red brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, on the rising ground, overlooking the village, erected by the Rev. J. W. R. Beck, Rector of Peterborough, was built in 1859 and 1860. The commodious brick school house, elegantly furnished, was completed in 1863. The terminus of the Cobourg and Peterborough railway is situated in the centre of the village, but since the closing of that road in 1860, the buildings have been useless, and the station grounds comparatively deserted.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN PETERBOROUGH.

An event never to be forgotten by the citizens of Peterborough and the neighboring townships, was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this town, in September, 1860. As soon as it became certainly known that Peterborough was to be thus honored, meetings were held of the Town and County Councils, and the sum of $2400 placed at the disposal of a Committee who were appointed to make the necessary preparations to give His Royal Highness a fitting reception. To afford any adequate idea of the extent and completeness of the arrangements made on this occasion, we cannot do better than quote the following paragraphs entire, from the Peterborough *Review* extra, issued on the following day:

"There are three arches erected by the Committee. One in Ashburnham, nearly opposite Mr. Roger's store; one on Hunter street, opposite St. John's Church; and one on George street, above McGregor's Hotel. They are really very fine structures, and their appearance is strikingly imposing. That in Ashburnham is a Roman design. On the east side of it, and surmounting the main arch, is the Prince of Wales Plume, under this the word "Welcome," in large letters. The rest of the arch is handsomely covered with evergreens. On the west side are the Royal Arms, over the words "God save the Queen," the body of the arch, like the reverse side, being covered with evergreens.

The view, in approaching this arch, is very fine. The Town Hall,

Market block and Caisse's hotel are seen in the distance impinging upon the bright shrubbery of Clonsilla Hill in the rear, and giving the impression of a large city across the river.

"The arch opposite the Church is a Tudor arch. Along the centre, and immediately under the battlements, on the east side, are the words "Welcome to Peterborough." On the south tower is a panel surrounded by a wreath, combining the rose, thistle, shamrock and maple leaf, and within the wreath is the letter "P." On the north tower a similar panel has the letter "W." The west side was allotted by the Committee to the Temperance organizations, who decorated it according to their taste. On the centre, under the battlements, is the word "Temperance," surmounting a scroll with the words "Perseverance and Industry." Over the north side arch is the motto "Union is Strength"; over the south "Knowledge is Power." On the north tower, the emblem and motto of the Good Templars: a fountain, and the words "Faith, Hope and Charity," are fixed in a panel. On the south tower those of the Sons of Temperance: a triangle and star, with the words "Love, Purity and Fidelity." The evergreen was beautifully interspersed with flowers, greatly relieving the appearance and adding materially to the effect."

"The third arch, that near McGregor's hotel, is decidedly the finest of the three. It is in the Gothic style. On the north side of it, that first approached by the Prince, immediately above the centre arch, are the words, "Welcome, thrice welcome to Canada," surmounted by a shield supported by beavers, and having upon it the Royal Arms. On the east tower, near the top, is a cornucopia, over the words, "Peace and Plenty," and under it a panel with the words, "Canada, the brightest gem in the British Crown." On the west tower is a sheaf of wheat, over the word "Agriculture," and a panel with the words, "Albert our future King." On the south side of the arch, over the main entrance, are the words, "Victoria," "Albert," over these the Royal Arms in a shield, supported by beavers. On each tower is the Crown, Bible and Sceptre, and under them, on one, "God Save", on the other "the Queen". Lower down, the towers are panelled, one panel enclosing the words, "Our God and our Country"; the other, "The Queen and Constitution." This arch, approached by the procession from the north, had a most imposing appearance. Through it, George street with its hundreds of flags of every size and color, and its festoonings and mottoes of evergreens, and the lumberer's arch, manned by a score of lumbermen, appeared like a glimpse of fairy land.

The *coup d'œil* was magnificent, exceeding, according to the statement of gentlemen in the Royal party, anything they had yet witnessed in their tour.

"At the intersection of George and Simcoe streets and George and Hunter streets, large poles had been erected, tastefully wreathed with evergreens, surmounted by a large flag, and having festoonings of flags extended from the pole to the buildings on the four corners. From the string of flags were wreaths of evergreens to the poles, the whole having a very fine appearance from whatever direction approached."

"On the Court House green a pavillion had been erected, for the presentation of the addresses, covered with canvass awning, and beautifully festooned. It was handsomely carpeted, and a chair, covered with scarlet cloth, placed on it for His Royal Highness. In front of it seats had been fixed for 1000 children; and the rising ground of the Court House park afforded easy standing room for 30,000 people."

"It is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise of the zeal manifested by the citizens generally in giving to their buildings the best possible holiday appearance. Foremost, however, among the private decorations was the lumberer's arch. It was placed upon George street, near Charlotte street. The lumber was furnished by Messrs. Snyder and Dickson, the teams by lumberers generally. Mr. Shaw had charge of the erection, and under his guidance, the whole was completed within fourteen hours of the time of its commencement. It was a triple arch, the lumber being so piled as to give to the curves a beautiful appearance. On the top of it, were a couple of deer, on each side of these a bark canoe, and as the procession approached, twenty-five lumbermen, dressed in red shirts and black pants, very pictures of able bodied, well developed men, were ranged along the top. On the face of the arch, immediately above the centre, was a Prince of Wales plume, with the words, "Welcome, Prince of Wales," and on one side the words in a scroll, "the source of our wealth," on the other "ships, colonies and commerce." We detract nothing from the other decorations when we pronounce this one to have been the finest, as it was the most characteristic of the place, of them all. There was neither nail nor saw used in this erection."

"Starting from the station in Ashburnham, the streets were all lined with spruce trees, and from the buildings hung flags and evergreen fes-

toonings. The bridge was prettily decorated with rows of flags along the different spans, and emerging from it, the Tudor arch, with its battlements and flags, loomed in view. The Post Office building was covered with evergreen festoonings and wreaths, tastefully arranged. Over the door was the Prince of Wales plume, and on each side the letters A. E. Above this, extending the whole length of the building, were the words, in bold letters, "A thousand welcomes to the Prince." Continuing on towards George street, every building was decorated. McKellar and Cameron's had the appropriate motto "pro Regina et Patria." Ormond & Gilmour's was wreathed with evergreen and red maple bows. Facing Hunter street were the Royal Arms and the triple plume, and the mottoes "Our Queen and the land we live in," and "Thrice welcome to England's future King." Facing George street were the words "Victoria, Albert," and, in the corner window, a very handsome Prince of Wales plume made with flowers. Turning up George street, Swayne's cabinet shop was handsomely wreathed with evergreens. Over the entrance was a triple plume of spruce branches, and above it a beaver, with the motto "labor omnia vincet." Opposite this, McGregor's hotel was elaborately decorated with wreaths and festoonings of evergreens, interspersed with rosettes of red, white and blue, and having a beautiful crown, projecting from one of the galleries. Following still the line marked out for the procession, Miss Bailey's house on Water street displayed the words "welcome" in evergreen, and Messrs. Johnston's the words "Long live the Prince." All along Water street the same tasteful display was visible. Over Dr. Burnham's gate the word "welcome" was placed, and the fence wreathed; and along George street to the arch was planted with spruce trees. Passing the corner of Hunter street again, and continuing down George street, Kempt's Medical Hall had a very pretty balcony of evergreens raised above the shop door, draped with flowers, and having upon it a very handsome crown of flowers. On the balcony were the words "Welcome, Albert Prince of Wales." From the building was hung a handsome white banner with the Royal Arms painted upon it. Cluxton's, Stevenson's and Bradburn's four story buildings were very handsomely decorated. A large flag waved above the building, and from the roof, overhanging the street, a great number of flags and streamers were suspended. A handsome festooning of red, white and blue fell from the cornice, and along the face of the buildings; on white cloth, were the words, in large letters, "Welcome, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales." Below this were the words "Rejoice,

Canada is honoured this day," and the Royal Arms with a wreath of evergreen around it. Further down, the market block had around the roof, above the cornice, a chain of evergreens, with posts every six feet, surmounted by flags. Across the street from the building to the opposite side were hung flags, one very fine one with the Prince of Wales plume upon it. From every window a flag was suspended, and on the top of the building a couple of large flags were raised on tall flag staffs. In front of the *Review* office was a beaver surrounded by maple leaves and a crown of flowers, and over the door of the Toronto bank was a handsome white triple plume. The *Examiner* office was almost covered with evergreens. It had the word "welcome" in spruce, and a couple of sheaves of wheat capped the whole. Caisse's hotel had a flag from every window, and a couple on the roof. The awning in front was very handsomely wreathed with evergreens, and at intervals along it were placed coloured lamps. From Ryan's and Poole's flags were hung. Going round the market square, the Town Hall was wreathed with evergreens, and along the verandah, at intervals, were placed flags. The Bank of Montreal was very handsomely decorated. Round the door was a wreath of evergreens surmounted by an evergreen triple plume. On the face of the building, in letters beautifully formed of spruce, and placed on crimson cloth, were the words "Welcome, A. E. Prince of Wales." Messrs. Nicholls & Hall's premises were festooned with red, white and blue cloth, and flags and evergreens, and had a very imposing appearance."

"Besides these, every building had something to indicate the warmth of the reception. Hosts of "Welcomes" and "Bien venus" printed on paper could be seen, and away in the country as far as the eye could stretch, flags flying indicated the loyalty of the people. Throughout the whole town there was scarcely one house without its flag or green bow; along the line of procession there was only one dark undecorated spot. It was a stone building near Lannin's hotel."

"The day for which all this activity of preparation had been shown was as fine a one as could be desired. During the preceding night the streets had been watered, and along the route of the procession there was comparatively little dust. About nine o'clock the children were arranged in their seats, and about ten the Rifle Company marched over to the Railway station. An immense crowd had gathered, and about half-past ten the Temperance bodies arrived on the ground, dressed in their regalia, and having their flags unfurled. The train arrived about half-past eleven.

As it approached, the crowd sent up a cheer such as has seldom rent the air in this neighborhood, and a general rush was made for the platform. With the greatest difficulty the space for the carriages was kept clear. As soon as His Royal Highness, who was dressed in plain clothes, entered his carriage, the Rifle Company presented arms. Some little delay occurred in getting the procession started, owing to the crush of people; but it was soon got over, and left in the following order :—

Marshal, on horseback,
Two Deputy Marshals, on horseback,
Warden and Counties Council, in carriages,
Mayor and Town Council, in carriages,
Sheriff and County Judge, in carriage,
Carriage with
PRINCE AND GOVERNOR GENERAL,
And the Rifle Company as a Guard of
honour marching on each side
of the carriage.
The Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germains,
General Bruce and others of the Prince's
suite in carriages.
Members of the Legislature, in carriages,
Executive Committee, in carriages,
Band,
Two Marshals, on horseback,
Temperance Organizations,
Inhabitants.

The procession moved forward in this order through Ashburnham, the road on each side being crowded with people, who cheered heartily, and crossed the bridge. As it passed through the arch on Hunter street, the people who were crowded on the high sloping ground on either side, sent forth cheer after cheer, the ladies in the windows waived their handkerchiefs, and threw bouquets to the Prince, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed until he reached the Court House grounds. Here he alighted from his carriage, and, with his suite, ascended the dais; the County Council taking up a position at his right, the Town Council and Committee at his left, and the Rifle Company on each side of the platform in a space reserved for them. As soon as he appeared on the platform, the thousand children who occupied the seats immediately in front, and who were most

neatly dressed, sang, under the direction of Mr. Glover and Mrs. Heathfield, as follows :—

"God save our gracious Queen,
Long may Victoria reign,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!"

"Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen!"

"Grant, Lord, our fervent prayer,
Still for old England's heir,
Thy love evince.
Watch o'er his early days,
Guide him in wisdom's ways,
So shall he sing Thy praise,
God save the Prince!"

"The singing was very good indeed, and the appearance of the children most commendable. The Prince and those with him seemed much delighted with the view from the dais. The fine sloping ground in front, gave to the 15,000 people assembled an ample opportunity to see the Royal party, and to be seen to the best advantage by them; and we doubt whether, since his arrival in this country, he has stood before a happier, a more industrious, or a more loyal people."

After the singing, addresses were read by William Lang, Esq., Warden, on behalf of the county, and by Augustus Sawers, Esq., Mayor, from the town, to which the Prince replied :—

"GENTLEMEN :—I thank you sincerely for the address which you have presented to me.

"In the Queen's name I acknowledge the expressions of your loyalty to her crown and person; and for myself I am grateful to you for this welcome to your neighborhood."

A deputation from Cavan also presented an address, signed by John

Swain, Esq., Reeve of that township, for which His Royal Highness expressed his cordial thanks."

"After the presentation of the addresses, the Governor General, having intimated that the limited time at the disposal of His Royal Highness, would compel him to move rapidly through the town, the Rifle Company marched directly to the Port Hope station, to receive the Prince when he came up. The procession passed through the principal streets, the crowds cheering lustily as before, and as the Prince's carriage passed under the lumberer's arch, the men on it raised such a cheer as proved that the capacity of their voices was quite equal to the magnificent proportions of their persons. In a little less than an hour from the time the Prince arrived, he entered his car from the platform on Hunter street, and left, leaving after him thousands of hearts beating not only with a warm loyalty to his Royal Mother, but a whole souled personal attachment to himself."

"In the evening, Caisse's hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and fire-works were set off from the building. A large crowd of persons were in the streets to witness the display, which lasted until about ten o'clock, after which all went quietly home; the events of the day having passed over without any disturbance of the public peace, and without a single accident or mishap to detract from its enjoyment. It was indeed a day of pleasure without one particle of alloy. Long will the visit of the Prince of Wales to Peterborough be cherished as the brightest, happiest day she has known."

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 1861, Peterborough was visited by three severe fires; the most extensive of which occurred in August of that year, and swept nearly the entire square, bounded by George, Simcoe, Water and Hunter Streets. A few shops on the north-western corner, the shops of Messrs. Nicholls & Hall, and one or two others on the south of the block indicated, were all that escaped the fury of the flames. Twenty-nine places of business were burned, and a scene of desolation marked the very centre of the town. Thanks to the energy and enterprise of our citizens, the ground

thus denuded has been rebuilt, and a better class of buildings have taken the places of the former ones; many of which were of wood, and furnished ready fuel to the fire. The present Post Office block, of three stories, erected in 1861, is one of these, and so also are the tasteful brick stores on the eastern side of George street, now in the very heart of the business portion of the town.

Notwithstanding the serious loss to the town by this and other fires, it was not until November, 1862, that a Fire Company was fully organized, and proper steps taken to secure the usefulness of the engine, hose, &c.

Before concluding our reference to the buildings of Peterborough, we add that the fine block owned by James Stevenson and Thomas Bradburn, Esquires, consisting of two large shops, of four stories each, was erected during 1860. The fine row of numerous white brick stores, extending from these southward to Simcoe street, the property of Mrs. Joseph Dixon, were all, excepting two towards the centre, erected in the autumn of 1865, or summer of 1866, after the wooden buildings which occupied their site had been destroyed by fire.

Two prominent citizens passed away from earth during the year 1861. One of these, Augustus Sawers, Esq., was during the previous year Mayor of the town, had some years previously founded the *Examiner* newspaper, and was for a time its Editor and Proprietor. For a few years previous to his death he took an active part in politics, and had warm friends and strenuous opponents. "He was possessed of a good physical constitution, a vigorous and cultivated mind, a quick perception, and a happy facility in expressing his views, either by speaking or writing." His decease occurred on the 6th of August, 1861, in his 42nd year. His remains were interred in the Little Lake Cemetery.

The other gentleman to whom reference has been made was Colonel Alexander McDonell, whose early services and long public career in this county require a more extended notice.

The late Col. Alexander McDonell came to this country with his uncle, the late Bishop McDonell, of Kingston, when a mere boy, and before the year 1812. During that war, he held a commission as a cadet attached to the Canadian fencibles, and was present at and took part in the battle of Sackett's harbor. In 1825, he was employed by the Hon. Peter Robinson to assist in locating on their lands the immigrants of that year, and

subsequently filled the position of Immigrant Agent and Crown Land Agent for this county.

In the years 1834 and 1836 he was elected to Parliament for the North Riding of the Newcastle District, and was again a candidate at the election for the Colborne District in 1841, but was defeated by Dr. Gilchrist, who also superseded him in the office of Crown Land Agent. During the rebellion of 1837-8, as has been already stated, he was in command of the second battalion of Northumberland militia. For several years previous to his death, he had taken no prominent part in public affairs, but lived as a retired gentleman, chiefly at Caisse's hotel, where he died suddenly, on the 29th of November, 1861.

"He was by birth a Scotchman, a Roman Catholic in religious faith, and was 75 years of age. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was attended by a number of our oldest and most respected townsmen. The Rifle Company and band also paid the last tribute of honor to the remains, by following in the procession, the band playing the dead march. His remains were interred in the Little Lake Cemetery."

A few more data and we have done with this portion of our task. In 1861 the present new Registry office was built, but was not occupied until 1863. It was intended to be completely fireproof not only without, but also from within.

The improvement in the Court House park, and also the fencing of that enclosure were commenced in 1863, and completed during the following year.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the separation of the County of Victoria from that of Peterborough, took effect, and thenceforward that county was launched upon a separate and independent municipal existence.

On the 6th of May, 1864, the Town Hall bell was erected in its present position in the Market House tower. Its weight is 902 pounds, and its total cost to the town $400. "On its being placed on its supports, Mr. Chief Engineer Helm, ascended the belfry, and amidst the cheers of the bystanders, broke upon it a bottle of wine, and in the name of the Fire Brigade called it 'Protection.'"

The corner stone of the present new Jail was laid, in presence of the Sheriff and County officers, on the 9th of June, 1864, and that structure completed during the ensuing year. The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Building Committee who were entrusted by the

County Council with the erection of this important structure:—P. M. Grover, Esq., chairman, R. D. Rogers, John Walton, Peter Pearce, Francis Crow and R. E. Birdsall, Esquires.

The following extract from their final report, dated January, 1866, is of interest in this connection:—

"The total cost of the new jail, as now completed, amounts to the sum of $16,103.35, of which sum the Government paid $6,000. Items of cost are as follows:—

Mr. Grant, for original contract	$12,054 00
Extra work	1,469 73
Alterations as per order of Inspector	861 16
Architect's supervision and plans, furniture, stoves, water-pipes, heating apparatus, and further alterations suggested by the Inspector, including all expenses of supervision	1,718 46
	$16,103 35

On the 27th day of July, 1864, W. S. Conger, Esq., M. P. P. for this county, departed this life, at his residence in Peterborough, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, both personal and political. The following brief details of his career are here presented.

About the year 1829, he commenced business in Cobourg as a merchant. He seems to have had an early *penchant* for public life, for in the election for the Newcastle District in 1834 he was a candidate for Parliament, but was unsuccessful. During the rebellion of 1837-8, he took a prominent part in support of the Government, and it is said organized and equipped a company of militia mainly at his own expense. On the organization of the Colborne District in 1842, he was appointed Sheriff, and continued for fourteen years to discharge the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all. In 1856, he resigned the Shrievalty, and entered upon the chequered and uncertain issues of party political life, with what result has already been stated in these pages. In 1863, both the political parties in this county concurred in his election, which was by acclamation; and it was while zealously prosecuting his parliamentary duties, and especially furthering his great idea of a ship canal through the waters of the Trent and Otonabee, that he contracted the fatal illness, which, after long prostration, terminated in his death.

Mr. Conger was courteous and affable in the discharge of his duties as

Sheriff. Both as a citizen and a representative of the people, he was foremost in assisting in carrying out projects of interest and utility to the town and county. The Little Lake Cemetery Company was formed chiefly under his auspices; the County Agricultural Society received a large share of his attention, while the opening up and settlement of the back country was an object he especially sought to promote, and which he lived to see to a great extent accomplished.

His remains were interred in the Little Lake Cemetery, and during the present autumn (1866) a neat and substantial monument was there erected to his memory, by his personal and political friends, aided by a grant from the funds of the County Council.

In September, 1861, a severe election contest for the representation of the Trent Division, was held between the Hon. Sidney Smith, (formerly of Cobourg, but who soon after this event took up his residence in Peterborough) and Billa Flint, Esq., of Belleville. The Hon. S. Smith was elected by a majority of 180. In consequence of his resignation in 1864, Mr. Flint again presented his claims to the electors, and was this time returned without opposition. This election by acclamation was held in September of that year.

The Hon. Billa Flint, M. L. C., has shewn himself not an unworthy representative of this large electoral Division. One of his recent public acts is worthy of mention here, and of transmission to posterity :—During the years 1865 and 1866, he has donated from his private means, the sum of ten dollars to each township, or union of townships in the entire Trent Division ; an area which embraces the County of Peterborough, the North Riding of the County of Hastings, and the County of Lennox.

This munificent gift, which he announces it to be his intention to continue, is intended by the donor to be applied in the purchase of prize books, for the encouragement of meritorious pupils at our public schools. The only condition attached to it is, that an equal sum shall be granted by the municipality receiving it towards the same object. This praiseworthy design has been carried out in nearly every township in the Division, and thereby much good no doubt effected, as well as an example presented worthy of imitation.

In 1863, W. S. Conger, Esq., was elected, without opposition, to represent this constituency,—Col. Haultain having voluntarily retired from the field. On the death of Mr. Conger in July, 1864, Col. Haultain again

became a candidate, and defeated his opponent—Charles Perry, Esq.,—by a majority of 106.

Col. Haultain is still member of Parliament for this town and county. We enter not here into the merits of the political issues resulting in his election, or of his subsequent career. Suffice it to say that he has been assiduous, and no doubt conscientious, in the discharge of his public duties, and continues to possess the esteem and confidence of a large portion of the constituency which he represents.

In a future page, and at the close of the portion of this work treating of the town and county as a whole, will be found a tabular statement, embodying in small space, for convenience of reference, the facts of the several elections referred to in these pages.

Since the foregoing chapters were written, and while passing through the press, another old resident of the county, and a prominent citizen, has passed away from earth. Captain ANDREW SIMON FRASER, J. P., died on Tuesday, the 13th day of November, 1866, in his 71st year. His had been an eventful career. A native of Roxboroughshire, Scotland, he entered the British army at the age of fifteen, passed through the Peninsular war, and took part in the battles of Quatre-bras and Waterloo, after which he retired from the army, with the rank of Lieutenant, and on half pay. In 1833, he settled in Verulam, in the adjoining county, and in 1847 became a resident of the Town of Peterborough. His name appears in a previous page, as Captain in the 7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough Militia, established during the eventful times of 1838. For many years he was a leading Justice of the Peace in the town and county, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were interred in the Little Lake Cemetery.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

The project for the construction of the Grand Junction Railroad, to connect the river St. Lawrence with the Georgian Bay, began to be discussed in 1851; and the County Council voted £450, and soon after £400 more,

towards the expenses of a preliminary survey and report in reference to it. This action was followed in 1853 by the passing of a by-law pledging the county to take stock in that enterprize to the extent of £100,000. This by-law was submitted to the several municipalities in the United Counties, for approval, and adopted by all except the township of Otonabee, in which the vote was almost unanimous against it. During the same year, this projected road was amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railroad, in consequence of which the municipalities were relieved from liability for the stock subscribed.

High hopes were for a time entertained of the construction and success of this road, and some reckless speculation in land resulted; but owing to the breaking out of the Crimean war, and the stringency of the money market which attended it, together with the embarassment of the Grand Trunk company consequent upon these events, and other causes, this great work was not undertaken, and the hopes which it had raised, and the fortunate investments it had promised, were doomed to disappointment.

Railway magnates at that time showered their attentions liberally on Peterborough. During the session of 1852-3, a charter was granted for a railroad from Kingston to Peterborough; the Cobourg and Peterborough railway charter was obtained at the same time, and an amendment of the former charter of the Port Hope and Peterborough railway was also granted, which authorized that company to build an extension from any point on the original line into the County of Victoria as far as the western boundary of the township of Mariposa.

Although Peterborough was the proposed terminus of both the Cobourg and Port Hope railroads, and was consequently largely interested in the construction of one or both, she persistently refused to contribute the smallest aid to either, and the result was, that while through the enterprise of the people of Cobourg, that road was pushed forward, in spite of all obstacles, and opened for traffic in the autumn of 1854, the Port Hope company turned their attention towards Lindsay, and after great difficulties, caused in chief part by the nature of the ground, they completed their road to that town in the year following.

Peterborough had thus, by means of the Cobourg road, secured the advantages of an outlet by rail, without incurring the slightest risk or expenditure, and its benefits were at once felt in the great impulse given to nearly every branch of trade, but especially was this true in regard to

sawn lumber, the export of which, from three or four million feet annually, at once increased to twenty millions, and in 1858 had increased to about twenty-seven millions of feet,* and to a still larger figure in later years.

But unfortunately for Peterborough, this line failed to prove permanent. The bridge across Rice Lake, built upon piles and piers, and about three miles in length, was terribly shaken during the winters of 1855-6-7, by the action of the ice; so that for weeks together, Peterborough was without railway communication with the front. The position was all the worse, from the fact, that the trade of the fine townships west of Peterborough, which might easily have been centred here, was being diverted to the stations, and passing off along the line, of the Port Hope and Lindsay road, then completed and in active operation. Soon after that line was opened to Lindsay, John Fowler, Esq., became its Lessee and Managing Director; and, fully impressed with the importance of securing the trade of Peterborough, as a feeder for that line, and also of the ease with which a branch line could be built through the almost continuous flat and swampy land lying in the direct line between Millbrook and Peterborough, he commenced a vigorous agitation in reference to its construction. The existing Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton railway company were unable to build it; and Mr. Fowler's plan was to get the corporations of Port Hope and Peterborough mainly to construct it, and then lease it from the company for a term of years for a nominal sum, but guaranteeing to the corporations named 6 per cent. on the stock subscribed, to be paid annually. Port Hope saw at once the importance of securing even a portion of this trade, and promptly subscribed £10,000 stock. Messrs. Tate and Fowler supplied another £10,000, and the town of Peterborough, after much discussion, adopted a by-law guaranteeing £30,000 for the same purpose. From these sources, but mainly through the energy and perseverance of Mr. John Fowler, the road was commenced in the fall of 1857, and on the 20th of May, 1858, a train passed over it with the Government Inspecting Engineers. "On the 21st, a party composed of the Railway Board and Town Council of Port Hope came to Peterborough, and on the 24th, owing to the kindness of the contractor, a free excursion of 3000 people from Port Hope visited Peterborough; while on the 31st, a return excursion from Peterborough to Port Hope was made."† Peterborough was thus, by means of the branch to the main line at Millbrook, provided with a

* Directory, 1858. (T. & R. White.)
† Ibid.

second outlet by rail to the front, which, besides proving permanent, has been of indispensible utility to the town, and has also in no small degree tended to increase the prosperity of Port Hope. So well pleased, indeed, was that town with the result of the investment of £10,000, in this branch road, that she has never asked nor received a penny of direct return, although entitled to six per cent. upon the same annually. It may be mentioned, however, that Port Hope profited very largely about that time from the Municipal Loan Fund, and, as well as Peterborough, was well repaid for this investment by its indirect advantages.

In order to provide the money for this investment of £30,000, the then member for Peterborough, W. S. Conger, Esq., secured for the town, Municipal Loan Fund debentures to the extent of £25,000 about to be surrendered to the Government by the township of Wolford. The actual proceeds of these, however, was only £20,677 6s. 3d, and some months later, the Town of Peterborough issued debentures to the amount of £12,500, to complete the sum subscribed.

The security held by the town for the payment of six per cent. interest on the £30,000 stock originally taken by the town, consisted in a mortgage upon the lease held by the Lessees of the branch from the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton railway company, and as it was extremely doubtful that the town could recover its claim under such a mortgage, and the interest being in arrears, a compromise was accepted in 1861, whereby the Lessees agreed to pay to the Government for the town, the five cents in the dollar levied by Act of Parliament on account of Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness; thus relieving the town of any debt or embarrassment on £25,000 of the stock taken. Under the circumstances, this was considered so favourable a settlement of a claim which, possibly, could not be enforced, that it was agreed to waive any direct returns on the £12,500 additional debt incurred on account of this stock. Under this arrangement the town would have been permanently relieved, for all time to come, of the liability claimed by the Government (namely, five cents in the dollar) on the Municipal Loan Fund debentures. But a final settlement, less advantageous to the town, was effected in 1863, and embodied in an Act of Parliament passed on the 15th of October of that year. The Act recites the terms of the previous arrangements, including the mortgage and lease, and then confirms "an agreement made by and between the Lessees and the Town of Peterborough, whereby the amount secured by the mortgage on the lease held by the Lessees, and payable to the town, is reduced or

changed to the principal sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred pounds, [three hundred pounds having been then already paid], and interest thereon at six per cent., payable as follows, that is to say: the sum of three hundred pounds, part of the said principal sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred pounds, on the first day of January in each year, until the whole of said principal sum be fully paid, and the said interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the principal unpaid, in six equal payments, on the first days of May, June, July, August, September and October in each year, until the whole sum is paid."

Such was the last and final arrangement entered into between the railway authorities and the town, from which it will be obvious that the payments to be made by the railway to the town are every year diminishing, and in about sixty-six years from January, 1864, will entirely cease.

Although in a few years the direct income from our railroad investment will be but small, it must be remembered that the indirect advantages of a permanent outlet by rail have already been very great, and that of all the towns in the Province, none has probably received greater advantages from railroads, and none has contributed less to their construction, than Peterborough.

As a practical illustration of the immense advantage to both town and county of such a road, we quote the following as a specimen of the state of things before the railroad era. The Peterborough *Despatch* of July 29th, 1847, says:—

"From 25s. to 30s. per ton freight is paid for goods. For nearly two weeks we have scarcely been able to get a trunk conveyed to Port Hope or Cobourg. The journey of thirty miles to Lake Ontario now occupies ten hours, and some articles, such as salt and plaster, are in a great measure shut out from us by the expense of freight. The saw mills of our town and neighborhood can cut upwards of 60,000 feet per day, but are often in a great measure idle for want of a market for lumber, owing to the expense of transit."

As a further illustration of the same truth, we remark that in the winter of 1836, with no railroad in any part of the country, wheat in Peterborough was worth only 37½ cents per bushel, and fifty cents in Port Hope. In March 2nd, 1848, the *Despatch* says:—"The town presented a pleasing appearance to-day. The farmers are taking advantage of the slight fall of snow we have had, and are hurrying their produce into the

market. The prices to-day are as follows:—Fall wheat 3s. 9d., Spring do. 3s. 3d., Oats per bushel 9d. to 10d., Hay, per ton, 27s. 6d. to 30s."

This isolation of trade, stagnation of business, and low prices of produce, sold too at the latter end of the season, contrast strongly with the regular communication, prompt transit, excellent prices for produce, and the speedy convertibility of all kinds of marketable produce into cash, which we of late years enjoy, and which have long since repaid to the community many times the amount of stock invested in securing it.

During the summer of 1857, the bridge across Rice Lake on the Cobourg and Peterborough railway, was inspected by Walter Shanley, Esq., Civil Engineer, with a view to filling it up as a permanent embankment. The cost of doing so he estimated at £50,000, and expressed an opinion in favor of the feasibility of its being made in this way a permanent structure. A considerable portion of the bridge, towards the south shore, was actually filled in; but the embarrassments of the road, and the great expense of the undertaking, put a stop to further outlay, and the road, after being in operation at intervals for six years, was finally closed in the autumn of 1860; and the abandoned bridge, from which the iron was in great part removed, has ceased to form a connection between the opposite shores, but still remains in part, a monument of the folly of misdirected enterprise. This result is greatly to be deplored, as the public spirit shewn by the citizens of Cobourg in pushing forward this line of road was deserving of a better fate.

Hopes are still entertained that the bridge will be resuscitated and the line re-opened, and trains are still run to Harwood on the south shore of Rice Lake, where a connection is formed with steamers, which, during the summer months, ply between Peterborough and the Village of Hastings and that point; and in this way a large quantity of sawn lumber from this county still finds an outlet by way of Cobourg.

The original charter of the Cobourg road empowered that company to extend their line to Chemong or Mud Lake, but this right expired in 1854 from non-usage. A charter was then obtained for a separate company, having power to form a connection between Peterborough and Chemong Lake, either by a rail or tram road, and passing up either side of the Otonabee river. During 1857-8 this road was commenced as an extension of the Cobourg road, and completed as far as Perry's (now A. H. Campbell & Co's,) mills, about three miles up the river. The stock was origi-

nally taken by persons in the Cobourg interest; but more than half was afterwards purchased by stockholders of the rival line, so that of late years, the Port Hope company had virtual control of the Peterborough and Chemong line, which since 1860 has been useless to either road.

During 1865, an attempt was made by the Port Hope company to form a connection between the branch running into Peterborough and this Chemong road, by continuing their rails along the bank of the river, and crossing the same at Dickson's dam, and so effecting the desired junction; but this action was opposed by the Cobourg interest, chiefly on the grounds, that such an extension was not contemplated in the original charter of the Port Hope and Peterborough road, and also that the amalgamation of these two roads might prove prejudicial to the resuscitation of the Cobourg road, to which it had formerly been a feeder.

The charter of the Peterborough and Chemong road had again expired without its completion, and during the last session of Parliament (1866) an Act was passed, requiring the public sale of this road to the highest bidder, and while authorizing the Port Hope railroad company to effect the connection they desired, provided also, that both companies should have full powers to run over this road, if they so desired, by paying a reasonable remuneration for its use to the company by which it might be acquired. Under all the circumstances this arrangement was fair to both parties, and gave general satisfaction to them and to the public.

The necessary works are now in progress to connect the Peterborough branch of the Port Hope road with the Chemong road, in the manner already described, and it is hoped that ere long, trains will pass up the river by this new route, to the extensive mills which line its banks; that Lakefield and Chemong Lake will also be reached, and that thus an impetus will be given to the still greater export of lumber from the back country, and also that our fine water power will be extensively utilized in various branches of manufacture for which it is so well adapted.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Square Timber.—The lumber trade is one which, from its importance, requires at least a passing notice in a work of this kind. To it this town and county owe a large share of their past success and present prosperity. All our older townships have now for some years been denuded of the valuable timber, which, at the period of their first settlement, grew to a great size and in large numbers upon nearly every lot; and as the manufacture of square timber and sawn lumber gradually attained its present immense development, it had to be sought every year further in the interior; till now, the new and comparatively remote townships in "the back country," as it is called, are mainly to be depended upon for a supply.

With the present annual drain from these, it is to be expected that, as time progresses, the main operations of this gigantic business will be carried on at a distance remote from us, and that less of its profits and advantages will be felt in our own immediate vicinity. The great staple of this trade, both for square timber and sawn lumber, is white pine. Formerly, before we had learned its value as an article of export, it was burned up in log-heaps or split into fence rails, and a considerable portion of the elm and oak of the older townships shared the same fate. Red pine exists but sparingly, and though some excellent spars of this timber are still sent to Quebec from this county, the care required in their preparation, and the expense attending their removal, have, in general, left but a limited margin of profit for the manufacturer.

The square timber business is of comparatively recent date. As early as 1838, Mr. Hickson removed a quantity of spars from the vicinity of Buckhorn lake; but his chief operations, and those of the Messrs. Gilmour, were confined to the townships fronting on the Otonabee and Trent rivers. Mr. Hickson then resided in the corner building, formerly Might's, and now Waddell's saddlery, in the Town of Peterborough. Not until 1844 was much of this business extended above Lakefield, and Mr. John Cook, and his son Ira, were among the first to commence its manufacture on our back waters to any large extent. Their and the Messrs. Gilmour's operations for a few years were confined to the waters above and adjacent to Burleigh falls.

Mossom Boyd, Esq., was one of the earliest manufacturers of square timber above Buckhorn falls. He commenced at first to produce sawn lumber for local supply, but ere long began the manufacture of square timber in large quantity, for the Quebec market. It was not for several years later, that the vast timber region on Pigeon Lake and its tributaries, was thus made to contribute its quota to this important trade.

About the year 1847, Charles Perry, Esq., entered into the same business, and for five or six years carried it on with the greatest success, both as regards square timber and sawn lumber. Then came a host of enterprising men in the square timber business, among whom were, Messrs. Kempt, McAuley, Dickson, Townsend, Platt, Cockburn, Fowlds, Gilchrist, Dennistoun, Leeper, Strickland, Short, Scott, Buck, Stone, Smith, Caldwell, Thompson and others, who, during the last twenty years, have thinned our forests, and swelled the export of this great staple to an enormous extent. An immense amount of capital is every year invested in these operations, and in carrying them on a home market is created which proves of the utmost advantage to our agriculturists and others.

The quantity of square timber manufactured in this county varies with the exigencies of the trade. As the supply becomes exhausted, the natural tendency of this as well as the sawn lumber trade, will be to dimish rather than increase in the extent of its operations. But this effect can hardly as yet be said to have been felt. The more extensive operations, however, have to be every year pushed further into the interior. In 1852, the quantity of square timber from the entire county was estimated at 1,600,000 feet. In the season of 1864-5, 3,500,000 feet were exported from this county, and about 1,500,000 from the neighboring county of Victoria. During the lumbering season of 1865-6, the quantity passing down the Otonabee was about 2,000,000 feet, to which 500,000 more may be added for the eastern portion of the county, finding an outlet by way of Crow river. The present season (1866-7) promises a quantity in advance of last year, the extent of which it would be premature at present to attempt to estimate.

Sawn Lumber.—The sawn lumber business is of perhaps still greater importance to the community than the manufacture of square timber. Since the early settlement of the county, saw mills have existed in numerous localities, but their chief scope for many years consisted in supplying the home demand in their several localities. Since 1850, attention has

been turned to a large extent to the manufacturing of sawn lumber for the American market, and the magnificent water power furnished by the rapidly descending waters of the Otonabee, in the vicinity of Peterborough, has been largely utilized for this purpose.

Samuel Dickson, Esq., was among the earliest manufacturers of this great staple, in the neighborhood of Peterborough, and has built and owned several mills for carrying on this business. He still manufactures a large quantity at his mill in close proximity to Dickson's dam. Mr. William Snyder built his mill in 1852, and Mr. James Bird, the Blythe saw mill, about the same time. This was burned down in 1863, and rebuilt by Mr. George Hilliard during the following year. The Nassau Mill, the largest in the county, and one of the finest in the Province, situated at a distance of three miles from Peterborough, was built in 1854, by Charles Perry, Esq. "It has two 'Yankee Gangs', a 'Slabber', 'Stock Gang', and an 'English Gate', containing in all 130 saws, besides circulars for butting, cutting laths, &c. It has also a very ingenious machine for grinding slabs. This mill has cut 90,000 feet in twelve hours."* It is now carried on by Messrs. Campbell & Co. Other saw mills in the vicinity of Peterborough, are, that built by E. Perry & Co., of Cobourg, on the Douro side of the river, opposite Snyder's mill, which has now been idle nearly two years. Messrs. Ludgate & McDougall have in active operation a large steam saw mill on the eastern shore of the Little Lake, built by Samuel Dickson, Esq. The saw mill of R. D. Rogers, Esq., in Ashburnham, of which Messrs. Craigie & Stephenson are lessees, continues at work throughout the year, and cuts about one million of feet annually, about 400,000 feet of which are for the American market, and the remainder for home consumption.

Messrs. Shaw & Waite have at Lakefield a saw mill, which at present manufactures about two millions annually, but is capable of a much larger business were proper facilities available for transportation to a market. These gentlemen lease the large saw mill of John Hall, Esq., at Buckhorn, where from six to seven millions are manufactured annually. There are besides Mr. Scott's fine mill, on the Missasauga river, in Harvey, built some years ago by Mr. William Henry, the product of which this year is about four million feet; the mill of M. Boyd, Esq., on Squaw river, in Harvey, manufacturing one and a half million feet annually; while of the six or seven millions manufactured by Mr. Boyd in Bobcaygeon, (near the

* Directory, 1858. (T. & R. White.) Page 65.

boundary line between the two counties) probably one-half may be said to be drawn from the County of Peterborough. Then there are the mills of S. S. Kelly and Walter Scott, Esquires, at Chemong lake, the proceeds of which, when in operation, may be estimated at half a million, and a million and a half is to be set down as the product of Messrs. Hale's mill, on the bank of the Otonabee river, in the township of that name. The Messrs. Fowlds, at Hastings, also manufacture from two to three millions annually, the greater portion of which is from this county.

To sum up the manufacture of the mills in operation this season, we have for export:—

From Messrs. Campbell & Co's, Nassau Mills	Ft.10,000,000
" Mr. George Hilliard's, Blythe Mills	7,000,000
" " Samuel Dickson's, Peterborough	6,000,000
" Messrs. Ludgate & McDougall's steam mill	7,000,000
" " Shaw & Waite, Buckhorn and Lakefield	9,000,000
" Mr. Scott's mill, Ball lake	4,000,000
" " M. Boyd's mill, Squaw river	1,500,000
" " half Bobcaygeon mill	3,000,000
" Mr. S. S. Kelly's mill, Bridgenorth	250,000
" Messrs. Hale's mill, Otonabee river	1,500,000
" " Craigie & Stephenson's, Ashburnham	400,000
" " Fowlds', Hastings, say from this county	1,000,000
Total for this county for 1866	Feet.50,650,000

Showing a result, for the present season, of over fifty millions of feet; which at Port Hope was worth $12 per 1000 feet. The returns on the product of this business carried on in this county, the present year, were the whole shipped to market, may therefore be estimated at $600,000. When it is remembered how large a portion of this will have been disbursed to the hundreds of men and the numerous teams employed in carrying on this immense business, as well as the other heavy items of expense attending its manufacture, it will be apparent, how important is this business to every man in the community, who is reached and benefited either directly or indirectly by some portion of this large outlay.

About thirty-two millions feet of this lumber finds transit by way of Peterborough, and the greater portion of the remainder, is first transferred in boats or scows to Lindsay, and from there is passed over the railroad to

Port Hope. So great has been the manufacture this season, (notwithstanding two of our large mills have been idle) that a portion will have to remain over in the mill yards till next season. It may be added that so far as present appearances indicate, the season of 1866-7 will witness an increase in the operations of this trade of about thirty per cent.

At present the sawn lumber manufactured for export in the vicinity of Peterborough, is all drawn by teams to the railway station, or to the head of navigation at "the locks" on the Otonabee river. During the year 1865, nineteen millions of this was carried over the railway to Port Hope, and about twelve millions passed down the river in scows, in tow of the steamer *Otonabee* to Harwood, where it was placed on the railway, and so conveyed to Cobourg. During 1866, a still larger quantity will have passed over the railroad to Port Hope, and about one-half the quantity of last year by the river and Harwood route.

The operation of teaming such an immense quantity of lumber from the mills to the points mentioned, is one involving great labor and expense to the manufacturers; although giving employment to a large number of teamsters and their horses. The constant passing of such heavily laden teams over our principal streets, rapidly wears out even the most substantial material employed in their repair, plows them into deep and unseemly ruts, and at certain seasons, renders them well nigh impassable to ordinary vehicles.

These disadvantages, and the outlay they occasion, will be speedily obviated by the extension of the Port Hope railroad, along the river bank, so as to form a connection with the old Chemong line, which, passing up the river, will receive the product of several of the mills mentioned, in the mill yard. This important link of railway connection is now in active progress, and when completed, hopes are entertained that the improved facilities it will afford, may prove a stimulus to the establishment of other and numerous branches of manufacture, for which the immense water-power of the Otonabee furnishes such ample scope.

CHAPTER XVIII.

(1.) POPULATION.

The population of Peterborough in 1832 was less than 500. In 1838, the town contained not more than 150 houses, and a population probably between eight and nine hundred. The statistics of Peterborough are inextricably mingled with those of North Monaghan up till the period of its incorporation, so that its actual population during the years antecedent to that date, cannot be stated with accuracy. As has been shewn in the preceding pages, it continued steadily to improve, and at the time of its incorporation contained 1800 inhabitants.

At the general census taken in 1852, two years later, it had 333 houses, 350 families, and a population of 2191. In 1855, this had increased to 3400, in 1856 to 3600, and in 1861 to 3841.

During the last two years, Peterborough, as well as nearly every town and city in the Province, suffered a diminution of population. The causes of this may in chief part be referred to the depression occasioned by a series of scant harvests in this Province, while at the same time considerable numbers of the mechanical and laboring classes were attracted to the neighboring Republic by the advance of wages consequent upon an expansion of nearly every branch of business, resulting from an inflated currency with which the immense outlay of four years' war inundated that country.

The assessment roll for the town, in 1866 shewed the number of ratepayers for that year to be 1036, which would give a population of about 4500. The total valuation of real and personal property in Peterborough, in 1857, was $987,768; while for 1866 this item stands at $1,480,450. The valuation of property, however, is not always made upon an uniform standard, and in different years is increased or diminished, as the judgment of the Assessors or the fluctuations of the times may seem to justify.

In thus estimating the present population of Peterborough at 4500, it should be borne in mind that the numerous dwellings in what may be called the suburbs, situated just outside the limits of the town, are not taken into account, and that neither is the population of Ashburnham, immediately adjoining on the eastern side of the Otonabee river, included in this estimate. In 1861, Ashburnham had a population of 993. Last

December it was ascertained to be 1129, which, with the residents of the "suburbs" alluded to, would make the entire population of the town and its immediate appendages 5629.

The last census, taken in 1861, showed the then population of Peterborough and Ashburnham taken together, to be composed of the following nationalites:—Ireland 1068, England 451, Scotland 334, United States 173, Upper Canada 2466, Lower Canada 289, other countries 53.

The same census shows that in Peterborough and Ashburnham there were in 1861, 2471 male and 2363 female inhabitants. There were 1523 married and 3311 single persons. In 1860 there were in these two corporations 50 deaths and 179 births, while 793 children were attending school.

(2.) MANUFACTURES.

Something has already been said in the preceding pages as to the gradual development of the several manufactures of Peterborough, and it remains now but to afford the reader some idea of the extent of business carried on in these branches of industry at the present time. To begin with—

Flouring Mills.—The mill, owned by J. R. Benson, Esq., of which Messrs. Nicholls & Hall are now the lessees, manufactures about 20,000 barrels of flour annually. That of R. D. Rogers, Esq., in Ashburnham, from 7 to 8000 barrels, but is capable of turning out many more. During the year, the mill formerly mentioned as the late G. B. Hall's, Esq., but latterly known as Dickson's mill, was burned to the ground. The Blythe mills, situated a little distance above the town, the property of John Carnegie, Esq., Jr., met with this fate in the spring of 1864, but was re-built during that and the following season, and has manufactured 9000 barrels during the past year, for exportation. Its capabilities are now increased, so as to admit of the manufacture of 200 barrels of flour daily. Besides this result, each of the mills mentioned does a large amount of gristing for home consumption,—a department which the mill of Gilmour & Co., Mr. Richard Parnell, miller, is wholly occupied in supplying.

Woolen Factories.—The Auburn mills are situated about a mile above the northern limits of the town, on the eastern side of the Otonabee river. The building used is a substantial one of stone, of three stories and an attic, and was built in 1862-3, and since carried on by Messrs. A. Robertson & Co., of Montreal. The main building is 79 x 44 feet in size;

another one adjoining, which is at present in use as a store-room, is 80 x 37 feet, and was originally intended for an axe factory. The motive power is water, but steam is used for dyeing, scouring and heating; for the latter purpose being conveyed by means of iron tubes to every part of the building, producing a regular and genial warmth. There are 40 operatives employed in this establishment, 27 males and 13 females, several of whom, particularly at the looms, work by the piece, and earn excellent wages. There are 9 looms, and 640 spindles kept in operation during the entire year. A couple of self-operating spinning machines, (a new British invention) with 440 spindles, are now being added to those formerly in use. These are among the first of the kind introduced into Canada, are beautiful specimens of machinery, and will greatly enhance the products of this department with but slight additional labor.

To supply material for this establishment, about 80,000 pounds of wool are purchased annually, from 15 to 20,000 lbs. of which are procured from this county, and the remainder elsewhere in Canada, or by importation from abroad. During the wool season of 1865, as high as 46 cents and during the present year 36 cents per pound were paid for this staple.

The principal articles of manufacture are tweeds of a great variety of pattern, about 80,000 yards of which were prepared for market last year, and during the coming season, owing to improved looms and increased machinery, this is expected to be increased to one-third more. Some idea of the advantages of such a factory to the town and vicinity, will appear from the fact that nearly $1000 are expended monthly, in wages and expenses connected with this establishment, without reference to the large additional sum invested in the purchase of wool.

The Auburn mills bore off the gold medal of the Dublin Exhibition in 1864, for the best Canadian tweeds, and was also awarded a silver medal at the Montreal Exhibition the same year, for similar cloths. Mr. Robert Brodie is the attentive and obliging superintendent.

The creek which traverses the town supplies the motive power for Mr. Brook's woolen factory, in which 20 operatives are employed, with an annual consumption of about 30,000 lbs. of wool, and a product of 800 yards of fulled cloth, flannel and tweed. Six looms are in operation, and steam is also used in some of the processes. This establishment was built about 25 years ago, and has now been five years in the possession of its present proprietor. Mr. Brooks has just purchased a small woolen mill heretofore

carried on by Mr. P. H. Clarke, in Ashburnham. Probably 20,000 lbs. of wool have been converted into flannels and cloths here. Three looms are in operation.

These comprise the whole of the woolen factories in Peterborough and its vicinity. At other points in the county, and especially at the village of Hastings, more of these useful establishments exist, but (except at that village) of limited capacity, and chiefly or entirely devoted to the local carding and fulling of the neighborhood.

Founderies.—A large amount of capital is invested in founderies, three of which are in operation in Peterborough, and one in Ashburnham. Precisely this number was returned here as existing at the taking of the census in 1852 and in 1861. But the capital invested, and the produce of the business, have very largely increased since the former of these dates. In 1851 the capital of all collectively was stated at $7400, and in 1861 at $45,900, while the value of their joint produce for the former year was set down at $13,400, and for the latter $56,075. Doubtless, the latter figures will still apply very nearly to the present time.

Messrs. Whyte & Hamilton's foundery and machine shop was commenced as a plow factory 25 years ago, by James Harvey, Esq. About ten years ago it was enlarged to its present proportions, and greatly improved. The working capital of the firm is stated to be $10,000, exclusive of buildings or site. From twenty to thirty men are employed, the chief business consisting in the manufacture and repair of steam engines, grist and saw mill machinery, thrashing machines, plows, (about 300 of which are turned out annually) and other agricultural implements.

The foundery on Simcoe street, owned by James Stevenson, Esq., and leased by Mr. William Helm, was destroyed by fire in 1857, but soon after rebuilt in its present style, by the energetic owner. In buildings and machinery it represents a total capital of $13,000. Steam is the motive power, in producing which 250 cords of wood are consumed annually, as are 40 tons of coal in the process of smelting and the requirements of the blacksmith's shop. Fifteen men are now employed; the principal business being repairing machines and implements of various kinds, though steam engines and nearly all other kinds of machinery, iron pillars and other heavy castings, are made to order. In this way 25,000 feet of hardwood lumber, from 60 to 80 tons of metal, and 8 to 10 tons of wrought iron are used in a single year. During last year, six threshing machines, and over

200 plows were manufactured at this establishment, besides sawing machines, other machinery and implements.

Mr. James Hamilton has for many years conducted a foundery and implement manufactory on south George street. Eight men on an average have been employed, turning out from 150 to 200 plows, a large number of harrows, and other farm implements each year. The motive power is a six horse-power engine. During the past summer, Mr. Hamilton suffered a heavy loss by the destruction of his establishment by fire. But it has now been rebuilt in a greatly enlarged and superior style, and the manufacture of implements is being resumed to a still greater extent than formerly. A branch of this business, supplied from the foundery here, is carried on at Lindsay.

Mr. Mowry's foundery and machine shop in Ashburnham also employs a number of hands, and has the requisite facilities for performing a large business.

Breweries.—Two breweries at present exist in Peterborough. Mr. Henry Calcutt's was commenced in 1855, near the shore of the Little Lake, but was burned down in 1863. His present establishment, near the Otonabee river, on the Ashburnham side, was built during the same year. Six men are constantly employed, and during last year, 5000 bushels of barley were consumed in this manufacture. Mr. Calcutt is the inventor of a combined liquor cooler and heater, which, by passing the heated liquid over an expanded surface, cools 16 barrels in an hour, or eight gallons in a minute. By varying the size, greater or less results could of course be obtained.

Mr. Walter W. Boswell's brewery was built more than twenty years ago, on the shore of "Spaulding's bay", in the southern end of the town. Of late it has not been constantly in operation, but is now again in use, and manufacturing at the rate of about one hundred barrels of beer (of 30 gallons each) per month.

Two other breweries formerly existed in the town; but though the buildings remain, they have been for some years closed, and their machinery unemployed.

Tanneries.—There are two tanneries in Peterborough, and one in Ashburnham. That belonging to James Hall, Esq., of which Mr. Walter Patterson is lessee, employs constantly from 6 to 10 men, who manufacture into leather from 1500 to 2000 hides, and about 1200 calf-skins annually.

Water and steam power are used for pumping and grinding. Mr. Patterson has recently imported 100 hides from South America, which, from the fineness of the hair, and consequent denseness of tissue, when dressed, are well adapted for use in this climate. This establishment is the most extensive of the three.

Mr. P. Ryan in Peterborough, and Mr. John Clarke in Ashburnham, also employ a number of hands, and do a large business in the manufacture of the various kinds of leather.

Carriage and Sleigh Factories.—Mr. William Metheral has now been 11 years engaged in this business in Peterborough. He employs on an average 6 men. During the present season (1866) he completed and sold 24 buggies and carriages, and four waggons, though he usually manufactures from 10 to 12 of the latter in a season; and also 30 to 40 sleighs and cutters. The outlay in conducting this establishment will amount to between three and four thousand dollars a year.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald has now been four years engaged in this business. He employs 11 men, and during the season of 1866 manufactured 20 waggons, 25 buggies and carriages, and 50 cutters and sleighs. In addition to this work, a large amount of repairing and general black-smithing is also carried on in his establishment.

Mr. John Doharty (formerly Doharty & Hanlon) conducts an extensive business of this kind, in which he has now been for several years successcessfully engaged. From 10 to 12 men are employed, resulting in a yearly expenditure of from 6000 to 7000 dollars. During 1865, 55 sleighs and cutters were manufactured, and an average of 30 waggons and 20 buggies and carriages for the last few years. A very large amount of jobbing and general black-smith work is also performed.

Mr. James McWilliams also manufactures largely in this useful branch of industry. 9 men are usually employed, and during the present season, 30 waggons and 20 buggies and carriages have been turned out from this establishment; with an average of 45 sleighs for some years past. A large amount of repairing and general work is also attended to, with an annual outlay in all of between 6 and 7000 dollars.

Mr. John Douglass, (formerly J. & T. Douglass) after a connection with this business of about 12 years, has recently opened a new carriage and waggon shop on Bethune street north, where 4 hands are employed.

Flax Mills.—Our enterprising townsman, Mr. Henry Calcutt, erected a flax mill in Ashburnham, in 1865, which is not only useful as furnishing a home market for an important item of agricultural produce, but at certain times (during the retting process) gives employment to about 50 women and boys, who have often difficulty in finding remunerative employment in other branches of industry. During 1865, 75 tons of raw flax was purchased here, and for the present season the sales were increased to 200 tons. The cost, as sold by the farmers, has been about $13 per ton, and about an equal sum per ton is expended in its preparation. The flax, when ready for market, is in chief part sold at the linen mill of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, Toronto. It is to be regretted that sufficient enterprise has not yet been found to establish a linen mill here, for which there are great facilities, and which would add another important branch of industry to the locality, and retain this product in our midst, which has now to go elsewhere for the manufacture to which it is ultimately destined.

Mr. Borland, of South Douro, is also engaged in this business, and as a further illustration of the increasing interest taken in this useful product, it may be stated that 50 tons were offered for sale in that locality during the present season, (1866) where only five or six could be purchased in 1865.

Other Manufactures.—Peterborough has two pump manufactories, one of these, conducted by Mr. Henry Dennis, has been in operation for the last 6 years. Five men are employed on an average, and about 500 pumps manufactured every year. The motive power is steam. Mr. W. M. Kingdon is also engaged in this manufacture, and produces from 150 to 200 pumps every year from his establishment.

There are four enterprising citizens engaged in the manufacture and importation of chairs, cabinet work and general upholstery; besides a number of establishments who supply these and the public with wood-turning, sashes, blinds, and other articles of luxury and necessity.

Ashburnham boasts of two axe-factories, that of Mr. P. J. Ayres and Mr. G. Story, which contribute largely to supply the demand for these indispensible implements.

There are also several Cooper's shops, both in town and county, which represent a most important branch of industry, and in which a large amount of capital is invested.

As the purpose and scope of these pages are historical rather than intended to serve the purposes of a directory, it is impossible, even were it not out of place, to enter more minutely into the particulars of these and other interesting and important sources of trade or branches of industry. Enough has been said, it is hoped, to convey to the reader an idea of the present development of our manufacturing enterprize; and although it must be confessed that of late years, progress in this direction has not been as rapid as might be desired, or as the ample facilities afforded by the town and vicinity would seem to invite, still the position at present attained, is sufficient, strongly to contrast with the early stages and infant steps of these branches of manufacture, when Peterborough was first settled, 40 years ago. Progression, either natural, social or industrial, is not uniformly rapid; and having accomplished much in the past, it will, with the means and resources at command, be attributable to our own folly or neglect, if much greater results be not achieved in the future.

(3.) TRADE AND MERCHANDISE.

The trade of a community like this, carried on by a number of individuals, through a variety of channels, can with difficulty be estimated, seeing that, except in the case of dutiable goods, which pass through the custom house, no general or official record is kept as to their extent or value. And in the case of Peterborough, but a small proportion of the goods received and sold here are chargeable with custom duty.

The general character of the merchants and traders of Peterborough for probity and honor, which is known beyond the limits of the Province, and the extent of their operations, as shewn by the large and well filled shops of our principal streets, are circumstances of which any resident of the town and county may well feel proud. The first attempts at mercantile business in Peterborough, in the tiny stores and with the slender stocks of goods, to which reference has been made in the preceding pages, are in striking contrast to the piles of brick and mortar, several stories in height, filled with the rich fabrics and costly products of nearly every clime, which are witnessed to-day. Instead of the little stocks of goods of from $100 to $1000 of 40 years ago, we have now single firms importing from $10,000 to $80,000 worth of goods annually. The entire imports for 1860 were carefully estimated at $600,000, and since then these figures have not materially changed.

From a statement furnished by permission of the Customs authorities in 1860, it appeared that, during that year, the total entries here were of the value of $108,685, on which a duty of $17,782 was paid. These figures were $5,374 in excess of the duties paid at Port Hope, and $6,501 more than those paid at Cobourg, for that year.

Since the railroad era, which commenced in 1854, the entire trade of the town has greatly increased. The exports have invariably exceeded the imports to such an extent as to leave a balance of trade amounting, on an average, to at least half a million of dollars in favor of the town. The following figures will convey some idea of the exports of the town at two successive periods:—

Lumber, Produce, &c., shipped by Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad from Peterborough, during the years 1855, 1856 *and* 1857.

Years.	Lumber, Feet,	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Wool, lbs.	Potash, barrels.	Lath, bundles.
1855	11142479	6539	23255¼	38519	43	4188
1856	15946158	19095	56862½	36047	57	25546
1857	13365503	9714	21717	62772	56	16548

Statement showing the export of Produce from Peterborough, by Railway during 1864 *and* 1865:

Years.	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Pease, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Butter, Firkins.
1864	23300	8695	6667	140	none.	836
1865	37000	31775	13967	250	do	1502
Total..	60300	40470	20634	390	none.	2338

To this is to be added the export of sawn lumber, already considered in a special chapter devoted to that trade, but which may here be repeated. In 1865, sawn lumber was shipped as follows:—

Over the Port Hope and Peterborough railway.....19,000,000 feet.
By steamer *Otonabee* and rail to Cobourg.....12,000,000 "

Total.....31,000,000 "

This, however, does not include the entire export of lumber from the county, since the manufacture of the mills at Chemong lake, Buckhorn,

Harvey and to some extent those at Bobcaygeon, as well as that from the mills in Otonabee and Hastings have found an outlet by other channels. Neither does it include a large export of wool, shingles, potash, eggs and other commodities, the exact figures for which it would be difficult to ascertain.

There is besides the large internal trade carried on in the town and villages of the county in supplying the wants of a fine agricultural district, the value of the produce of which, was shewn by the last census to be $1,023,197. Peterborough is most advantageously situated for encouraging and developing this trade, which alone would entitle her to rank among the most prosperous commercial centres in Canada. But when to this is added the immense operations of the lumber trade, and her great capabilities for manufacturing purposes, her natural advantages place her in the foremost rank, as a field for enterprise, which it must be admitted has as yet been but partially utilized.

CHAPTER XIX.

(1) THE BANKS OF PETERBOROUGH.

Until 1852, the only bank in Peterborough was a branch of the *Bank of Montreal*, which was opened here in 1843; and of which Robert Nicholls, Esq., was the first agent. The business during the first few years was very meagre,—the principal ledger being a book of diminutive proportions. Since the retirement of Mr. Nicholls from this post, the successive managers have been, Jackson Rae, John N. Travers, Robert J. Dallas, and Robert Richardson, Esquires,—the last named gentlemen being at present manager.

The business of the bank increased with the progress and prosperity of the town and county; and during 1857-8, the present handsome and commodious building, on the south-east corner of Water and Simcoe streets, was erected for its accommodation, at a cost of $12,000.

In 1846, Messrs. Nicholls & Hall opened "*The Colborne District Savings Bank*," which appears to have been more advantageous to the public than to its projectors and managers, and it was finally closed in 1848.

In 1852, a branch of the *Commercial Bank* was opened in Peterborough. For eight years, William Cluxton, Esq., was its agent, and in its management, displayed his usual excellent business capacity; and on his retirement, owing to the pressure of a large and increasing business, had the satisfaction of handing over its affairs to his successor without a single dollar of a bad debt. The subsequent managers were, J. H. Roper, Jr., and W. F. Harper, Esquires; the latter gentleman having occupied that position during the last two years. The present Commercial Bank building, (on the north-east corner of Water and Hunter streets) was erected during 1863-4.

The *Bank of Toronto* opened a branch here in 1856. James Hall, Esq., now Sheriff, was agent during the first year and a half, and was succeeded by Alexander Munroe, Esq. During the past six years, its business has been successfully conducted by Alexander Smith, Esq., its present popular and obliging manager.

During the present year, (1866) a branch of the *Royal Canadian Bank*, William Ogilvie, Esquire, Agent, and also a branch of the *Ontario Bank*, with a Savings Bank department, under the management of D. S. Eastwood, Esquire, were opened in Peterborough. So that, so far as the number of banking institutions are concerned, our business men have no lack of ample facilities for the transaction of business.

As to the capital, position, resources or dividends of these institutions, it would be out of place here to enter on any exposition; as ample information on these points is contained in the general bank statements published at frequent intervals.

(2.) THE CHURCHES OF PETERBOROUGH.

From the first settlement of the town, clergymen of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches were present, either as permanent residents or frequent visitors, to attend to the spiritual wants of their respective flocks. Ere long, the missionaries and then the ministers of other denominations occupied the field; the entire county forming in those days a single parish or circuit, which had to be laboriously traversed, and services held in such of the larger buildings, in barns, or in the open air, as circumstances justified. For many years the ministrations of the Peterborough clergymen continued thus to extend over the adjoining townships, but the improvement of roads and the erection of churches, and the establishment of other missions, in time rendered these duties less arduous.

For some years the church accommodation in town was little better than in the country districts, and the services of the various denominations were held in houses and vacant buildings as opportunity favoured.

Notwithstanding numerous enquiries, the facts we have been able to gather in reference to the progress of the several churches, are but few, and for convenience will be mentioned separately. We begin with

The Church of England.—The Rev. Samuel Armour was the first clergyman of this church in Peterborough; and the log school house, more than once referred to, sufficed for many years in which to conduct its services. As early as 1831, tenders were advertised in the Cobourg *Star* for the erection of the present edifice, known as St. John's Church; but not until 1834-5 was that building completed and ready for occupation. The contract was awarded to the late Joseph Scobell, Esq., who undertook its completion for £1300, but alterations, or extra work, increased this to £1500, and sundry expenses, including interest on money borrowed for its completion, made the total cost £2150.

This was one of the 57 rectories created under the administration of Sir John Colborne. It comprised four acres of ground, consisting of lots nos. 1 to 4 north of Hunter and east of Water streets, and lots nos. 1 to 4 south of Brock and east of Water streets, and was formally granted for this purpose on the 5th day of November, 1835.* The eastern portion of this ground, fronting on ——— street, and the western side along Water street, have both been used for building purposes, under lease for a term of years, to be either renewed on expiry, or the holder compensated for improvements made during his term of occupation. Under this arrangement the revenues of the Rectory have been materially increased, without marring the prospect, or overcrowding the edifice, as seen from the adjoining thoroughfares. Other grants were about the same time made to this church, the principal of which consisted of two glebe lots in the township of Smith, and Park lots nos. 16 and 17, of 10 acres each, adjoining the town, besides an acre of land on the western side of the square, known as the old burying ground, which has been leased or sold in building lots.

At the time of the erection of this building, a large clock was placed in the tower, at a cost of about $400, but this, for some years, has been neglected, chiefly owing to the trouble and expense attending its regulation and supervision.

* Appendix Journals of the House. Session 1837-8. Page 400.

About 13 years ago, sundry improvements were effected in the church edifice, at a cost of about $2000. A new roof was put on, and important alterations made in the interior, in accordance with plans furnished by Kivas Tully, Esq. An organ was also procured, at a cost of about $1000. In 1859 a capacious sunday school house was added in the rear, at a cost of $472.

This church occupies a fine commanding site, overlooking the town, the river, and the adjacent village of Ashburnham; and although for many years embarrassed by debt, is now in a most excellent condition financially, on which the Rector and congregation may well be congratulated.

The following are the names of the clergymen who have been successively Incumbents or Rectors of Peterborough:—Rev. Samuel Armour, Rev. Richard D'Olier, Rev. Charles Wade, M. A., Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, Rev. Mark Burnham, and the Rev. John Walton Romain Beck, who is the present Rector.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The first services of this church in Peterborough were celebrated by the Rev. James Crowley, in one of the log buildings, erected for the purposes of the immigration. On the first settlement of the town, the block of ground on which the American Hotel now stands, bounded by George, Chambers, Brock and Hunter streets, was granted to this body for church purposes; and in later years a small frame church was erected on it. About the year 1835-6, this was burned down; and soon after, the ground in question was disposed of, and the erection of the present church commenced. The public grants to this church consisted of the ground just mentioned, described as lots 1 and 2 south of Brock and west of George streets, lot No. 14, new survey, fronting on Hunter street, (the site of the present church) and Park lot No. 6 in the township of North Monaghan. These grants were dated February 18th, 1834,*

The present stone edifice was erected in 1837-8, and when completed, was dedicated to St. Peter in-chains. This was done during the pastorate of the Rev. John Butler, who after nineteen years residence in Peterborough, died on the 25th of June, 1853, in his 71st year. A neat tablet to his memory is erected in this church, which he founded, and which is stated to be, "a last monument to his piety and zeal." Another tablet, similarly placed, tells of the decease of the Rev. Daniel Farrelly, on the 1st day of June, 1858, in the 44th year of his age, after a pastorate in Peterborough of 1 year and 10 months, and in Kemptville of 13 years.

* Appendix to Journals of the House, Session 1837-8. Page 400.

This church, though not finely finished, and but plainly decorated, has been for some years free from financial embarrassment. Nine years ago, a fine toned and powerful organ was purchased at a cost of $1600, and has been since in use,

The following is a list of the Priests who have successively ministered to the spiritual wants of this congregation:—Rev. James Crowley, Rev. Father O'Herne, Rev. John Butler, Rev John Farrall, (now Bishop of Hamilton, C.W.) Rev. Daniel Farrelly, Rev. M. Mackie, and the Rev. Oliver Kelly, the present pastor, and Dean of the Diocese.

The Church of Scotland.—On the 30th of May, 1835, a grant was made to this church, of lot F, fronting on Brock street, and lots 12 and 13 north of Brock street. The first of these is the site of the present St. Andrew's church, erected in the year 1836. The other lots are leased for building purposes, in the usual manner with property so held.

The Rev. J. M. Roger, was the first minister of this body; and was located here as early as 1833. He remained attached to this congregation until the separation which took place, owing to the Free Church movement, to which he adhered. The church property remained with the older body, and soon after, the Rev. James S. Douglas became its minister, and so continued until 1864. During the two years which followed, the congregation was supplied by missionaries; and on the 20th day of November, 1866, the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B. D., was formally inducted to this charge.

A neat Sabbath School building was erected adjacent to the church, in 1864; and, financially, the affairs of this church are in an excellent condition.

The Free Church.—On the withdrawal of the Free Church from the Church of Scotland, which took place in Canada in 1844, but in Peterborough not until 1857, the congregation was for some years without a suitable place of worship. The town hall, and subsequently the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School room, were used for this purpose. But at length, in 1857, the foundation of their fine brick church, adjacent to the Court House square, was laid, and completed in 1859. This edifice is 50 by 90 feet in size, and was erected at a cost of $20,000; of which a debt of $7,200 still remains. It is at once creditable to the congregation, and an ornament to the town. The Rev. J. M. Rogers is still its minister.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church.—The first Wesleyan Methodist Church in Peterborough was a small frame building, subsequently converted into a parsonage, and now used in that capacity. It was erected in 1834, on ground granted by the Executive Council for that purpose, and described as lots 1 and 2 north of McDonell and west of George street. The grant bears date, November 27th, 1834.*

The first large church of this body was erected in 1844, of a size 60 feet by 40 feet, and this, in 1854 was enlarged by an addition of 30 feet to the length, which completed the present structure. In 1864 a fine new organ was added. It is noticeable that the successive steps of marked progress by this body have been made at regular intervals of ten years, as shewn by the foregoing dates. Possibly the close of the present decennial period will be marked by the erection of an entirely new church edifice. We had hoped to have added the names of the several ministers stationed here, in connection with this church; but the frequent changes resulting from the itinerant system have rendered these very numerous, and it is difficult or impossible from the data at hand, to re-produce them with accuracy.

The Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church in Peterborough was erected on Aylmer street, in the year 1845, at a cost of about $1400. Owing to a divergence of opinion which took place in the congregation a few years ago, a second but smaller church was erected in the North Ward. But unity was happily restored, and this second structure has become useful to the town for the purposes of a primary school. The Rev. John Gilmour has been continuously pastor of this congregation, and is also Agent for the New England Company, in providing for the spiritual wants of the Rice Lake and Chemong Lake Indians, to which reference will hereafter be made.

The Bible Christian Church.—This body acquired the ground it now occupies by purchase. As early as 1832-3, a society was formed in Peterborough, to which the Rev. Mr. Enon was one of the first missionaries. The first small church, in subsequent years, was converted into a minister's residence, and was superseded by the present church building, erected in 1853. The ministers of this body have been numerous; the Rev. David Cantlon at present occupying that position.

The British Methodists had at one time a numerous society here, and erected a church, on the rising ground a little west of the Otonabee bridge.

* Appendix to Journals, 1837-8. Page 400.

On their union with the Wesleyan Methodists, their church building was no longer a necessity, and was subsequently used for school purposes, and is now the property of Robert Morrow, Esq.

The foregoing comprise all the churches at present existing in Peterborough. It would perhaps be interesting to trace the gradual progress in numbers of each from their first organization here. But in the earlier years of their history in Peterborough, the entire county was embraced in their yearly returns, and even now, a large portion of the members and support of each is drawn from the adjacent townships. We must therefore content ourselves and the reader, with such facts as appear from the census of the last two periods, and in doing so will append the religious census of Ashburnham for the last of these, as the only one for which its statistics have been officially taken as a distinct municipality.

	Year.	Church of England.	R. Catholic Church.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Episcopal Methodist.	Bible Christians.
Peterborough.....	1852	540	565	490	4	22
do	1861	757	1226	830	14	95
Ashburnham.....	1861	281	323	113	24	5

	Year.	Free Church.	Church of Scotland.	Baptists.	Other Methodists	Other Churches.
Peterborough.....	1852	414	44	79		33
do	1861	546	218	117	12	26
Ashburnham.....	1861	97	132	1	16	1

(3.) THE SCHOOLS OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Union School.—The first school house, erected in Peterborough, in the years 1826-7, has already been more than once referred to. It was a log building, with shingled roof, of very plain and unimposing aspect, and stood on the ground now occupied by the shed, in the play-ground in the rear of the present Union School building. It has also been stated that the Rev. Samuel Armour, first Episcopal clergyman in Peterborough, conducted this school, in which the higher as well as the rudimentary

branches of education were for a time taught. As the town progressed, other schools, specially devoted to the branches usually taught in common schools, were organized, and then this building was appropriated solely to the purposes of a grammar school; and almost from its commencement, a grant of money from the public funds was made annually to assist in its support.

The writer has been able to ascertain very little in reference to the character of the common schools, or even the names of their teachers, down to the year 1852, at the commencement of which, these were all united under a common school board of trustees, and the vacant church, built and formerly occupied by the British Methodist society, was leased and used for general common school purposes.

Towards the close of the year 1853, the old grammar school building was found to have become so dilapidated, through time and usage, that it was untenable for winter use; and the board of grammar school trustees applied for amalgamation with the already united common schools; a proposal which was finally accepted, and entered upon, in February, 1854. John Langton, Esq., was then appointed Chairman, Dr. Hay, Secretary, and William Cluxton Esq. Treasurer of the Joint Board.

From this period until 1860, the united Grammar and Common School was carried on in the vacant church already mentioned. Early in 1857, in consequence of that building being found insufficient to accommodate the greatly increased numbers then attending school,—in the instruction of which, a Head Master, two other male and three female teachers, were constantly employed, arrangements were commenced for the erection of the noble building which is now not only an ornament to the town, but is amply sufficient and well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended.

Some discussion and deliberation arose as to the proper site for such an edifice; and three locations were severally proposed. 1st, a portion of the old burying ground, fronting upon George street; 2nd, the vacant ground fronting on Water street, and known as the Court House Park, and 3rd, the present site.

Preference was given by the majority of the Board to the second of these; and, strange to say, the consent of the Town and County Councils was readily procured for appropriating three acres of the beautiful Court House green to that purpose;—a design which if carried out would have

deprived the citizens of that fine enclosure, left our county buildings in the back ground, and destroyed much of the effect of their position on that commanding eminence. Fortunately neither of these bodies had the disposal of this ground; and it was, ere long, ascertained that a special Act of Parliament would be necessary to divert the property in question from the purposes for which it was originally designed. Petitions were, however, drawn up for signature, and a deputation sent to Toronto, then the Seat of Government, to secure the accomplishment of the object sought. An influential minority of the Board, however, opposed what would now be regarded as an act of spoliation; and the consent of the Government was consequently withheld.

The beauties and advantages of the present site appear to have then become fully appreciated; and measures were at once taken to proceed with the erection of the building. Mr. Sheard, Architect, of Toronto, furnished the plans, &c.; Messrs. Mitchell, Graham and McDonald were awarded the contracts, and the work was vigorously pushed forward, during the Autumn of 1857, and the two following years.

The new Union School building was completed, and possession assumed by the Board, at the opening of the school in January, 1860. The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Building Committee, who were then relieved from their arduous and responsible duties:—James Hall, Esq., Chairman, W. S. Conger, William Cluxton, Thomas Fortye, James Stevenson, Frederick Ferguson, Esquires, and the Rev. Mark Burnham.

In order to provide funds for building purposes, two town lots, originally set apart for school purposes, were offered for sale. These were, lot no. ten, north of King street, and lot no. five, south of London and west of George streets. The former was bought by Mr. John Delaney for £201, and the latter, although nominally sold, never passed from under the control of the Board. The building fund was also largely assisted by the donation, on the part of the Town Council, of the entire Clergy Reserve money appropriated to the town for 1856, amounting to £981 8s. 3d., which was placed in the Commercial Bank Agency to the credit of the Board.

The original estimate as to the cost of the new school building was $16,000, and the actual outlay for its completion and furnishing, amounted to $16,258. So trifling an excess over the estimated sum, was a matter

for congratulation alike by the Board and the public. To enable the town to meet this large sum, debentures to the amount of $14,000, were issued, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. These debentures were payable in the following order:—

In 1859	$ 400
1860	600
1861	800
1862	1000
1863	1200
1864	1600
1865	1800
1866	2000
1867	2200
1868	2400
	$14000

The Roman Catholic Separate School had now been for several years in existence; the supporters of which were exempt from taxation for Union School purposes. The other ratepayers of the town were taxed for the interest and sinking fund of the debentures during the years 1859 and 1860. On the passing of the Act for the consolidation of the debt of the town, assented to in May, 1861, these debentures were made chargeable against the property of the whole town, including the supporters of the Separate School; but provision was made that the proportion of interest and sinking fund levied upon the said supporters, should be refunded to them on or before the 31st day of December in each year.*

The first two debentures were paid out of the revenues of the town, as they matured, but those for the subsequent years, up to the present time, have been paid out of funds realized from the sale of new debentures. These sold on an average at fifteen per cent. discount, or in other words, a $400 debenture would realize only $340 in cash.

The position of the debenture account would consequently stand as follows:—

Total debentures issued	$14,000
First two paid in cash in 1859 and 1860, (less)	1,000
Total outstanding debentures in 1861	$13,000

* Statutes of Canada, Chapter 61, Section 6.

Debentures since Paid.

	School Debenture.	Amt. of new debentures required to pay it.	Addition to debt.
1861	$ 800	$ 941 17	$141 17
1862	1000	1176 47	176 47
1863	1200	1411 77	211 77
1864	1600	1822 35	282 35
1865	1800	2117 64	317 64
1866	2000	2353 00	353 00
	$8400	$9822 40	$1482 40

From the foregoing, two facts are to be deduced of interest to the rate-payers of the town of Peterborough,—1st, That the debt contracted on account of Union School debentures is constantly and rapidly increasing; since to pay the $8400 of debentures falling due since 1861, a new debt of $9822.40 has been contracted, entailing an addition of $1482.40 to the original debt of $13,000 of school debentures outstanding in 1861; making the total amount of the debentures, at the close of 1866, $14,482.40. The second fact of importance, is that, as an increasing debt entails the payment of a proportionately larger sum for interest, the proportion of the latter actually paid annually by the supporters of the R. C. Separate School is also increasing, and hence the demand which has recently been pressed for a larger instalment as an equivalent in return. It may be added, that it is the payment of these latter debentures, by the issue of new ones, instead of in cash, or by the proceeds of a sinking fund, as the Act no doubt intended, which has given rise to the result now shewn.

The apparent abstruseness of this subject, and its practical bearing upon the present affairs of the town, must suffice as an excuse for referring to it here at such length.

In regard to the attendance of pupils at the Peterborough Union Grammar and Common School, the following statistics of two successive periods are here presented:—

Grammar School,—In 1856, the total number of pupils in the Grammar School department was 87: of these there were studying Arithmetic 80, Algebra 8, Euclid 8, Trigonometry 2, Mensuration 2, Geography 87, History 80, Ancient Geography 40, Modern do. 87, History of Rome 87 History of Great Britain 87, Physical Science 87, Natural Philosophy 32,

Natural History 87, Writing 87, Book-keeping 7, Drawing 31, and Vocal Music 36.

For 1864,—(the last report yet received) we find, the number of pupils in English branches 41, Latin 41, Greek 6, French 15, Algebra 35, Euclid 35, Geography 41, History 41, Physical Science 13, Natural Philosophy 13, Writing 41, Drawing 15, Elements of Political Economy 19.

Common School,—The total number of pupils returned, as attending the Common School department in 1856, was 498. Of these 281 were boys and 217 girls; 31 are indigent pupils. The total number in Arithmetic was 323, Grammar 298, Geography 352, History 177, Writing 376, Book-keeping 4, Mensuration 6, Algebra 2, Geometry 3, Natural Philosophy 12, Vocal Music 103, other studies 130.

For 1864, we find, the total attendance of Common School children to be 1052; of these 551 are boys and 501 girls, indigent pupils 104. Average attendance of pupils 459. The following are the numbers engaged in the several branches of study:—Arithmetic 893, Grammar 702, General Geography 707, Canadian Geography 248, History 459, Writing 877, Book-keeping 28, Mensuration 2, Algebra 46, Geometry 43, Natural Philosophy 95, Linear Drawing 21, Needlework 30.

To furnish the names of all the teachers employed in this school, even since the union, would require an amount of labor, disproportionate to the interest likely to be taken in the result; but we append a list of the several Principals, since the first organization of the Peterborough Grammar School.

Principals prior to the Union of 1854.—Rev. Samuel Armour, Incumbent; Rev. Moses Williamson, Presbyterian minister; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rector; Bolton W. O'Grady, Esq., A. B., T. C. D.

Principals since 1854.—John Gordon, J. W. Kerr, Stewart Foster, Esquires, Rev. John McClure, James M. Dunn, Esq., and John King, Esq., B. A., T. C. D.

The following gentlemen have been severally Local Superintendents of Schools in Peterborough:—Rev. E. Roberts, James Edwards, Esq., Rev. J. S. Douglas, D. W. Dumble, Ivan O'Beirne and James Stratton, Esquires; the last named gentleman now occupying that position.

Roman Catholic Separate School.—This school was first organized in Peterborough in the year 1851. For three years, rooms were rented in a building on the corner of Aylmer and Simcoe streets for its accommodation. In 1854, a frame school house, in two departments, was erected on the lot directly in front of the Catholic church. In the autumn of the year 1864, this building was destroyed by fire, together with a valuable library, the property of the St. Patrick's society of Peterboro'. During 1865, the present fine brick building of two and a half stories was completed, and to a considerable extent, paid for, by the voluntary contributions of the congregation of St. Peter's church. Early in January 1866, the school was transferred to this building, from the old Union School premises, which had been in the meantime leased and occupied for Separate School purposes.

From two to four teachers have been employed in this school. The number of pupils on the register for 1865 was 265. Religious instruction is combined with secular,—the male and female pupils being classified in separate departments.

The following is a list of the teachers who have been employed in this school:—*Males*—Messrs. Bernard Boyd, Daniel Sullivan, John Curtin, John Keating, Francis O'Hara, David Roche, Michael Healy, William Keating and Patrick Smyth. *Females*—Miss Mary C. Meany, Miss Bridget Hogan and Miss Mary Ann O'Callaghan.

CHAPTER XX.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Date.	Candidates.	Elected.	Majority.
Novem. 1833.	Thomas Alex. Stewart..	Appointed by Crown	
1856.	Thomas Short..... / Edmund Murney..	Edmund Murney...	238
Septem. 1861.	Hon. Billa Flint... / " Sidney Smith	Hon. Sidney Smith.	180
" 1864.	" Billa Flint.....	" Billa Flint....	Acclamation

SUMMARY OF

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Date.	Candidates.	Elected.	Majority.
1834.	Col. Alex. McDonell, Dr. John Gilchrist, James G. Bethune, W. S. Conger,	Col. Alex. McDonell	—
1836.	Henry Ruttan, Col. Alex. McDonell, Geo. M. Boswell, Dr. John Gilchrist,	Col, Alex. McDonell	—
1841.	Frederick Ferguson, Col. Alex. McDonell, Dr. John Gilchrist.	Dr. John Gilchirst.	—
1844.	George B. Hall, Col. Baldwin,	George B. Hall.....	—
Decem. .1847.	James Hall, Richard Birdsall, John Langton.	James Hall.....	81
" 1851.	James Hall, John Langton.	John Langton.....	70
July, ...1854.	John Langton.....	do	Acclamation
January 1856.	W. S. Conger, Frederick Ferguson	W. S. Conger.....	298
Decem. .1857.	Thomas Short, W. S. Conger,	Thomas Short.....	315
July, ... 1861.	W. S. Conger, Col. F.W. Haultain	Col. Haultain.....	30
June,... 1863.	W. S. Conger.....	W. S. Conger.....	Acclamation
Septem. 1864.	Col. Haultain, Charles Perry.	Col. Haultain.....	106

WARDENS FOR THE COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1842 to end of 1846	George Arundel Hill,	1859,	W. S. Conger.
		1860,	William Lang.
1847,	John Langton.	1861,	M. S. Dean.
1848,	do	1862,	do
1849,	do	1863,	Peter Pearce.
1850,	do	1864,	do
1851,	Thomas Short.	1865,	Robert D. Rogers.
1852 to end of 1858,	William Cottingham.	1866,	Evans Ingram.

MAYORS, REEVES, &C., OF PETERBOROUGH.

Year	Mayors.	Reeves.	Deputy Reeves.
1850	Thomas Benson,	Thomas Benson,	—
1851	Charles Hudson,	Robert Thompson,	—
1852	James Hall,	William Cluxton,	—
1853	Charles Perry,	Fred'k Ferguson,	—
1854	Jas. Stevenson,	W. S. Conger,	—
1855	James Hall,	Fred'k Ferguson,	William Eastland,
1856	W. S. Conger,	James Hall,	James Stevenson,
1857	Jas. Stevenson,	W. S. Conger,	Robert Nicholls,
1858	do	W. A. Scott,	Daniel Hopkins,
1859	do	W. S. Conger,	Thomas White, Jr.
1860	A. Sawers,	Town separated from the County.	—
1861	Charles Perry,		—
1862	do		—
1863	do		—
1864	do		—
1865	W. A. Scott,		—
1866	W. H. Scott.		—

Town Clerks.—The following gentlemen have been successively Town Clerks:—W. H. Vizard, W. H. Wrighton, Thomas White, Jr., Ivan O'Beirne, and James Edwards, Esquires,—the last named gentleman having occupied that position for the last ten years.

Town Treasurers.—Robert Nicholls, William Hall, William Cluxton, and James Edwards, Esquires,—the last two gentlemen having discharged the important duties of that position for five and nine years respectively.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR PETERBOROUGH.

B. Y. McKyes,*	John Kennedy,	Patrick Ryan,
John Darcus,	J. T. Henthorn,	Charles Perry,
Josias Bray,*	Thomas White, Sr.	James Edwards,
Dr. F. Connin,*	John Haggart,	W. A. Scott,
Dr. John Hutcheson,*	Michael Hogan,	Francis H. Armstrong,*
Robert P. Madge,*	Fred'k Ferguson,	Robert Nicholls,
John Langton,	Thomas Harper,*	William Cluxton,
A. S. Fraser,*	Geo. G. Boswell,*	William Eastland,
G. B. Hall,*	Charles Rubidge,	Daniel Hopkins,
D. McFarlane,*	James Harvey,	Jas. Stevenson,
Daniel Griffith,	James Hall,	William Coulter,
G. F. Orde,	Robert Ridley,*	Robert M. Boucher.
Robert Dennistoun,	Thomas Chambers,	

*Those thus marked are deceased.

Coroners.—Dr. John McNabb, A. McPhail, Thomas Bird, James Foley, William C. Nicholls, George Reid, Dr. M. Lavell, Dr. Amos McCrea, Dr. Thomas W. Poole, Dr. John McKeown, Dr. A. Harvey, and J. R. Benson Esq.

Assessors.—The following gentlemen have been Assessors of the town, in some cases for sundry years:—Messrs. James Edwards, T. F. Albro, John Kennedy, D. Taylor, Robert Rowe, T. Henthorn, William Eastland, Thomas White, Jr., W. A. Scott, Thomas Hutcheson, and T. Hazlitt.

Collectors.—All of the gentlemen named as follows have been for more than one year collectors of rates for the town:—Messrs. Daniel Hopkins, William Cumming, J. A. Hartley and David Carlyle.

Auditors.—The accounts of the town have been audited at one time or another by each of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. William Cluxton, William Curry, William Eastland, Robert Reid, James Ferguson, William Coulter, James Edwards, George Coupar, Charles Cameron, R. F. Kirkpatrick and E. Pearse.

County Auditors.—Robert Reid, James Hall, James Foley, George Hughes, James Anderson, J. J. Hall and Dr. Thomas W. Poole.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ASHBURNHAM.

Robert D. Rogers, H. Bennett, Robinson Moore,

REEVES OF ASHBURNHAM.

1859, Robert D. Rogers,
1860, Francis Armstrong,
1861, Robert D. Rogers,
1862, Francis Armstrong,
1863, Robert D. Rogers,
1864, Robert D. Rogers,
1865, Robert D. Rogers,
1866, A. C. Dunlop.

Local Superintendents of Schools, Ashburnham.—The Rev. J. S. Douglas for five years, from 1858 to the close of 1864, and the Rev. J. W. R. Beck, for 1865 and 1866.

THE TOWNSHIPS

OF THE

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

The survey of the township of Smith was just completed in 1818, when a number of colonists who had sailed that year from Cumberland, in England, found their way to that township for the purpose of forming a settlement. There was as yet no semblance of a road through the almost unbroken forest from Port Hope, and they accordingly chose the route by way of Rice Lake and the Otonabee river. On arriving at Smith, the first thing done was to erect a temporary log house on the first lot west of the communication road, which is a small triangular piece of ground, just outside of the present limits of the Town of Peterborough. Here they lived in common, until by mutual assistance, small houses, or shanties, were erected on their several lots, to which they then removed.

The names of those first settlers who comprised this group, were William Dixon and his family of five sons, Joseph Lee and his sons John and George; Robert Millburn, Robert Walton, John Walton, (not the late Reeve and no relative) Walton Wilson, Thomas W. Millburn, John Smith and his son Joseph Smith. These were commonly spoken of collectively, as "the colony" settlers, to distinguish them from others of an early period.

The following were also among the early pioneers, having settled in the township during the same season, (1818) and but a little while later than those already named:—John Harvey, Ralph Bickerton, Alexander Morrison, Jacob Bromwell, Robert Nicholson, James Mann and his son James,

Thos. Lockhart, and John Yates. Among those from one to three years later, were Walter McKibbon, Samuel McKibbon, William Tully, Thomas Robinson, Isaac Nicholson, Silas Pearson, Joseph Walton and sons, the eldest of which was the late Reeve of Smith; Matthew and Richard Bell, John Edmison, Ephraim Jackson and sons, and Thomas Millburn.

These names constitute the roll of honor among the early settlers of Smith,—men who by their courage in penetrating the forest, and their example in enduring and finally overcoming its difficulties and hardships, laid the foundation of a fine settlement, in connection with which it is but fitting that their names should be remembered, as those of practical patriots, whose deeds remain, and the fruit of whose earnestness and industry it is to be hoped their children will long enjoy.

The first requisite to procure land in those days was to take the oath of allegiance, on which a certificate was issued as evidence of the fact. A location ticket for the lot sought was then granted, for which a small fee was charged. Owing to the wild and unsettled state of the township when the first of these were issued, "the colony," or first settlers, were not required to make any other payment then this mere nominal one; but in later years, a fee of $25 was charged to others on the issuing of their deed. Before a full title to the land was procured, an affidavit, made by two persons, setting forth that the settlement duties were performed, and a house at least 18 by 20 feet in size erected, had to be presented at the land office, which for some years rendered a second journey to Toronto a matter of necessity. The performance of the settlement duties was not so rigidly exacted in this township as in Otonabee, in connection with which they will be more clearly described.

The first settlers in Smith encountered difficulties and privations of which we, in after times, can have but a faint conception. Unaccustomed as many of them were to the new scenes in which they found themselves placed; with scant provisions, and separated by long wastes of wood and water from their fellow-kind, their situation, with their wives and little ones, must have been at times appalling; and by less indomitable spirits, would have been relinquished in despair. Looking back upon it now, in the light of their present prosperity, what have they not achieved! Such brave men are the true patriots, whose names deserve to be handed down in the annals of our history to future generations.

During the first few years, great difficulties were often felt in procuring the necessary provisions with which to support life. These had to be brought all the way from Port Hope or Cobourg, in the most laborious manner, and in the total absence of even the most ordinary roads; the only guide being the "blaze" upon the trees through the interminable forest, in which they seemed entombed. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that whole families were often for weeks without tasting bread, and that the herbs and succulent roots of the rich woods were often called into requisition to lengthen out their scanty fare.

Late in the autumn, during one of these critical junctures, a number of the younger men of the settlement started in company for Port Hope, to bring in a supply of provisions, of which their families began to be sorely in need. The journey was made by way of the Otonabee river and Rice Lake, and on their way back to their expectant households, they encamped on an island in Rice Lake. The season was already advanced, and a keen frost setting in, what was their surprise and mortification to find themselves next morning hemmed in by an icy barrier which stretched away in the distance, and blocked up the mouth of the river through which their course lay. Imagine their impatience at being thus delayed, well knowing that during their absence their loved ones were living on short allowance, and their children vainly stretching out their hands for bread. On the next day the ice had become sufficiently firm to support them, and they proceeded on their way over its glassy surface, dragging their canoe, with their provisions behind them. This is but a sample of the difficulties of which those early years furnish many examples.

Not even after their first small clearings were made, and they began to sow and reap their tiny harvests, was their condition greatly improved. How they watched the wheat as it grew, and tasted of the pulpy grain as it hardened and matured in the kernel! But there was no mill, and their utmost ingenuity could not convert it into the bread for which they longed with all the force of early relish. In this dilemma, the stumps of trees, or some of the larger logs, were hollowed out into pot-shaped cavities, in which a huge mallet was made to fall, to crush the grain; the process being aided by the spring of a sapling bent over for that purpose, or the unwieldy lever still used for raising the bucket in farm wells. Wheat was boiled, roasted, and as a food for children, was even chewed by their parents, besides being thus pounded, in order to convert it into food.

The more robust and vigorous, indeed, not unfrequently shouldered a bag of wheat, and carried it through the woods of Monaghan, Cavan and Hope to Smith's creek, as Port Hope was then called, returning with it ground, to the great joy of the household. On such journeys it was usual to take along a supply of potatoes to be eaten on the way, a sufficiency being concealed beneath some friendly root, or convenient wind-fall at about midway of the distance to be used on the way home.

A little later, an apology for a mill was erected on Galloway's Creek, in Cavan, and a now leading and wealthy farmer in Smith, informs us, that after the family were two weeks without flour, he, then a young man, took the oxen and the sleigh, and wended his way through the woods to Galloway's. Winter was setting in, and he found the mill silent and the water wheel frozen and immovable, Determined to have the flour, he set to work with a will, but after chopping away the ice, and spending nearly all night in clearing obstructions, a few rounds was the utmost the machine could be urged to go, and he had to trudge back weary and disappointed.

About the year 1821, the little mill erected by Mr. Adam Scott, on the bank of the Otonabee, at Peterborough, and which has been already described, was set in motion, and imperfect though it was, it must nevertheless have been a great boon to settlers so situated.

A small grist mill was erected by Jacob Bromwell, one of the early settlers in Smith, which came into operation just before the mill erected by the Government in 1827. Bromwell's mill was a frame structure, erected at the mouth of a small creek which enters the Otonabee river just below Mr. Snyder's saw mill. In point of size and usefulness, it was about on a *par* with Adam Scott's; and was but a brief time in use,—the erection of the larger mill referred to, having superseded the necessity for both of these lesser structures.

A deputation from the early settlers in Smith waited upon His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, to express the disadvantages under which they labored; but as reference has already been made to the incidents of that occasion, they need not be repeated here. With the erection of the grist mill at Peterborough by the Government, a new era dawned upon the settlers in this as well as the adjacent townships, and thenceforward their prosperity and success were fully assured.

The present excellent roads in Smith were only brought to their present perfection after long years of successive improvement and the outlay of large sums of money. In 1831, a writer in the Cobourg *Star* described the communication road as scarcely passable for ox teams, and filled with boulders, stumps and other obstructions. In 1832, £100 was granted by the U. C. Legislature to improve this road, and further sums in later years.

The following is an extract from the official returns of Smith for 1832: Number of persons assessed 116, acres cultivated 2181, horses 23, oxen 160, cows 232, horned cattle 143. Total assessed value £8099. Total rates levied £38 11s. 1d. Total population 753.

There are two official school returns for 1832, one being that taught by William Lalley, and the other by P. Wood; the average attendance of scholars being set down as 21 and 27 for these schools respectively. Among the school teachers of later years, are the names of Daniel Dove, James Brennan, and Orran Movey. These occur about the year 1835. The first school house was that erected on Mr. Isaac Millburn's lot, about the year 1831.

Among the first clergymen who visited Smith, were the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Episcopal minister from Cavan, the Rev. William Case, Rev. George Tar, and Rev. Henry Ryan, of the Methodist Church; the Rev. Samuel Armour, who came in soon after the immigration of 1825, and the Rev. J. M. Roger, who located in Peterborough in 1833, also officiated in this township;—religious services having in those early days to be held in the houses of the settlers, wherever accommodation could best be found.

The township of Smith was not behind in volunteering for the support of the Government in 1837, and many left their homes under a sense of duty, at great personal inconvenience and risk to their families. Reference has however been made to the chief events of that time in another chapter, and what has there been given on this subject must suffice.

The township of Smith is surrounded on three sides by water. From a comparatively early period, its western boundary, along Chemong or Mud Lake, was placed in communication by means of steamers with the back townships bordering on the great chain of inland waters in the heart of the County of Victoria. These steamers have been the *Sturgeon*, the *Backwoodsman*, the *Peterborough*, the *Ogemah*, the *Fly*, the *Novelty*,

the *Woodman* and others. At the principal landing place in Smith, now the village of Bridgenorth, wharfs were built, and hotels and stores followed. S. S. Kelly and Walter Scott, Esquires, have there a steam saw mill each, and M. S. Dean, Esq., a grist mill, steam saw and shingle mill, and also a store and Post Office.

In 1837, the site of the village of Bridgenorth was still covered by forest. The first house there was built by one William Valley, who kept a tavern, which he transferred to William Dorey. Daniel Donahue, Ralph Edmison, and finally Asa Dunbar succeeded to the business. Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Herrington, a tailor, were the only residents of the place in 1843. Besides the store and mills mentioned, it now boasts of three hotels, numerous tradesmen, and a neat Wesleyan church erected within a few years.

Smith has two other churches, one a Baptist church, on the communication road, built about the year 1840, of which the Rev. John Gilmour, the Rev. Robert McDougall, the Rev. John Edwards, and now the Rev. Edward R. Roberts, have been successively the pastors. The other is a Presbyterian church, in the northern part of the township, just completed and dedicated in September, 1866. Besides these, the churches in Peterborough and Lakefield have supplied the religious wants of a large portion of the residents of Smith.

This township has the merit of being not only the earliest settled, but also one of the most thriving and prosperous in the county. In 1852, the number of its ratepayers was 250, in 1861, 428, and in 1866 they had increased to 621, giving a population in all of about 3600 souls, having multiplied nearly three and a half times in the course of thirty years.

During the fifty years which have now elapsed since the township was first settled, many of the older residents have passed away to their rest; but they lived to see the forest subdued, and broad acres of cleared and fertile land stretching away on every side. Their first rude habitations had, in many instances, given way to large and comfortable mansions of brick or stone, and they and their families enjoyed the fruits of their toils in comparative wealth and affluence. The first few years of toil and privation in a new country brought in their train, first, plenty, and then luxury. The children of the first settlers in Smith, who were young men and women during some of the early years referred to, have now at their very thresholds all the blessings and advantages of the higher walks of

civilization. Not only shops and stores teeming with the substantial necessaries, but even with the rich fabrics and choice productions of the world; large and elegant churches, within easy access, through the Mosaic windows and stained glass of which the sunlight enters; the printing press and the news *depots*, rich with the modern literature of the old and new worlds; professional skill, both medical and legal, of the highest order, and the most respectable attainments; a fine Court House and a massive Jail, with all the paraphernalia of justice and law in their robes of office. Mills and manufactories of large proportions, and capable of an indefinite extension; the iron rail, and the panting locomotive, with the bustling railway station, within easy morning walk of the inhabitants, and within rifle shot of the site of that first rude dwelling where the early settlers of 1818 lived in common until their first shanties could be erected in the mighty forest; steamboat communication stretching far into the interior of a fine country, yet undeveloped, and teeming with rich forests and vast mineral deposits, which may yet supply the wants and the necessities of half the world.

What a contrast does all this,—the reality of to-day,—present to the astonished vision of the adventurous pioneers who fifty years ago penetrated this spot, then in all the wild rudeness of nature, and passed their first nights beneath the spreading branches of the hemlock and the pine! Surely a country capable of such astonishing development has still attractions for the immigrant from other lands, who may, now as then, in its newer districts, carve out for himself a home and an independence, with equally gratifying results. We have still in our rear, millions of acres of arable lands, well watered, and rich in all the wild treasures of nature, which need but the strong arm and the determined will, joined with prudence and foresight, to become the home of thousands, who in adding to the country's wealth, will be most surely enhancing their own.

The picture here drawn is no fancy portrait: the facts recorded are stern realities, and what is here written of the township of Smith might with equal truthfulness, be, in great part, repeated in the case of nearly every township in the county.

The establishment of a cheese factory by John Walton Esq., in this township, in 1866, is an interesting fact, indicative of the varied resources of the Canadian farmer. During this first season, 1600 pounds of excellent cheese were manufactured by Mr. Walton, chiefly from his own cows. As

the importance of this branch of trade, and its adaptation to the Canadian soil and climate become better understood, operations like this may be expected to become more frequent, and their product more extensive. Mr. Walton deserves credit for being the first to introduce the manufacturing of cheese on so extensive a scale into this county.

The last census (1861) shows the population of the township of Smith and Harvey to be made up of the following nationalties:—Ireland 455, England 354, Scotland, 158, United States 100, Upper Canada 2315, Lower Canada 39, other countries 5.

The religious census for Smith and Harvey for 1861, was as follows:—Church of England 656, R. Catholic 492, W. Methodists 707, Bible Christians 178, Free Church 815, Church of Scotland 88, Baptists 376, other Methodists 94, other churches 20.

The total population in 1861 of both townships was 3426, of which 1811 were males and 1615 females. There were in 1860, 17 deaths, 114 births, and 752 children attending school.

The Wardenship,—The township of Smith has had the honor of twice furnishing a Warden for the county, in the person of M. S. Dean, Esq., who held that important position during the years 1861 and 1862.

We cannot procure the names of the local municipal officers of this and the other townships, during many years, without an amount of labor quite disproportionate to the results intended in this little publication; and must content ourselves and the reader with a list of the Reeves, Magistrates and other prominent officials for the township, which we here subjoin:—

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1842, Stephen Nicholls, —
1843, William Dixon, —
1844, William Dixon, —
1845, William Dixon and Thomas Bell,
1846, Thomas Bell and John Milburn,
1847, Thomas Bell and John Milburn,
1848, Thomas Bell and John Milburn,
1849, Thomas Bell and John Milburn,

County Councillors.

Reeves.	Deputy Reeves.
1850, Thomas Bell,	—
1851, John Milburn,	—
1852, Thomas Bell,	—
1853, Thomas Bell,	—
1854, John Walton,	—
1855, John Walton,	—
1856, John Walton,	—
1857, John Walton,	—
1858, Isaac Garbutt,	—
1859, M. S. Dean,	Isaac Garbutt,
1860, M. S. Dean,	Isaac Garbutt,
1861, M. S. Dean,	Isaac Garbutt,
1862, M. S. Dean,	Isaac Garbutt,
1863, John Walton,	Isaac Garbutt,
1864, John Walton,	George Fitzgerald,
1865, John Walton,	Isaac Garbutt,
1866, M. S. Dean,	George Fitzgerald,

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SMITH.

Stephen Nicholls,	John Milburn,
William Dixon,	Thomas Tully,
Thomas Bell,	Jonathan Stephenson,
Thomas Fitzgerald,	John Walton,
John Harvey,	Isaac Garbutt,
John Hall,	Lewis Davis,
William H. Moore,	M. S. Dean,
John Bell,	Michael Sanderson,
William Elliott,	S. S. Kelly,
Emmanuel Mann,	Andrew Tully.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

William Nicholls Esq., was appointed to this office in 1844. From that time until 1852, the duties were discharged by County Superintendents, to whom reference is made elsewhere in these pages. The Rev. E. Roberts was appointed Local Superintendent in 1852, and continued to hold this office uninterruptedly until 1866, when James Stratton Esq., was

appointed Local Superintendent of this and some of the adjoining townships.

Township Clerks, &c.—Mr. Thomas Milburn was the first township clerk of Smith. Mr. Christopher Burton has now held that position for many years, and has also been for some years Treasurer,—offices which he has filled with great credit to himself and advantage to the township.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE TOWNSHIP OF OTONABEE.

The township of Otonabee was surveyed in 1819. The first actual settler was Mr. George Kent, who, with a number of immigrants, accompanied the late Captain Spilsbury to the township in that year, and was located on his land before the township was formally thrown open to settlement. The others did not become settlers, and from some cause remained but a short time.

Capt. Chas. Rubidge, R. N., also visited Otonabee in 1819; and returned with his family for permanent settlement in May 1820. He was the first in the township to perform the settlement duties and secure a title to his land.

A considerable number of settlers came in during that year, (1820). These, as nearly as can be ascertained, were, John Walstead, Major Design, Thomas Carr, John Nelson and his sons Andrew and William, John Mackintosh, —— Lindsay, Ambrose Mayett, James Beckett, Thomas Nelson, George Esson, with his sons Thomas, Alexander, Daniel and Robert; John Fife and family, among whom were six sons; James Foley, (uncle of the late James Foley, of Norwood, who remained but a short time) John Stewart, William Sowden and Ralph Davidson. Besides these, there were the following single men without families:—Robert Redpath, James Hunter, George Banks, Nicholas Bullen, Robert Ferguson, Robert Hyatt, Lieut. Jenkins and —— Collier.

For many long years before the survey or settlement of Otonabee was seriously contemplated, a trading post for the purchase of fur and the exchange of commodities with the Indians, was kept, at first, by an intel-

ligent Indian, named Herkimer, and afterwards by Major Charles Anderson, on the shore of Rice Lake; but as their object was not that of settlement, we have not mentioned them among the roll of honored names, to whom posterity will point as the patriots, who first hewed down the forest, and by their labor and their example, amid many dicouragements, have made this fine township what it now is—one of the foremost in intelligence, in wealth, and successful industry in western Canada.

The location of the rude house which served for the shelter and the home of the lonely trader, was on a point of land just below the site of the present Indian village,—Hiawatha. Since the erection of the dam at Hastings, (formerly Crook's rapids) the point has become an island, on which the remains of the stone chimney and traces of the old house are still visible. What a lonely situation three-quarters of a century ago, yet not without its picturesque attractions! The sparkling lake in front, redolent with life amid its grassy deeps as yet scarce conscious of the hook or spear,—the moaning waves dashing upon the silent shore, beyond which rose the giant forest, vast, interminable. And then the drifting snows, like a great winding sheet, which for half the year closed up the scene!

What cared he—the hardy trader—for the summer glories or the winter's blasts. Secure in his cosy hut, with a blazing fire, he bade defiance to the storm, as he counted his furs, and shrewdly guessed the hundreds of per-centage to be realized from his purchases.

But how changed the prospect now! The towering pine and the gigantic elm, with their less imposing brethren of the forest, have in great part passed away, and where they stood, the snug farm house, surrounded by broad fields of waving grain, attract the sight. Agriculture, followed by the numerous appliances of civilization, stepped in to monopolize the soil; and adjoining the spot where once the solitary trader pursued his avocation, thousands now subsist, in comparative wealth and substantial plenty.

A number of gentlemen occupying the position of half-pay officers, secured the greater portion of the lots along the front of the township; thus obliging the other settlers, not without some reluctance, to take up positions further to the rear. Several of these gentlemen were not actual residents, but employed persons residing in the vicinity to perform the settlement duties for them: and many of those who actually settled on their land, remained but a few years, and then sought a home more congenial to their tastes elsewhere.

The first thing required of the settler in those days, was to go before the land Agent, (who resided at first in Toronto, but an agency was afterwards opened at Cobourg.) and take the oath of allegiance. For administering this oath, a fee of seven shillings and sixpence was charged; and the applicant was then furnished with a location ticket for any unoccupied lot he might have selected. This ticket entitled him to a free grant of fifty acres on performing certain conditions known as settlement duties: and on satisfactory proof that these terms had been complied with, a deed was issued for the fifty acres, with right to purchase the other fifty, or any other unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The second fifty acres could be procured (thus securing 100 acres) on the payment of £4; but with a view of checking speculation by non-settlers, an additional 200 acres could only be got by paying £36. But these prices were subsequently reduced, and land could afterwards be obtained at prices more consonant with the circumstances of the time. The rule was, that the settlement duties must be performed within eighteen months, or the claim was forfeited, and might be handed over to another.

These settlement duties consisted in chopping down and clearing out the trees and brushwood along the concession line in front of the lot, to the width of two rods, and slashing down the timber four rods wide along side of this—thus making an opening through the forest six rods wide, along the entire length of the lot of 100 acres, which, with similar work on the part of the owner of the opposite lot, opened to view the whole breadth of the concession line. In addition to this, a clearing of two acres at least, must be made, and a house or shanty 18 x 20 feet in size erected on the land. The absentees, who hired men to perform this work, did so at an average expense of $25 per 100 acres, varying, of course, according to circumstances and the terms of the bargain made. But, as a rule, these requirements were only very partially fulfilled; the sterner necessities of the settler occupying his time; while the difficulty of access to the new settlements, and no doubt a desire to deal leniently with the early pioneers, rendered official enquiries easily satisfied, or evaded, without any very serious dereliction of truth.

The only means of ingress to the township of Otonabee, in those early days, was by crossing Rice Lake in small boats or skiffs, hired for the occasion, at a tariff of charges which would now be considered very high. For instance, a boat and a boy to convey a passenger or two from Gore's landing to Foley's point, could hardly be procured for less than four dol-

lars. In consequence of the inexperience of most of the settlers as to the management of a boat in rough weather, these small crafts were frequently upset by the swells, and the luggage with which they were usually loaded, as well as the lives of the passengers endangered, or lost.

Several accidents of this kind are remembered, and also some very remarkable escapes. In the fall of 1820, a Mr. Housten, an intending settler in Asphodel, and his three sons, with their effects, arrived at the south side of the lake, where the owner of a boat of considerable size, was demanding what was regarded as an extravagant sum for ferrying them across. Lieut. Jenkins and a ship carpenter named Collier, who had just returned from Kingston with a trim sail boat, promptly undertook the task, and the passengers and their goods were placed on board the little vessel, which was heavily laden. As they approached the first island, a squall arose, the vessel swamped, and the five passengers found themselves immersed in the water, amid floating trunks and a bundle of bedding. Jenkins could not swim and speedily sank; Collier was an excellent swimmer, but his pockets were loaded with shot. He struck out for the island, but becoming entangled in the rice, he too was drowned. Housten and his sons, with rare presence of mind, clung to their floating goods, which kept them afloat until the larger boat arrived from the shore, and they were rescued.

John McIntosh and his daughter Margaret, perished, as was believed, by breaking through the ice, in attempting to cross. His body was found during the following spring in Foley's bay, and hers further down at a point of land since called Margaret's island.

Other fatal accidents of a similar kind were not unfrequent, so that the passage of the lake came to be regarded as dangerous. This circumstance, combined with the total absence of milling facilities, and the great exertions and expense involved in getting supplies from without, cast a gloom of despondency over the young settlement. Many of the younger men left the township, to seek occupation elsewhere, and at the end of the third year, the new setttlement had receded rather than advanced.

During these early years, hand-sleighs were frequently used during the winter months to transport provisions and necessaries, from the south side of the lake, across the ice, and along a devious road through the almost untracked snow, to the hungry mouths, several miles inland in the forest. Even after Scott's little mill was erected at "the Plains," it was difficult

or impossible to reach it in the depths of winter; while during the summer months, those residing in the south-eastern portion of Otonabee, found it to their advantage to carry their scanty store of grain several miles to Rice Lake, paddle it up to the mouth of the Otonabee river, and thence along the windings of that crooked stream till at length the longed-for destination was reached, (Scott's mill, at "the Plains," now Peterborough,) and after an indefinite delay, they returned by the same route.

Not only were passengers and goods conveyed across the lake in small boats, but also young cattle; and in one instance, as we are credibly informed, a settler conveyed down the lake, a distance of 14 miles, 4 head of cattle two years old, in a skiff, he paddling all the way seated in the stern.

For many years the skins of the hogs, annually killed, were made into moccasins, with the hairy side in, as a substitute for boots, and in the scarcity of tea, which was then a costly luxury, wild peppermint, sweet balm, and other herbs were made to take its place. One of these went by the name of Foley's tea, and some others were believed to be an antidote to fever and ague,—a disease from which the early settlers suffered severely.

These were the times to try men's patriotism and to test their patience; but well and bravely did the men and the women too of that day endure their privations; and though many of them have passed away to their rest, those who remain, and their children's children, enjoy the fruits of their labors. The heart loneliness of many of these early settlers, and the longing for the familiar objects of their native land, expressed in the following original lines, written in Otonabee and published at a later date, must then have found an echo in the bosom of many of these early settlers at the time of which we write. We quote the lines from the Cobourg *Star*, of December 31st, 1831, without being able to indicate their author:—

MY HAME.

I canna ca' this forest, hame,
It is nae hame to me;
Ilk tree is suthern to my heart,
And unco to my e'e.

If I cou'd see the bonny broom
On ilka sandy know';
Or the whins in a' their gowden pride,
That on the green hill grow;

If I cou'd see the primrose bloom,
In Nora's hazel glen;
And hear the linties chirp and sing,
Far frae the haunts o' men:

If I cou'd see the rising sun
Glint owre the dewy corn;
And the tunefu' lav'rocks in the sky
Proclaim the coming morn:

If I could see the daisy spread
Its wee flowers owre the lee;
Or the heather scent the mountain breeze,
And the ivy climb the tree:

If I could see the lane kirk yard,
Whar' frien's lye side by side:
And think that I could lay my banes
Beside them when I died:

Then might I think this forest, hame,
And in it live and dee;
Nor feel regret at my heart's core,
My native land for thee.

Otonabee, 1st December, 1831.

A short time after Captain Rubidge had located, with his family, on his land in Otonabee, and early in the summer of 1820, he was visited by John Covert, Esq., (father of the President of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, and William H. Draper Esq., now Chief Justice of Upper Canada, but then an unfledged barrister; both of whom intended to locate themselves on land in Otonabee. The former gentleman, indeed, had already purchased fifty acres of land from Capt. Rubidge; but the prospect of the new settlement was far from encouraging, and the black flies at that season proved so annoying, that, after spending a night in Capt. R's unfinished domicile, using the loft, partly floored with boards, for a sleeping apartment, they were only too willing to beat a retreat, without even visiting the land on which their plans had previously been fixed.

It is not to be wondered at, that in the condition of the country which then prevailed, others of those who had chosen locations, abandoned them, and, possessed of means to some extent, sought elsewhere these advantages and facilities which time and the increase of population, aided by the

paternal care of the Government, at length provided even here, and which have since placed this township on a level with those most favored in the Province.

Of the entire first settlers, whose names were previously given, four, only, now survive; but these continue hale and vigorous, and give promise, we trust, of many future years. Their names are:—Captain Charles Rubidge, R. N., Mrs. (George) Esson, Mr. George Howson, Mrs. (John) Blizard, (senior).

Among the early settlers in Otonabee, deserving, from his talents and enterprise, of more than a mere passing notice, was Thomas Carr, Esq. This gentleman, after a residence of about ten years in the West Indies, became afflicted with a white swelling of the knee, which caused him to return to his native land. He underwent the operation of amputating the diseased limb at Edinburgh, and on his recovery, made his way to Canada in the year 1819, and with his brother Andrew, settled in Otonabee during the following year. The two brothers acquired the land on which the village of Keene stands, Thomas owning the 100 acres on the south, and Andrew that on the north side of the intersecting line. Andrew was killed soon after by the fall of a tree while performing settlement duties on the land of one Jenkins; but Thomas continued an active life for many years, displaying much enterprise, and investing large means in both farm and store. Of a cultivated and observing mind, he wrote frequent articles of local interest chiefly to the Cobourg *Star*, one of the earliest, if not the first, newspapers in the then Newcastle District.

Capt, Rubidge kept the first Post Office in Otonabee, at his residence; but Mr. Carr was the first Post-master in Keene, and at one time conducted an extensive business both at Keene and Norwood. He subsequently entered into a mercantile partnership with Thomas Short Esq , and the Post Office was then transferred to their joint store. After fulfilling various public trusts, among others representing that township in the District Council, and by his example and his pen, doing much to mitigate the disadvantages of settlement in a new country, he at length became melancholy and depressed in spirits, and although surrounded by kind and attentive friends, he seemed unable to shake off the incubus which weighed upon his mind. The following lines written by him in 1831, and published in the local papers of the district, are applicable to his own sad end in November, 1860, which occurred in the house of a near relative; for he had never married.

ELEGY.

On the late lamented death of ——— Esq., who fell by his own hand.

Why didst thou stop the vital stream?
Oh! say, what pang, thy bosom tore?
Had life's fair prospects ceased to beam?
Or cherished friends didst thou deplore?

Did love his golden shafts employ,
And in thy bosom leave a dart,
To pierce thy hopes of earthly joy,
And rankle in thy bleeding heart?

Or did ambition fire thy breast,
To tread the thorny paths to fame?—
Alas! ambition mars our rest,
And envy blights the fairest name.

Thou had'st not toil'd through life so long,
To find that all its scenes are vain;—
That love belies the poet's song,
And earthly pleasures end in pain.

Could not fair fame—connections high,
Thy heart-corroding cares beguile?
Ah! what can stay the heaving sigh,
When mental pleasures cease to smile?

Where art thou, now? what scenes contain
Thy viewless form, from dust refined?
Does memory still her sense retain?
What cares employ thy active mind?

Yon beauteous orb which beams on high,
Know'st thou its nature and its frame?
Its kindred spheres, that deck the sky,
What sources feed their ceaseless flame?

The world, conceal'd from mortal sight,
Thou knowest now—we soon shall know;
What scenes adorn yon realms of light,
Far from this earth, and earthly woe.

A few short years shall pass away,
And life's vain tumults all shall cease;
I too shall hail my latest day,
And sleep, like thee, at last in peace.

Otonabee, November 15, 1831. T. C.

Before taking leave of the early settlers, and proceeding with a brief summary of subsequent events, it may be well to mention, that the families of three of the first settlers who came from Kincardine, parish of Tullyallen, Scotland, numbered on their settling in Otonabee twenty-six souls. Two of them, Mr. John Fife and Mr. George Esson, were among the first settlers, and Mr. David Henderson, the third of the trio, joined them within two or three years. Of these twenty-six persons, seventeen are now living, after an interval of 46 years. Only nine have died,—three from old age, having exceeded four score years, two at ages between seventy and seventy-five, and four between thirty and fifty-five years of age. One of the parents still survives in the person of Mrs. George Esson. This fact is an illustration of the healthfulness of this climate, notwithstanding the dangers and privations incident to early settlement in a new country.

In the fall of the year 1825, fifty-one families were added to the residents in Otonabee from among the immigrants under the Hon. Peter Robinson. In the settlement and location of these, upon their lands, it has already been stated, that Captain Rubidge, rendered efficient aid, which was not the less prompt and obliging in that it was gratuitously given.

Those of the immigrants who located in Otonabee, have probably, on the whole, proved more successful than those in other townships. They had the advantages of an intermixture with settlers earlier than themselves, from whose experiences they speedily learned the best method of subduing the forest, and whose example of thrift and enterprise they imitated to a greater extent than in localties almost wholly peopled by themselves; where practical lessons like these were more sparingly supplied.

During the same year, (1825) Dr. John Gilchrist erected a grist mill at Keene, with one run of stones, and a saw-mill with a single upright saw. In order to do this, an excavation for a water course of half a mile in length was necessary, which he successfully accomplished at his own expense, though aided in part by the voluntary labor of the settlers. In order to increase the supply of water in the Indian river, on which this mill and that of the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham, subsequently erected at Warsaw, depended, these gentlemen, in after years, excavated a short cut from Stoney Lake to the head waters of the Indian river, which materially increased the supply, and thus afforded a second outlet to the waters of that lake.

In the winter of 1829-30, Dr. Gilchrist opened the first store in Keene, and about the same time a branch of the store of Mr. Dougall Campbell, of Cobourg, was also opened in the vicinity, under the management of Mr. James Cummings. Messrs. Foley and Grover were the third firm in mercantile business at Keene. Prior to this period a tavern was in existence there, kept by Mr. Archibald Nelson, and another followed, kept by Mrs. Hartley, now of Norwood. Thomas Short, Esq., for some time M. P. P. for the county, came to Otonabee when but a boy in 1830. His subsequent successful and extensive business, which, during many years, rendered Keene and Allandale excellent markets for the produce of the county, are well known to every one here, and need not be further referred to.

Among the earliest improvements of a public kind in this township was a road from Bannister's point, on Rice Lake, to the Town of Peterborough, laid out by Captain Rubidge, and graded in a great measure by his own personal exertions, aided by a grant of money from the magistrates of the Newcastle District. Sir Peregrine Maitland passed up this road on his way to Peterborough, in the winter of 1826. For many years it was known as Rubidge's road, in consequence of the great interest taken by that gentlemen in cutting out and rendering it passable.

The first school house in Otonabee was of logs, and stood on the east half of lot no. 20 in the 4th concession. It was built in 1829 to accommodate a few families then in the vicinity, but was never occupied as intended; a second house for this purpose was erected a year or two later at a little distance, on the east half of lot no. 20 in the third concession. Aid towards procuring glass, &c., was rendered from Cobourg; and that locality also contributed a teacher in the person of Mr. David Housten, a Scotchman, who was detained by a severe attack of fever and ague at the house of Mr. John Williams, above Sully, for nearly two months. Being in a precarious state, Dr. Gilchrist was sent for to visit him, which he did more than once. On his recovery, his gratitude to the doctor expressed itself in a letter of thanks, in which he lamented that he had no money, but promised to pay him as soon as he could. In reply he received the following letter replete with the spirit of true christian charity, which we present to the reader all the more readily from the fact, that we have but few written memorials of the kind physician or the enterprising citizen from whom it emanated :—

Reply to the Moneyless Patient.

Sir,—When you see a fellow-creature in distress relieve him as far as your abilities will allow; and in so doing you will discharge the debt you owe to

Otonabee, —— 1830. John Gilchrist.

In 1832, a school was opened in Keene by Mr. Thomas Dennehy, and continued by him for several years. In 1833, the official returns place the attendance at this school at 20 children; and in that taught by Mr. William Coulter, in the section now known as no. 5, at 21. In 1835, neither the schools nor the attendance appears to have greatly increased; as by the returns made, Mr. Dennehy's school at Keene had an attendance of 24, and Mr. William Donaghy's 23.

Grants were made by the Legislature from time to time for the improvement of the roads; and from 1830 to 1840 such items as the following occur frequently in the Appendix to the Journals of the House:—On the road from Rice Lake to Peterborough, £80; on the road from Keene towards Asphodel, £25; on ditto towards Crook's rapids, £50; on boundary between Otonabee and Douro, £50. The sums thus granted were laid out under the superintendence of commissioners named in the Act, the most prominent among whom were Captain Rubidge, William Whitlaw, Thomas Carr, James Hope, Esquires, and others. But besides these occasional grants, a very large amount of work was voluntarily performed *gratis*, by the residents, in order to improve their roads.

The first who ministered to the spiritual wants of the people in this township was the Rev. Samuel Armour, Episcopal clergyman of Peterborough. It was his custom to hold service once a month at the house of Mr. John Nelson, Sr. The Wesleyan Methodists came next, and among the earliest of these, was the Rev. Mr. Evans, missionary to the Rice Lake Indians, and the Rev. Daniel McMullen, of the Cobourg circuit. These gentlemen or their co-laborers, preached once a month at the houses of Mr. John Fife, Jr., and subsequently at those of Mr. John Stewart and Mr. George Howson. The first Presbyterian minister who visited Otonabee was the Rev. Archibald Colquhoun, about the year 1834. He resided about five years among his parishioners there, and then, a difference arising between him and his hearers, he removed to Dummer. The Rev. Mr. Wallace succeeded him; but his health was infirm, and on his retirement, the Presbyterian body was supplied for some years by missionaries, until

the induction of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, who still resides at Keene. The present Methodist and Presbyterian churches, at Keene, were the first erected in the township, many years ago, but the precise date we have been unable to ascertain.

Since the erection of mills at Keene and Peterborough, in 1825-6, and the influx of population which then took place, the substantial progress of this township has been marked, and almost uninterrupted. It is not within the scope of the present work to enter largely into the details of the census, or of the general statistics of the townships, as these have been made public from time to time, and are easy of access. The following summary, compiled from official returns, will, however, be interesting, as shewing the gratifying progress and development made by this township during less than a single generation:—

Year	No. of House-Holders.	Total Popula-tion.	Total Assessed Value.	Total Taxation.	
1832	213	862	$ 46724	$ 224	
1842	369	1643	105623		Ashburnham included.
1852	611	3872	655770	964	
1857	853	5331	766120	2187	
1866	803	4818	558475	—	do. omitted.

It must be borne in mind that the estimated valuation in the above table, is that adopted by assessment for the purpose of levying rates, and is much below the full actual value of the lands in question.

The county rate alone, for the year 1866, is $3207,—a figure in marked contrast to even the entire taxation of former years.

In 1853-4, the Cobourg and Peterborough railway was completed, and passed through the heart of this fine township, which was furnished with station accommodation. By private enterprise, chiefly, a line of telegraph wire was, at the same time, erected from the station to the village of Keene,—a distance of about four miles; and an impetus was given to the growth of that village, which, unhappily, has not been sustained; although it is still the centre for the transaction of a large amount of local business.

Since 1860, the railroad, with its huge embankments, its rusting irons, and empty and deserted station grounds, remain, silent monuments of the mutability of human hopes; and from the repose of their solitude, unbroken now by the roar of wheels, or the rush of the iron steed, they serve to remind us, that great natural obstructions, do, sometimes, for a time at least, bid defiance to the genius and the power of man.

That this solitude may yet be broken, and this fine road resume its former usefulness, is still ardently desired, and by many believed to be among the probabilities of the future.

Notwithstanding the present disadvantage from the closing of this road, —the proximity of the Town of Peterborough on one hand, and the facilities for steam communication on Rice Lake, during the summer season, on the other, place Otonabee in a position leaving little to be desired in the way of speedy transit, and give advantages to it, of which any township might well feel proud, and before which those of few would be preferred.

The last census (in 1861) showed the population of Otonabee to be made up of the following nationalties:—Ireland 759, England 289, Scotland 412, United States 37, Upper Canada 2684, Lower Canada 30, other countries 10.

By the same official returns, the adherents of the several churches were as follows:—Church of England 669, Roman Catholic 1232, Wesleyan Methodist 922, Episcopal Methodist 6, Bible Christian 80, Free Church 1105, Church of Scotland 122, Baptists 7, other Methodists 30, other churches 48,

The total population was then set down at 4221, of which 2230 were males and 1991 females. During 1860, there were 40 deaths, 116 births, and 862 children attending school.

Wardens,—Otonabee has had the honor of contributing two Wardens to the County Council, who have very worthily presided over the deliberations of that body. These gentlemen are William Lang and Evans Ingram, Esquires,—the former of whom held that important position in 1860, and the latter in 1866, with credit to themselves and advantage to the county.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1842, Thomas Carr and James Doris,
1843, Roger Bates and Thomas Carr,
1844, Roger Bates and D. McFarlane,
1845, Roger Bates and D. McFarlane,
1846, Thomas Short and D. McFarlane.
1847, Roger Bates and Thomas Short,
1848, Roger Bates and Thomas Short,
1849, Thomas Short and Roger Bates.

County Councillors.

	Reeves.	Deputy Reeves.
1850,	Thomas Short,	Henry Bawbell,
1851,	Thomas Short,	W. Armstrong,
1852,	William Lang,	James Anderson,
1853,	William Lang,	James Anderson,
1854,	James Anderson,	William Lang,
1855,	William Lang,	Richard Reid,
1856,	William Lang,	Richard Reid,
1857,	William Lang,	Thomas Ryan.
1858,	William Lang,	Andrew Jackson,
1859,	William Lang,	Evans Ingram,
1860,	William Lang,	Evans Ingram,
1861,	Evans Ingram,	Alex. Campbell,
1862,	Evans Ingram.	Joseph Bowie,
1863,	Evans Ingram,	Andrew Nelson,
1864,	Evans Ingram,	John Blizard,
1865,	Evans Ingram,	James Miller,
1866,	Evans Ingram,	John Miller.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN OTONABEE.

Thomas Carr,
Dr. John Gilchrist,
William Stewart,
Thomas Chambers,
Thomas Buck,
George Reid,
Charles Rubidge,
Duncan Cameron,
Roger Bates,
Henry Bawbell,
William Learmont,
William Lang,

Justices of the Peace—CONTINUED.

Richard Reid,	Evans Ingram,
James Cameron,	George Carlow,
Christopher Howson,	James Miller,
Adam Starke.	Thomas Short.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR OTONABEE.

The first Local Superintendent of Schools for Otonabee was James Anderson, Esq., who was appointed to that office in 1844. He was succeeded by Adam Stark, Esq., in the following year. After the office of County Superintendent had been dispensed with, the Rev. E. Roberts was appointed Local Superintendent of Schools for this township in 1852, and continued so to act until 1855, in which year the Rev. Francis Andrews, of Keene, received the appointment, and retained the office until 1866, when the Rev. David Cantlon, of Peterborough, was appointed Local Superintendent for this township.

The village of Keene, for some years, has had an excellent school, and throughout the township generally the work of education is successfully progressing.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TOWNSHIP OF DOURO.

The first settlers in Douro arrived in the autumn of 1822,—a date prior to the survey of the township, which was made in the following year. The enterprising men who, with their families, thus dared the perils of the bush, were the Hon. Thomas Alexander Stewart, M. L. C., and Robert Reid, Esq., both of whom not only triumphed over the difficulties of the situation, but in after years found their toils rewarded by wealth and affluence. Both were created Justices of the Peace, and filled many other important offices of trust and emolument in the settlement and amid the community they were the first to found. Indeed so high was the estimation in which Mr. Stewart was held, both for his personal qualities and the services he had rendered by example and influence, in furthering the interests of the country, by the promotion of actual settlement, that in the

year 1833, he was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council of Canada, by appointment of the Crown;—a position he continued worthily to fill until the period of his decease in September, 1847.

These gentlemen, on leaving Ireland, were furnished with letters to the Governor of this Province, by whom land was assigned them in Douro, then a wilderness, and, as already stated, not even surveyed. Mr. Stewart received a grant of 1200, and Mr. Reid of 2000 acres, on condition of actual settlement and the performance of settlement duties,—terms, at the time, sufficiently arduous and trying even for the stoutest hearts and the bravest spirits. They also received permission to hold the entire township for a period of five years, with a view to promoting its settlement by their friends, acquaintances or others, who might be induced to emigrate and settle in so remote a situation—a right which they cheerfully and patriotically relinquished at the request of the Hon. Peter Robinson, in 1825, on his arrival at Peterborough with the immigrants under his charge.

We cannot better portray the difficulties and privations, as well as the heroism incident to the settlement of the township of Douro, at the period referred to, than by quoting entire the following touching narrative of the personal experiences of the wife of one of the first settlers, who kindly furnished it in response to our appeal for information in regard to those early days; and to whom, and to others, who have cheerfully assisted us, we are under so many obligations. The following is this most interesting narrative:—

"On the first day of June, 1822, we sailed from Quebec, accompanied by my brother-in-law and his family, which consisted of his wife, six daughters and three sons. We came up the St. Lawrence from La Chine in *batteaux*, which was a very tedious mode of travelling. We reached Toronto, (then called York) in August, and were detained there several weeks by illness. Meantime my husband and brother-in-law procured a grant of land in Douro, and started to see it."

"About the first of October, we came to Cobourg, then a very small village. From thence, my brother-in-law with some hired men proceeded direct to Douro, to make an opening in the woods; my husband being prevented by illness from accompanying them. Two clearings were commenced about a mile from the boundary of the township of Otonabee. Early in November, my sister-in-law and her children joined her husband in the

backwoods. They took a large scow, or flat-bottomed boat, from Rice Lake, which on the second evening reached the Little Lake. They landed on the point of land near where the village of Ashburnham is now situated, and from thence proceeded to their shanty, about three miles from the landing."

"My husband, myself and three little children, with a maid-servant and a boy, were to come up on the return of the boat; but we were detained at Cobourg by the illness of one of our children, and therefore were obliged to wait for sleighing, to perform the journey by land, through the townships of Hope, Cavan and Monaghan."

"At that time there were but few settlers in these townships; and on the second day we travelled nine or ten miles without seeing a house or clearing. At last, we reached "Scott's mill," (on the 12th of February, 1823, at 1 o'clock p. m.) then the only house in Peterborough. The Little Lake not being safe for teams to cross on the ice, we were obliged to walk over,—our children and luggage being carried by our servants, and some men who kindly assisted. The snow was then about two feet deep. Our ox-team and sleigh were in waiting on the other side, but by the time we had all reached the place daylight began to fail, which made our progress through the woods much more difficult; and the sleigh being loaded, I was obliged to walk. Our lantern, unfortunately, got filled with snow, and our candle so wet that it would not light. So we proceeded slowly, and at last perceived a light before us, and soon reached our log house. The light proceeded from a large wood fire, which rejoiced our hearts."

"We found our house in a very unfinished state; the door had not been hung, nor were any partitions made. A large opening was left in the roof, where the chimney was to have gone up, but the intense frost had stopped the mason-work, when about half completed. Finding this, rather cooled us, and we felt puzzled where to lay our sleeping children, as the floor was covered with a thick coating of ice and mortar. However, we soon discovered some shavings left by the shingle makers, which we spread on the ice, and then laid on our mattrasses, and on these made a temporary "shake-down," on which we cheerfully laid down, after a supper of tea, bread, butter and pork. Being very weary, we slept soundly; but in the morning, on looking up, I saw the stars through the aperture left for the chimney."

"At this time, my brother-in-law and his family lived in an open shanty, about half a mile north of us, and from having their fire outside, they were much annoyed by the smoke and sparks blowing in, which at night often set fire to their bedding."

"By slow degrees these difficulties were surmounted; but we found new difficulties arising from the want of roads, or some means of conveying our provisions from Cobourg, which was the nearest town. Mr. Bethune was then the only store-keeper there, and was also Post-master. We sent to him when a fresh supply of provisions or other necessaries was required, and these were forwarded to us by way of Rice Lake, which proved a very tedious and expensive mode of conveyance, and the delay of our supplies sometime drove us to most painful straits. In the autumn a sufficient store had to be procured in this way to last for five months, as our winters at that time set in about the end of October and seldom terminated until the middle or end of April. At one time, before we had any shoemakers near us, we sent an order to Cobourg for boots and shoes, for both families, numbering about twenty persons of all ages, and after waiting a long time for them, we learned that they had been lost in crossing Rice Lake, and could not be recovered. This was a serious loss, as they could not be replaced for some months, and in the meantime many were obliged to go barefooted."

"Pea soup and pork was our principal food. Our bread was good, when we could get good flour, or when the yeast was not frozen. Very often we had only rye meal, which was not disagreeable: but one season, not being able to procure flour or meal of any kind, we were obliged to use boiled wheat and corn, and were once reduced to bran cakes, which soon disagreed with us.'

"As our first Spring in the backwoods advanced, I was delighted with the beauty and novelty of the scene around us. Our clearing was opened to the river, which in those days rushed along with great rapidity and noise, carrying down large masses of ice from the lakes and waters above us. Since then the numerous dams have marred the natural beauty of the river; while the fine hemlocks and cedars which grew so beautifully along the bank, were since cut down, and have disappeared."

"In the Autumn of our first year in Douro, our youngest child, a sweet little girl of not quite two years old, was seized with dysentery. I was quite ignorant of the treatment of that disease, and there was no doctor

within reach,—the nearest being Dr. Hutcheson, who then resided in Cavan, a good many miles distant. We had as yet no canoes on the river, and were often depending upon a chance visit of the Indians for a passage to the other side. One of our hired men, a faithful Highlander, seeing how very ill our darling was, volunteered to swim across the rapid stream, and walk through the woods to the doctor, premising that, if I wrote the particulars, he would bring the necessary medicine. He started early in in the morning of a cold October day, and returned about midnight, with some powders and a message that the doctor would come up on the following day. But no improvement followed, and the day was passed in great anxiety, for the doctor did not arrive. On the third day he came, having left home at the promised time, but lost his way in the woods, and hence the delay. The next day she appeared more lively, but refused to take the arrowroot and sago which I offered her. She asked for *bread*, and of this we had none fit to give her, having for some time been unable to procure good flour. It was a bitter trial not to have what she seemed to crave. The next day she fell into a stupor, and towards midnight her angel spirit passed away to the immortal land. A few weeks after this sad event, she was replaced by another dear little daughter,—the first white child born in Douro, who still lives, and is a comfort and a blessing to her aged mother and a fine family of her own."

"Ague did not make its appearance for some years. Between 1823 and 1825, when the Hon. Peter Robinson arrived with a large immigration, we had many hardships and privations to endure, partly from a want of knowledge of the proper way of managing, and partly from the heavy expenses incurred on our first starting, by the exorbitant charges, and high price of every kind of provisions and clothing, besides the great difficulty of procuring even the most necessary articles. But after the establishment of Peterborough, all these difficulties gradually disappeared, and have now nearly faded from my memory." F. S.

There must have been many incidents in the Canadian life of the two first settlers mentioned, which would be worth recording, could they be remembered or reproduced. Robert Reid Esq., was a man of vigorous frame, and fitted by nature to endure the difficulties and surmount the trials of early Canadian life. Of these difficulties and arduous toils, we may be sure there were enough in store for the settler in Douro, at the early period mentioned as the date of its first settlement. The absence of

mills, stores and even the most ordinary mechanics, already mentioned in the case of settlers in other townships, were hardships equally experienced here, as a practical illustration of which it is mentioned that Mr. Reid, having broken his logging chain, was obliged to carry or drag it all the way to Port Hope to get the broken link repaired. But all these early difficulties were overcome by manly vigour and perseverance. Mr. Reid not only raised, but educated, a large family, some of the members of which reside near the old family location, and are among our most respected citizens.

Mr. Reid was a Justice of the Peace, and for many years worthily discharged the duties of Auditor for the County, besides filling various other offices of trust in his municipality. His death occurred in March, 1856, at the advanced age of 84 years.

The Hon. T. A. Stewart, M. L. C., was a man of less vigorous frame; but appears to have borne up manfully against the toils and discouragements incident to early life in the backwoods of Canada. In the preceding pages his name is more than once mentioned as associated with the leading public affairs of the time, and especially so as chairman of the Building Committee of the present Court House and the old Jail, in connection with which great responsibility and much anxious care devolved upon the few leading men who had in charge that erection.

During his career as a Legislative Councillor he did much towards the improvement of this section of the Province; and chiefly owing to his influence, the survey of our inland waters was undertaken, and important works commenced, although the great work of a ship canal then projected, was never pushed forward to completion.

On his decease, the Hon. Ebenezer Perry, of Cobourg, was the sole representative of this section of the country in the Legislative Council, until that body was made elective, and the Hon. Mr. Murney became the representative of the Trent Division in 1857.

In September, 1831, Samuel Strickland, Esq., Colonel in the Canadian militia, who from the year 1825 until that date, had resided on land he had purchased and cleared in the township of Otonabee, one mile from Peterborough, removed to the lot on which he has since resided, accompanied by a young Englishman named Rawlinson, and an immigrant blacksmith named Copping, who also secured a lot of land a little further north.

These lands were procured on terms similar to those under which immigrants were then being located in Dummer by Captain Rubidge,—namely, paying to the Government five shillings an acre within a term of five years, and performing the settlement duties. Here Col. Strickland commenced the duties and hardships incident to the first settlement of a new country; —with what success, his fine mansion, with its elegant grounds overlooking the Katchewanoonka lake and the flourishing village of Lakefield, as also the broad acres of his rich and well cultivated farm, bear ample testimony.

In the Autumn of 1831, there was no settler within several miles of that location, and not even the semblance of a road to Peterborough,—a distance of nine miles—until one was cut out mainly by his exertions.

Col. Strickland has written a work, entitled "Twenty-seven years in Canada," which was published in London in 1853, but from some cause was sparingly circulated in this country. We would gladly publish several extracts at length from this narrative, in reference to the personal experience of this gentlemen, were it not that the contemplated bounds of this little work promises to be already largely exceeded, and we must content ourselves with the following:—

"I must tell my readers, that settling in the bush now, and twenty years ago, is quite a different affair: at the present time good roads and saw and grist-mills exist in almost every township, which was not the case when I located myself in Douro. There were then neither mills nor factories in my township, nor in the adjoining ones of Smith to the west, or in Dummer to the east, the nearest mill being in Peterborough, ten miles distant. But if it had been twice as near, there was no road or any possibility of drawing up boards or lumber of any sort; so I had nothing better for it than to do as better men had done before me, viz.: to hew boards out of the solid timber, a work of much difficulty and labor."

He states that two days were occupied in getting a load of provisions and other necessaries from Peterborough to Lakefield, a distance of only ten miles, along his newly-cut road, and adds the following interesting details, and an unusual incident:—

"Christmas was passed, and I was still an inhabitant of an open slab hut. A large black oak, which I had felled, served to form the back of my camp. A pole lashed firmly across two trees, twelve feet apart, and as

high as I could reach, formed the front. A row of split slabs, one end resting on the oak and the other supported by the front pole, formed the roof. The ends of my camp were stuffed with hemlock brush to keep out the wind and rain. My bed was composed of the same material, picked fine, and covered with a buffalo robe; and so, with a roaring fire in front, I feared neither frost, nor snow, nor rain.

"It was during my sojourn in this open hut that the following singular adventure befel me."

"Reader, did you ever see a ghost? A tall spectral-looking figure, with large saucer eyes, glides before you; and ere you summon courage to address it, vanishes from your astonished sight? Well, Canada is no place for ghosts. The country is too new for such gentry. We have no fine, old, ruined castles, crumbling monastic walls, or ivy-clad churches—no shelter here but the wild, wild wood. However, it was no ghost, I saw as you shall hear."

"I had occasion to send Rowlandson to Peterborough for a supply of provisions and other necessaries; but owing to the distance I did not expect him back till the next day."

"As I had frequently slept in the woods alone, I thought nothing of it. I had been busy shingle making all day, and continued my occupation until late in the evening. The night was cold and frosty; so I had built up a large fire in front of my camp, laid my shingle-tackle within reach, and I was soon fast asleep."

"How long I had slept I know not, when I was suddenly awakened by a sensation of something heavy scraping my breast; and on looking up, what should I behold, but a hideous-looking creature standing over me, with his fore-paws resting on my breast, a long-flowing beard, eyes which shone like coals of fire, and a pair of horns which would not have disgraced Old Nick himself; and to tell the truth, my first impression was that the old gentleman had really paid me a visit."

"I had, however, no time for reflection—a stamp on the breast soon roused me to action. Seizing hold of the shingle-beetle, I dealt his majesty such a blow on the head, that it sent him straight into the middle of the fire. His rough, shaggy coat was instantly in a blaze, and uttering the most unearthly yells, he rushed into the woods, and literally vanished from my sight in a flame of fire."

"All that I have related happened in less than a minute. I had no time to be frightened; but I was certainly much puzzled to know what the beast was, which had paid me such an untimely visit. At first sight I thought it was the devil himself, but on consideration was satisfied my visitor could not be that terrible personage."

"I have heard and read much of his satanic majesty being painted in all colours, but I never heard of his wearing a white beard; and, besides, he did not stand fire well enough for a person brought up in that element, though he certainly had the horns and the cloven foot, and his general appearance was not unlike the pictures I have seen of the gentlemen."

"Well, the next day cleared up the mystery. On my road to Peterborough I had to pass the residence of the C——ds, two young gentlemen who had recently settled in the township; when to my surprise I saw, standing by the road-side, a large billy-goat, whose coat, burnt in large patches all over, explained at once the nature of my nocturnal visitant. It appears that the C——ds had only brought up the goat from the front a few days before. Master Billy had strayed up the road to my place, and although his reception was so warm, it proved to be his first and last visit."

"This adventure was certainly a comical one; but I dare say, if all ghosts were as warmly received, they would often be found quite as terrestrial in their nature as my ugly but harmless nocturnal visitor."

In 1832, the entire population of Douro was 571. The number of persons assessed 126, number of acres under cultivation 990. Three horses were owned in the township, 82 oxen, 105 cows, and 44 other horned cattle.* The total assessed value of property was $21312, and the taxes for all purposes $102.

Among those who are still remembered by the early settlers, was Abel Perry, who kept a house of entertainment on the leading Douro road, and who performed many acts of kindness and hospitality to the early settlers of Douro and Dummer, in their laborious journeys to and from Peterborough, while, in many instances, carrying their scanty store of grain or flour on their shoulders to mill or market.

During the rebellion of 1837-8, the people of Douro left their homes and their occupations in the most prompt and enthusiastic manner, and

* Official returns. Appendix to Journals of the House of Assembly.

cheerfully shared in the dangers and privations then impending, in defence of the Government. In the absence of official reports and reliable memoranda, we are unable to give the names of the brave men in the several townships who then distinguished themselves by their patriotism and loyalty, and must content ourselves and the reader, with the brief reference to the events of that time, in so far as this county was concerned, which will be found in the preceding pages.

The site of the present village of Lakefield was early an object of interest and speculation to men of capital and enterprise, not only from the fine water power it offered, but from the general beauty of the locality, situated at the head of a rapids of nine miles, and just below the Katchewanoonka lake, and having beyond and further up the stream, the clear waters and picturesque islands of Stoney lake.

A bridge was thrown across the stream at this point at an early period, but being only a temporary structure, erected entirely by local and private subscription, it was speedily carried away by jams of timber passing down the stream. The present excellent bridge is a more recent structure, and was erected by the County Council in 1854.

Among the first enterprising settlers at Lakefield was Mr. James Thompson. The place at first was known as Nelson's, and then as Herriott's falls. In 1851, it passed by the name of Selby. The first grist and saw mills, on the Douro side, were burned down, and the village, which had begun to show some signs of vitality and progress, declined, and for several years was greatly neglected. The fine water power passed through a variety of hands; the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham being the chief proprietor. Messrs. Strickland and Reid built and conducted the former saw mill, subsequently worked by Strickland and Hall. The present large saw mill was erected by Messrs. Shaw & Waite, in 1858. Soon after the large frame mill on the Smith side of the river was completed by Mr. D'Arcy. John Sherin, Esq., was the first store keeper at Lakefield. The small school in 1853 was taught by a female. So late as 1854 the place could not boast even a tavern. Considering these facts, Lakefield has made most astonishing progress, and as a pretty and progressive village, is surpassed by few competitors.

A Wesleyan church, a frame building, was opened there in 1862, and in the following year, the Episcopal church, which has now been superseded by a costly and elegant stone edifice, which is not only a credit to a

village, but would compare favourably in elegance of finish with many city churches. This new church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was opened for service in 1866, by the Coadjutor Bishop elect of the Diocese, till recently known as the Ven-Archdeacon Bethune. A neat Free Presbyterian church also graces a gentle eminence on the river bank; and there is besides a Baptist church, a brick edifice; so that in church accommodation Lakefield is abundantly supplied.

A branch of the Division Court was opened at Lakefield in 1863; of which R. F. Kirkpatrick Esq., was the first clerk.

This village has evidently an important future before it. As a spot to which it is anticipated railroad facilities will ere long be extended from Peterborough, and also the point of connection between such a road and steamboat navigation on the fine lakes in its rear, which is only waiting the construction of a single lock at Young's falls to see accomplished, this village will become a most important station, and will no doubt greatly extend its operations in trade and manufacture, which for want of an adequate outlet are now to a great extent restrained.

The immigrants of 1825, to the number of sixty, were located in Douro; but as a chapter has already been devoted to their arrival and settlement upon their lands, any further extended reference to those events are unnecessary here. Many of them have proved eminently successful, and all of them have greatly benefited their position and circumstances by their transference to this the land of their adoption.

There is not much more to add in reference to the township of Douro. Its first settlers gradually overcame the privations and difficulties incident to early bush life. The forest has long since been thinned away into narrow strips here and there, leaving in its place broad farms and the numerous dwellings and barns of the first and later settlers and their children. Besides the churches of Lakefield and Peterborough, which are largely attended by residents of this township, a neat and commodious Roman Catholic church was many years ago erected in the southern part of the township, in which officiates a resident pastor. A Post Office was some years ago established in the vicinity, while here and there throughout the township school houses are established and in active operation. Large sums of money have been expended on opening up and improving the different roads through the township, and altogether, the inhabitants, who less than half a century ago found themselves in a dense and untracked forest, cut

off by long expanses of wood and water from the older settlements, and the advantages of a developed social system, have now, for many years, enjoyed all the advantages and even luxuries of which the residents of older communities might well feel proud.

The population of Douro, as shewn by the last census, for 1861, was 2497. Of these 1284 were males, and 1213 females. During the year 1860, there were 6 deaths and 82 births. 513 children were attending school.

The several nationalties were represented as follows, (in 1861) :—Ireland 597, being a decrease of 25 as compared with the census of 1851. England 128, being an increase of 54 as compared with the same period. Scotland 68, also a slight increase, United States 18, Upper Canada 1644, Lower Canada 27, and other countries 15.

The census by religion for 1861, showed, Church of England 363, R. Catholic 1230, W. Methodist 67, Bible Christian 54, Free Church 226, Church of Scotland 50, Baptists 15; members of other churches not specified 15.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1842, Smithin D. Gibbs,
1843, Smithin D. Gibbs,
1844, George Clarke,
1845, George Clarke,
1846, George Clarke,
1847, George Clarke,
1848, George Clarke,
1849, George Clarke,

County Councillors.

1850, George Clarke,
1851, Sam'l Strickland,
1852, David Porter,
1853, David Porter,
1854, James Hogan,
1855, James Hogan,
1856, James Hogan,
1857, James Hogan,
1858, George Clarke,
1859, George Clarke,
1860, George Clarke,
1861, George Clarke,
1862, George Clarke,
1863, George Clarke,
1864, John Carnegie, Jr.
1865, John Carnegie, Jr.
1866, John Carnegie, Jr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN DOURO.

Thomas A. Stewart,
Robert Reid,
William Blackwell,
Samuel Strickland,
Patrick Leahy,
John Sullivan,
Charles Stewart,
Robert Casement,
David Porter,
George Clarke,
Michael Walsh,
Henry J. Wickham,
William S. Reid,
Edward Leigh,
John Sherin,
William C. Nicholls,
Robert A. Strickland.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1844, Maurice Clancy,
Next 7 years County Superintendents.
1852, Rev. E. Roberts,
1853, Rev. E. Roberts,
1854, Rev. E. Roberts,
1855, Daniel Sullivan,
1856, Robert Casement,
1857, Robert Casement,
1858, Michael Walsh,
1859, Michael Walsh,
1860, Michael Walsh,
1861, Michael Walsh,
1862, Michael Walsh,
1863, Michael Walsh,
1864, Michael Walsh,
1865, Dr. T. W. Poole,
1866, Robert Casement.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ASPHODEL.

According to official returns, the township of Asphodel was surveyed in the year 1820. Soon after, a few settlers found their way into this township by way of Rice Lake, among the earliest of whom was Mr. John Beckett and his family. Other early settlers pushed through the wilds of Percy, and crossing the Trent river, assisted in its early settlement. Among the names of the pioneers into Asphodel, are Mr. John Cameron, senior, who with his sons James, John, Duncan, Donald and Ewin, located in its south-western portion, but subsequently removed to Otonabee. Messrs. Walter Scott, Robert Humphries, Hugh and Alexander McColl, W. Kirkpatrick, Job Humphries, Richard Birdsall, William Housten and Charles Parker.

Thirty-seven families were brought into Asphodel by the immigration of 1825, and others were gradually added to their number. But the situation was then so remote, and the distance to a market, in the absence of roads, so great, that progress was slow; and the struggle for existence was maintained under very discouraging circumstances.

Soon after the first settlers began to find their way into Asphodel, a little mill was erected at Norwood by the late Joseph A. Keeler, Esq., of Colborne. It contained a single run of rock stones, driven by a tub water wheel and a bolt, covered with muslin. Although a mere "apology for a mill," it was of the greatest utility to the early settlers, who carried their slender store of wheat (usually on their backs) from the adjoining country

for a distance of ten to twelve miles, to "Keeler's mill," as it was then called, to be ground. Just prior to the erection of this mill, a saw mill had been erected by Mr. Keeler, the same dam and flume supplying the motive power for both.

About the year 1826, the first bridge across the river Trent, connecting the townships of Asphodel and Percy, was built. Its site was in a portion of the river then shallow, one mile above the village of Hastings. It was built in the most ordinary manner, and was carried away during the following spring. A second and more permanent structure was speedily erected, chiefly by Government aid, to replace it, and this with constant vicissitudes of fortune, and by the aid of sundry repairs, lasted for a long term of years, and proved a great public convenience, until superseded by a more costly, though not more durable bridge, crossing the stream below the dam, on the site of the present structure. This new bridge was erected about the year 1845, and after a little more than twelve years became so decayed as to render a new one necessary. The present one was accordingly built in 1858, this county contributing towards it the sum of £500.

The old bridge was frequently severely tried by masses of ice and rafts of timber passing down the river. In a humorous letter, written by Thomas Carr, Esq., of Otonabee, and published in the Cobourg *Star* of May 10th, 1831, it is made to complain of the treatment thus received; and to invoke sympathy and assistance, and not without success; for in the Parliamentary Session of 1832-3, a grant of £300 was made by the Upper Canadian Legislature towards its repair, and in 1834 a further grant of £100 for the same purpose.

According to the official returns of the Newcastle District for 1832, the entire population of Asphodel for that year was 265; the number of persons assessed 55; acres cultivated 767; total assessed value of property £3410, and total rates for all purposes £16 1s. 3d.,—a population, valuation and taxation strikingly in contrast with the expanded figures of the present time.

In November, 1833, N. H. Baird, Esq., Civil Engineer, reported to the Government on the practicability of rendering the river Trent navigable from the Bay of Quinte to Rice Lake;—the cost of the works at Crook's rapids being estimated at £7062.

As late as 1835, the only house on the site of the present village of Hastings was a small frame building on the bank, erected several years

before that date, by the Hon. Mr. Crooks, as a mill, containing one run of very common stones. It is doubtful whether it ever ground much, and is believed to have been intended rather as a means to secure the valuable mill privilege, at that place, than for practical utility.

Up to 1835, the township had made but little real progress. Only six residents owned horses at that time, and the entire township only contained four frame dwellings. The population in that year was returned at 428.

In the following year (1836) a second run of stones, (those known as the bur stone) was added to the one already in use in Keeler's mill. A smut machine, and also an improved bolt, were provided at the same time. Peter Pearce Esq., was then in charge of the mill, and was also agent for Mr. Keeler's property at Norwood, a portion of which was roughly measured off into village lots,—a regular and systematic survey of which was made and registered in 1853.

Of this property, consisting in all of 2000 acres, lots 18 and 19 in the 9th concession, (400 acres) only were granted to Mr. Keeler, on account of services rendered during the war of 1812, in which he held the position of Major in the Canadian militia. The remainder was acquired by purchase in the early years of the settlement of the township. Since then, the property has been greatly improved. Besides the saw mill at Norwood, a second one, on lot 20 in the 9th concession, on the same stream, was built, in 1848, and within a few years, a fine stone grist mill, of four stories, and several run of stones, has been built by Thomas Buck, Esq.

The first store in Norwood consisted of a slender stock of goods, on sale in 1837, by the late James Foley Esq., in a small house in the mill yard. During the following year, he erected a frame store and dwelling house on the hill between the mill and the main part of the village. Here for many years he carried on a large and prosperous business; which, within a recent period, was transferred to his larger premises in the centre of the village. The second store was built by Messrs. Carr & Rose, on Belmont street.

The first tavern in Norwood was kept by the late Mr. Robert Hartley, and was opened in 1842. Previous to that time, the house of Peter Pearce Esq. was open to all comers, with the most generous hospitality. Travellers and others in a constant stream were kindly fed and housed by this gentleman and his amiable wife, free of expense, in a manner of which

few in later times have any conception, or would care to imitate. Being then the only commodious dwelling in the place, public and religious meetings were held in the house, the inconvenience cheerfully borne, and all made warmly welcome.

Mr. Thomas Mullens was the first resident shoemaker in Norwood; Mr. Thomas Kirk the first carpenter and joiner. The first church built in Norwood was that of the Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1836. It was a small frame building, and is still in use in a repaired and renovated condition, as a class and lecture room, in connection with the larger Wesleyan Methodist church, completed in the year 1856. The second church erected was that for the Independent or Congregational denomination, of which the Rev. Thomas Searight was for many years the pastor. This society having for some time ceased to exist in that locality, the building has been used by other religious bodies, and particularly, of late years, by the Episcopal Methodists. The first resident minister of any denomination, in Norwood, was the Rev. William Young, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, whose buggy was the first owned in the township.

The first Post Office in Asphodel was kept by the late Mr. Thomas Walker, on his farm near the present village of Westwood. The second was that opened in Norwood by the late James Foley, Esq., at his store in Norwood; the weekly mail bag to and from which place, for many years, was very light, and easily borne. What a contrast is presented by the daily mail of to-day, teeming with letters and huge parcels of printed news!

In 1835, N. H. Baird, Esq., reported to the Government on the practicability of the second part of his survey—for a canal between the Bay of Quinte and lake Simcoe. This time his report embraced the waters lying between Rice lake and lake Simcoe. In 1837 the construction of the works connected with this great work was commenced, and prosecuted during 1838-9. One fine lock was built at Crook's rapids, together with an excellent dam, slides, &c., the expenditure on which gave occupation to a great number of persons; laid the foundation for the village of Hastings, and tended largely to encourage settlement in the portion of the county adjoining.

During the early years of the township of Asphodel, two distilleries were in operation,—one managed by the late Mr. John Beckett, a little distance south of Westwood, and the other by Mr. Patrick C. Foley, a mile or two

west of the village of Norwood. But after a few years these fell into disuse; not that the demand for the product of the still had ceased to exist, but more probably on account of the greater facilities existing for its manufacture elsewhere, by means of which the market was sufficiently supplied.

One of the first school houses in this township was erected at Norwood. It was a small log building, and stood on the site now occupied by Mr. William Sergeant's dwelling house. Among the earliest school returns for Asphodel is that for the year 1832, when Mr. J. Wilkins was reported to have 22 pupils. What a contrast this first school house would make, compared with the fine brick building of two stories, and large size, erected for a joint Grammar and Common school in 1855, and very much increased in size in 1866.

From the building of the locks at Crook's rapids in 1837-8, that place gradually grew into a thriving village of much importance. T. Coughlan, Esq., was the first hotel keeper and store keeper in that place. Its most marked progress took place after the chief portion of the property was acquired by Henry Fowlds, Esq., and his sons, and their removal there in 1857. A new grist and flouring mill was added to the old one, a saw mill of great power and numerous saws, capable of manufacturing large quantities of lumber yearly for the foreign market, were speedily erected. These were followed in later years, by other extensive factories filled with valuable machinery. Adjoining the saw mill mentioned, was a large woolen factory, which had just got into active operation when it was swept away by a most destructive fire in 1863, which also consumed the saw mill and its contents, and also a large planing mill and sash and door factory just erected by Mr. Henry Lye in close proximity. This great loss for a time checked the progress of the village, and paralyzed the enterprize of several active and industrious citizens. Another large factory erected for a cotton mill, a wool carding and knitting factory, and a still larger saw mill than the former one, had in the meantime been erected on the south side of the river, just below the bridge, and these important structures with their valuable machinery, continue in active operation, and not only reflect much credit upon the enterprise of the place, but contribute much towards its prosperity.

Another serious fire occurred in Hastings in the spring of 1864; by which a fine brick store and a large stock of goods were almost entirely

destroyed. Hastings was buoyant, rapidly progressive, and looking forward to the time when ere long it might become an incorporated village, when these severe disasters, followed by the general depression occasioned by scant harvests, and the embarrassment of the agricultural community, placed a barrier against further progress, and caused a withdrawal of a portion of the inhabitants to seek more remunerative employment elsewhere. But this dark day, it is believed, has to a great extent passed away; and increased hope and renewed enterprise promise ere long to restore this fine village to more than its former prosperity.

For many years Hastings was but poorly furnished with church accommodation. This want has, however, been abundantly supplied, and several fine church edifices crown the rising ground which commands a beautiful view of the river and the bustling village. The first of these was the Free Presbyterian church, a large frame structure, erected in 1858, in which the Rev. James Bowie ministered for several years. An Episcopal church, also frame, pleasantly situated on the south side of the river, followed in 1863, of which the Rev. M. A. Farrar is Incumbent. In 1864, the Wesleyan Methodists, with commendable zeal and enterprise, completed a tasteful and commodious brick church, while in 1865, a much larger and well finished edifice of stone, was erected and dedicated by the Roman Catholics, chiefly through the zeal and indefatigable exertions of their pastor, the Rev. J. Quirk.

A neat and tasteful brick school house has now been many years in use, —two or more teachers employed, and the most liberal provision made for the education of the rising generation.

In the year 1864, a printing press and type were introduced to the village, by Mr. A. E. Hayter, and the Hastings *Messenger* was for a time published there, but the attempt was premature, and during the period of depression referred to, the effort was abandoned.

Hastings, besides its unlimited water power, is pleasantly and advantageously situated on the river Trent, which furnishes communication by steamboats with the Cobourg railway at Harwood at Rice lake, and other points above and below the village. A new steamboat, the *Forest City*, was built and launched here in 1858, by the Messrs. Fowlds, and has since continued to ply up and down the river and lake in the transport of goods, passengers and lumber.

The County of Northumberland some years ago constructed gravel roads which converge to this point from Brighton and Colborne, with which places communication is had daily by means of comfortable stages which convey the mails.

These advantages may be supposed to give Hastings priority in importance as compared with Norwood; but the latter village has the advantage of seniority, and is the seat of municipal legislation, and for many years was a more important centre of business. The sittings of the Division Court have been held at Norwood from the first organization of those Courts. James Foley, Esq., was its first clerk for many years, and until the time of his death in 1864, when Mr. J. A. Butterfield was appointed to that office, which he still holds. The Norwood Division comprises the townships of Asphodel, Belmont and part of Dummer.

A half-yearly fair was authorized to be held there in 1856; and for 12 years it has possessed an excellent Grammar and Common School, in which a large number of the teachers in the county have been educated, and where a very considerable number of the young men of Asphodel and the adjoining townships have been fitted for the halls of college, and have laid the foundation for a future entrance on professional life. An institution of this kind, in the heart of a rural community, when well conducted, cannot fail to exercise the most beneficial and elevating influences; and such indeed, with rare intervals of exception, have been the results of the Norwood Grammar School, which was never so successful as at the present moment.

Something remains to be said of the church accommodation at Norwood, which from its early settlement has been tolerably ample. In addition to those already mentioned, a neat and commodious Free Presbyterian church was erected about the year 1846. The Rev. D. McAleese was the first resident minister of this church, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Bowie, who continued to reside there until 1866, when he returned to Scotland.

The Rev. Mark Burnham of Peterborough, for many years, visited Norwood at intervals of three weeks, and conducted the Episcopal service, greatly to the satisfaction and profit of the members of that church in the neighborhood. This labor he performed gratuitously, and necessarily, at times, at great personal inconvenience. In 1854, the Rev. John Hilton became a resident clergyman of that church, but after a year or two was

removed to another sphere; when the periodical visits of the Rev. Mr. Burnham were resumed and continued until 1863, and the Rev. M. A. Farrar, who came to reside at Westwood, in Asphodel, was appointed Incumbent of the three churches in that mission, the duties of which he still ably fulfils.

In the meantime, a handsome Episcopal church, of brick, which had been long in progress, was partially completed, and opened for service about the year 1860. Through the exertions of an estimable lady of that village, a bell was added to the tower of this church, which at morning, noon and eve gives forth its sonorous vibrations, which are heard for miles around in the adjacent country. A small Roman Catholic church was erected about the year 1840, one mile west of Norwood, which for many years has very inadequately supplied accommodation to the numerous worshippers who frequent it. Preparations are, however, being made, and material collected, to erect a new and more commodious Catholic church, on ground procured for that purpose in the village of Norwood, and which, it is anticipated, will ere long be under contract.

Of the township generally, there remains but little more to be said. During the call for militia in 1837, the people of Asphodel turned out voluntarily, in numbers large in proportion to their scanty then population. Richard Birdsall, Esq., took the lead of the Asphodel company, and served during several months in the battalion at Peterborough without pay or reward. During the decade which followed, the farmers of the township made substantial progress, and passed from their early struggles to a state of competence and plenty. Many fine farms and elegant farm houses now grace the landscape, and harvests are grown and reaped as successfully and as surely in Asphodel, as perhaps in any part of Canada.

Of late, large sums of money have been expended upon the roads, which though greatly improved from their condition in former years, still leave much to be desired, particularly at certain seasons. But the same remark will apply to localities much older, and perhaps in many respects more highly favored.

The official valuation of the lands of the townships as estimated by the assessors, or as "equalized" by the County Council, have fluctuated very much of late years, owing to the absence of an uniform standard of valuation, not only in the same township, but also as between the different townships. A statement of these figures for the past few years, in the

way of comparison of progress, would avail nothing. From the causes mentioned the aggregate valuation of rateable property in Asphodel, in 1865, was a trifle lower than that of 1862.

As a comparison with the figures given previously for some of the earlier years, it may not be uninteresting to remark that, in 1866, Asphodel had 550 ratepayers, which would give a population of about three thousand. The total assessed value of its real and personal property was $276,286; the amount of its county rate alone, exclusive of township and school rates, was $1446.84. The number of militia, (for 1866) as returned, was, 1st class 138, 2nd class 224, and 3rd class, or reserve, 78.

Consulting the last census for 1861, we find the census by origin at that date, as follows:—Ireland 593, England 145, Scotland 147, United States 51, Upper Canada 1912, Lower Canada 59, other countries 5.

The census by religion for the same period shows:—Church of England 390, R. Catholic 1025, W. Methodist 802, E. Methodist 28, Bible Christian 10, Free Church 496, Church of Scotland 92, Baptists 2, other churches 67.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1842, Richard Birdsall,
1843, Richard Birdsall,
1844, James Foley,
1845, James Foley,
1846, James Foley,
1847, James Foley,
1848, James Foley,
1849, James Foley,

County Councillors.

1850, Richard Birdsall,
1851, Richard Birdsall,
1852, Peter Pearce,
1853, Peter Pearce,
1854, Peter Pearce,
1855, Peter Pearce,
1856, Peter Pearce,
1857, Henry Fowlds,
1858, Peter Pearce,
1859, Tim'y Coughlin,
1860, P. M. Grover,
1861, P. M. Grover,
Francis Birdsall,
1862, P. M. Grover,
Rich. E. Birdsall,
1863, P. M. Grover,
1863, Rich. E. Birdsall,
1864, P. M. Grover,
Rich. E. Birdsall,
1865, P. M. Grover,
Rich. E. Birdsall,
1866, P. M. Grover,
Edward Patterson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN ASPHODEL.

Richard Birdsall,
James Foley,
P. M. Grover,
Henry Fowlds,
Walter Scott,
James Fife,
Timothy Coughlin,
Patrick Cannon,
Thomas Buck,
Robert D. Ewing,
Richard E. Birdsall.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1844, Henry Fowlds,	1855, Rev. John Hilton,	1861, Dr. T. W. Poole,
Next 7 years County	1856, Dr. T. W. Poole,	1862, Dr. T. W. Poole,
Superintendents.	1857, Dr. T. W. Poole,	1863, Dr. T. W. Poole,
1852, Rev. T. Scaright,	1858, Dr. T. W. Poole,	1864, Rev M. A. Farrar,
1853, Thos. Robertson,	1859, Dr. T. W. Poole,	1865, Rev M. A. Farrar,
1854, Thos. Robertson,	1860, Dr. T. W. Poole,	1866, Rev M. A. Farrar.

Post Offices.—There are three Post Offices in Asphodel; namely, at Norwood, Hastings and Westwood,—the two former having a daily mail, supplied by stage from Colborne, since the year 1863; and the latter a tri-weekly mail from Peterborough by way of Keene, and connecting with Norwood.

A reference has already been made to the early Post-masters. The following are the present officers:—

Norwood,—J. A. Butterfield; Hastings,—James S. Fowlds;
Westwood,—Rev. M. A. Farrar.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE TOWNSHIP OF DUMMER.

The township of Dummer was surveyed in the year 1823, but no attempt was made towards its settlement until 1831. In the summer of that year, a number of emigrants arrived at Quebec, "150 of whom were persons sent out by the Marquis of Bath, 100 were commuted pensioners, and their families, and 1700 were immigrants who had come to the Province at their own charge."* They consisted of no distinct nationality, but were made up of persons from nearly every part of the United Kingdom. On landing, they were taken in charge by Immigration Agents appointed by Sir John Colborne, and forwarded from one halting place to another till they reached Peterborough, where Capt. Rubidge, R. N., who then acted as Immigration Agent, took prompt and energetic steps to locate

* Statement of Captain Rubidge, R. N., to Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., and published by him in his pamphlet, entitled "Ireland and Canada,"—page 42.

them on lands not yet occupied. A goodly number were located in Dummer; forming the first settlements in that township, while the remainder were distributed over the unoccupied lands in the older townships, east and west of Peterborough.

The mode of location was as follows. Guides were sent out with them in groups to examine the lands, and on the selection being made, a location ticket was issued by the Agent, entitling the possessor to 100 acres of land on the fulfillment of certain conditions in after years. A small sum of money, varying from one dollar and a half to three or four dollars, was then given to the immigrant, and by means of this, sometimes aided by the older settlers in adjoining townships, a shanty was erected on the land chosen, to which he was removed as speedily as possible with his family and effects. Grants of 100 acres were thus made to heads of families and grown-up sons, on condition that after the expiration of four years, an annual payment of one shilling per acre, would be made during each of the second four years,—thus at the end of eight years actual settlement, and the payment in all of $80, they would receive a full title to their land. The Government, however, were very lenient, and the full payment, at least within the specified time, was not usually exacted.

During their passage through the country and the period of their location, rations, consisting of half a pound of pork and a pound and a half of flour, to each man, and a pound of flour, but no pork, to the women and children over five years of age, were supplied by the Agent, which, together with the other expenses incurred, were paid by the Provincial Government. The supplies thus granted were considerably less than to the immigrants of 1825, but even this moderate and necessary aid to families locating in the interior of a new country, where provisions could not be found, was somewhat suddenly and prematurely withdrawn, causing in some instances temporary distress; which, however, the energy and industry of the settlers enabled them ere long to surmount. Between the 17th day of May and the 29th day of September, 1831, 87,390 pounds of flour, 24,608 pounds of pork, and 366 axes, were thus distributed, partly to the men employed as guides, builders of shanties, &c., but in chief part to such of the immigrant families as choose to accept this kind of aid. None of the other supplies, consisting of a cow, domestic utensils, &c., granted to the previous immigrants were allotted to these, and yet their progress was equally rapid, and their ultimate success perhaps greater than that of their predecessors.

There, were, however, many of these first settlers whose ill-fortune it was to locate on land of inferior quality, and these, after struggling against the difficulties of their situation for a few years, in many instances, threw up their claims or sold out to speculators for trifling sums, and removed to other townships or more favored scenes. Some struggled on, amid a stoney soil, and by persevering industry have made themselves comfortable homes, and they or their children now reap to some extent the advantages of their toilsome labors.

The office of Immigrant Agent, at that time, was no idle sinecure. No previous preparation for the reception of immigrants had been made, either in 1825 or in 1831. Temporary shelter had to be provided in Peterborough; the sick cared for, roads cut, shanties erected, provisions supplied, &c., on the spur of the moment. The consequence was, that greater expense was incurred than would otherwise have been necessary, and the immigrants themselves, enfeebled from their long voyage, suffered from sickness and fatigue that might to some extent have been avoided.

Captain Rubidge speaks in the highest terms of these settlers. He says, "The conduct of the immigrants located by me in 1831, was in general most exemplary; and I never observed a stronger desire to take advantage by their industry of the kind encouragement afforded them by the Government. They invariably vied with each other in their exertions, and this will always be the case where provisions are not lavishly or improperly supplied, and the population well mixed, as it was of that year; for then the sluggard who would not be shamed by greater energy on the part of a countryman is roused from his indolence by a national feeling of pride to keep pace with his English, Irish or Scotch neighbor."*

The settlers of 1831, in Dummer, were not long without accessions to their numbers. From one of the earliest of those to join them,—a man highly respected for his honesty and intelligence,—we have obtained the following particulars of the experiences of himself and two others in their first attempt at actual settlement. Their names were Thomas R——, William A——, and John P——. By means of a private Emigration Society in Glasgow, they obtained a grant of 50 acres of wild land, with privilege to purchase the remaining 50 acres of the 100 at a fixed sum.

* For the facts of the preceding paragraphs see Capt. Rubidge's evidence before a select committee of the Imperial Parliament on colonization from Ireland, 1847. Page 274 to 287.

Arrived in Peterborough, they determined to proceed at once to the land allotted them in Dummer. Having made a partial exploration of the township, in connection with others, and learned how to read the intelligence conveyed by surveyors' lines and posts, they hoped, from this data, on a second attempt, laden with provisions, to reach their new estates, as yet enshrouded in all the wildness of nature, and at a distance, as the crow flies, of nearly twenty miles from Peterborough.

Early in the spring of 1832, they set out with this object; each man being pretty heavily loaded. One carried 40 pounds of pork, the second 60 pounds of flour, and the third, a blanket for each, and a tin can filled with whiskey, as a medicinal cordial in the bush. Each had besides his axe, a tinder box, and a few minor personal effects. Their route lay for the most part through the wild woods, frequently entangled with fallen timber, over hills and through swamps, still adhering to the surveyor's line, but faintly marked, and every year becoming more obliterated from the rapid growth of vegetation. Sometimes they crept over the fallen trunks or branches of trees, at others they crawled under these obstructions. Their clothing not unfrequently caught upon the projecting knots, and in this way the fustian trowsers of one of them became torn into shreds. The most notable accident of this kind occurred while scaling a horny trunk, some distance from the ground, when, their owner, as if congratulating himself on escaping the greater of two evils, exclaimed, "We'el, its a gude thing that breeks will tear, or I wad be strung up be times."

Unused to traversing the uneven surface of the bush, their toes coming in contact with the matted roots, caused them not unfrequently to stumble or to fall, and on one of these occasions the contents of the tin can, the object, of course, of especial care, became spilled, and to their grief and vexation was poured out a copious libation on the ground. Thirteen miles further on the lid of the can was lost, and seven years later, at a logging bee, was picked up "as good as new," and instantly recognised by one of the trio who related the circumstances attending its loss, to the no small surprise of those present.

Towards the evening of the first day one of their number fell sick. They kindled a fire at the base of a large cedar tree, and within the influence of its genial warmth, prepared a rude shelter for themselves with boughs and small trees, grouped together over head. Unarmed, and with

out a weapon of any kind, they committed themselves to the care of Providence, and, rolled up each in his blanket, with feet towards the fire, they lay down and slept. During the night the fire penetrated to the hollow centre of the cedar, and when their slumber was most profound, it fell with a crash against the neighboring trees, bearing some of these with it to the ground. The sudden noise, in the solitude of the forest, and in the dead of night, was appaling; and they fled terrified from the spot, till the cause of the danger from which they had fortunately escaped became apparent. It was afterwards remembered that the sick man had proved as fleet of foot as his companions; and next morning he was able to resume the journey, and made no further complaints of illness.

The next day the sky was overcast, and unaided by the direction of the sun, they missed their way, and wandered on at random, more than once returning upon their previous steps. At night they camped out in doubt and uncertainty; but the fatigue of both body and mind caused them to sleep soundly. Next morning they partook of breakfast from their slender stores, fully realizing the danger of their position. John said prayers, invoking the Divine protection and guidance. A consultation was held, and it was decided that Thomas R—— and William would beat about, endeavoring to find their true bearing, while John would remain at the camping place, and endeavor to repair his torn garment, which now threatened speedily to become a total wreck. Accordingly, they sallied forth, breaking twigs and marking trees, so as to ensure the possibility of their return. Ere long, they struck upon the surveyor's post, and found they were nearer their location than they had expected; and returning, all three pushed forward, and ere long they stood upon the soil which they could call their own. A thrill of joy shot through each. Their fatigues were forgotten; their spirits became buoyant; and feeling rich in the possession of so much land, they were happy in the present and indulged in joyous anticipations for the future.

The first thing done was to select a nice and suitable site on which to erect a shanty for their joint use, until separate dwellings could be erected for each. The underbrush was chopped down, and the nearest trees of moderate growth were selected for the walls of a shanty 12 by 16 feet in size. They determined to do their work artistically. The corners of the shanty, formed by the ends of the logs, must be made to fit accurately, and with mathematical precision. This was a work of art for which the

mechanical powers of Thomas R— alone were adequate, and to him it was consequently left. The result was that the shanty which might have been built in a substantial manner in three or four days, occupied a fortnight, and ere it was finished, the slender stock of provisions became exhausted, and more had to be procured.

Keeler's mill, at Norwood, a small structure, with a single run of common stones, had then been several years in operation. There was nothing to guide them towards it, but an idea of the general direction in which it lay, in following which the sun was their only compass. They started in the morning, and although in a straight line, Keeler's mill was only six miles distant, they travelled all day endeavoring to trace the route by means of surveyors' posts, but without success. Fortunately, they had "blazed" their way, and were able to return at night to their unfinished shanty. Next morning, the last of the provisions was consumed, and they again set forth, if possible, to find the mill. The had breakfasted on a bone of pork, a little tea and no bread. During the day, they frequently saw the red berries of the high-bush cranberry, (*viburnum opulus*) which remains on the trees during the winter, but they feared to touch them lest they might be poisonous. They wandered on faint and weary during the greater part of the day, and at length, towards evening, the welcome sound of an axe was heard, and presently they came on the tiny clearing of one of the settlers of the previous year. W. P. was chopping brush, which his wife was piling in heaps in order to facilitate its burning. They too were scarce of provisions; and the wanderers, while sheltered for the night, of necessity dispensed with their evening, as they had already done with the mid-day meal. Next morning, a little flour was baked and divided among them. After all their wanderings, they were not more than three miles from their own location, and had two miles still to traverse before reaching the mill. Having received some directions, they again set out, but after surmounting a hill, Thomas R—— became faint and sick, and asked to be left there to die. At length they reached the house of another settler, where some further food was procured, by means of which they reached the mill. Only two other persons besides the miller and his family, whose name was Lang, then resided where the village of Norwood now stands. The mill was idle, and neither wheat nor flour could be procured. Learning that a farmer named Hurley, a couple of miles distant, had wheat to sell, they proceeded thither. Wheat there was in the sheaf, but it must be threshed

by them if they wanted it. Here was a new and unexpected task, but they set to work with a will; and next day bore away what wheat they could carry. After waiting three days they got it ground.

Hospitality is a virtue never wanting in the early settlers. While waiting the motion of the tardy mill, they were kindly received by W. W—— and amply entertained. At length, on Sunday morning, the mill was found at work, and ere night they had returned to their wild home with their store of flour.

The female reader would like to know how they baked their bread; and in anticipation of the enquiry, our informant has supplied the process. A portion of the trunk of a basswood tree, about three feet long and two feet in diameter, was split in two halves through the centre. One of these was hollowed out as smoothly as possible, to be used as a kneading trough. About three pounds of flour, with water enough to wet it thoroughly, was put into this, and well kneaded. It was then flattened out and placed in a round long-handled pan, the front of which was held before the fire by means of a string attached to the end of the handle; while live coals were placed beneath and behind it. Before the completion of the shanty, wet weather came on, which materially affected this process. It was then found preferable to roll up the wet flour in lumps, about the size of a potato. These were put in holes scraped in the hot ashes, and covered also with hot ashes and then coals, so as to cause them to bake without being burned. This was found more palatable than that baked in the pan, and in the absence of better was highly esteemed.

At length, the shanty was completed. The roof consisted of a double row of basswood troughs, familiar enough to most of our readers, but puzzling perhaps to a foreigner. To make them, the trunk of a basswood tree, cut to the proper length, (perhaps fourteen or sixteen feet) is split in two halves, as nearly equal as possible. These are then hollowed out the entire length; and when a sufficient number are ready, they are placed in position. The first row is placed side by side with the concavity uppermost. The second is then turned down over the proximate edges of two of the first, thus forming a roof impervious to water. The front wall is usually a few feet higher than that in the rear for obvious reasons. Such is still the form of house first erected by most new settlers, which in many instances, by tidy hands, is rendered cosy and snug, and has often sheltered more real happiness and domestic comfort than the more imposing

mansions of succeeding years. To many of our readers so minute a description of what to them has long been familiar, may seem unnecessary; but this much was intended for the uninitiated, and in a work of this kind could not well be overlooked.

The roof being completed, flat stones were introduced for a hearth, and were also placed on edge against the wall to protect the green timber from the action of the fire. Such was the fire-place. During the summer months, no chimney was erected,—the smoke being allowed to find an outlet through the crevices in the unplastered walls, as best it could. A bed was constructed by driving small poles of a proper length into the wall, at a proper height, the outer ends being supported by perpendicular posts. Small saplings were then stretched from one of these horizontal supports to the other, on which were placed boughs of hemlock and cedar, as a substitute for feathers or straw. At night the stars were visible through the crevices of the shanty; in the morning the birds sang sweetly in the adjacent trees, and though their couch was hard and their fare simple, fatigued by labor and invigorated by the air and the novelty of their situation, they slept soundly, and rose betimes to renew their labor. There, in the depths of the forest, they were provided with no gun or other weapon of defence. Bears were not unfrequently tracked, and the howling of the wolves by night was so frequent as to become familiar. Doubtless the smell of meat attracted these hungry and ferocious brutes, but the human invaders of their solitary domain remained unmolested.

Soon after their second stock of flour was procured, they were visited by two strangers,—intending settlers,—one of whom was a blacksmith. It that remote place human faces were as welcome as they were rare, and the travellers were cordially entertained, and warmly welcomed to a share of their slender store. The new arrivals expressed considerable dread at remaining long with them in the absence of fire-arms; and the blacksmith, on retiring for the night, placed the fire-shovel within easy reach, as the only available weapon in case of an attack from the wild denizens of the woods.

During the first few years they had neither oxen nor horses, and on chopping down the trees, had to roll the trunks together by what was called hand-logging, in the best manner they could.

Had their land proved good, their labor and industry would have been fully rewarded; but though finely timbered, the surface soil concealed a bed of stones, which almost their first attempts at culture made apparent, and on account of which, ere many years, they felt it prudent to part, for a trifling sum, with the new estates, on which so much valuable time and labor had been wasted, and in reference to which such bright anticipations had been at one time indulged.

Notwithstanding this reverse, they did not despair, but on the contrary, on other lands or in pursuit of other occupations, they have ensured success; and are to-day among the most contented and prosperous of our people. Wives and children, lands and houses, flocks and herds, have blessed their store, and while they often look back with a smile at those early days in the bush, and review their first blunders in the light of their after experience, no shadow of regret is felt at having chosen Canada as their home, or the rude wilds of Dummer as their first resting place.

Notwithstanding the long distance of parts of this township from Peterborough, from which most of the early settlers had to carry their provisions and other necessaries on their backs, and other local disadvantages, the settlers of Dummer made encouraging progress, and ere many years, the increase of their worldly store, and their farm improvements and domestic comforts, would compare favorably with those of some of the older townships.

About the year 1834-5, a saw and grist mill were erected on the Indian river, at what is now the village of Warsaw. These were the property of the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham, and were under the local superintendence of Mr. Hartwell, who resided at the mills, and who conducted the first store there, and who as late as the year 1844 was appointed first Local Superintendent of Schools for the township. These mills, of course, proved a great advantage to the surrounding settlement, and formed the nucleus of the small village which has since grown up around them.

Just before the outbreak of 1837, the militia of this township was organized under instructions from the Government, through Col. Brown, whose son was named Captain of the Dummer company, but never acted in that capacity. On the muster of the Dummer militia in Peterborough, S. J. Carver, Esq., our present Post-master, was appointed Captain of the Dummer company, and accompanied them to Toronto in that capacity.

The Dummer militia turned out on two separate occasions during the excitement consequent upon the rebellion. First at the breaking out of the Yonge Street *fiasco*, on which occasion six officers and 35 privates from Dummer went as far as Port Hope, and then finding their services no longer needed, they returned to their homes. The officers from Dummer on this occasion were, Ensign Robert Wigmore, Sergeant-Majors Sampson Lukey and John Lumsden; Sergeant James Wason, and Corporals William Wigmore and William Handbige. The list of the privates on this turn out has been mislaid or lost.*

On the second call to arms, which took place on the 8th of January, 1838, the Dummer militia again mustered, and a considerable number proceeded to Toronto. The following are the names of the officers and men who thus distinguished themselves:—

Ensign Robert Wigmore, Sergeant Major John Lumsden, 2nd Sergeant Major William Wigmore, and Sergeants, James Wason, Robert Sloan, Hugh Moore, Charles Murphy, Joseph Pegg.

Privates,—Kenneth Kempt, John Robb, Thomas Robinson, William Anderson, Patrick Cassidy, Thomas Cassidy, John McMillen, Frederick Oxford, Henry Ferguson, John Kelly, George Sampson, Bernard McCann, John Clydesdale, John Kidd, William Christie, Daniel Murphy, William Davis, Edward Johns, John Hendron, Thomas Hendron, Jr., Hugh McIntosh, Philip McGuire, James Bullock, Frederick Edwards, David Payne, William Thomas, William McFadden, Edward Payne, — Mulcahey, George Lumsden, Samuel Lumsden, Richard Manly, Charles Bissett, and William Archer.

On their arrival at Toronto, Sergeant Joseph Pegg was appointed Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Hugh Moore 2nd Sergeant-Major in the "Queen's Own." Private William Davis was appointed drum-major.

On the return of these men to their homes, many of them were disappointed at finding that from some cause their pay was not forthcoming; and a lengthy correspondence was held by the late Col. Robert Wigmore with the militia authorities on the subject, but without any very satisfactory results. In a chapter specially devoted to the "Peterboro' Militia" enough has been said, it is hoped, and a sufficient tribute paid to the brave

* The names mentioned and those which follow were furnished us by the late Col. Robert Wigmore, a few days before his decease.

men of that period, who at great personal inconvenience and no small risk to their families, and greater risk, prospectively, to themselves, rallied in defence of the Government, and in maintenance of that British connection which is still dear to those of them who survive, and no less so to their children, who have proved themselves not a whit behind their sires in loyalty and devotion to the old flag, and in courage and prowess in rallying to its defence when more recently assailed.

One circumstance is worthy of mention as an illustration of the heartiness and alacrity with which the call to arms was responded to in the bygone but not forgotten crisis of 1837. An old pensioner, long past age for military service, came to Francis Crow Esq., during the muster, and thus expressed himself:—"Gonz-a-day, Francy, I'm going too." Mr. Crow remonstrated with him on account of his age and infirmities, and urged him to remain at home, but in vain. "Begonnes," said the old soldier, "the Nankees (Yankees) wounded me at New Orleans, and I'll never die until I have a shot at them," and the veteran proceeded with the rest to Peterborough.

The first resident clergyman in Dummer was the Rev. Archibald Colquhoun, who removed thither from Otonabee about the year 1838 or 1839. Service for some years was held in Mr. James McDonnell's house. An Episcopal church was the first erected in Warsaw, about the year 1855. A Free Presbyterian church was erected about two years later. A house was erected for a church in school section number four, in 1834, and made use of as a school house in 1842. Methodist churches were erected on lot number 21 in the third concession in 1850, and on lot number 26 in the fourth concession in 1852. The first Methodist minister was the Rev. John Blackstock, and the first Bible Christian clergyman in Dummer was the Rev. John Hicks Eynon, who is also remembered as a pioneer of that society in Peterborough. A Bible Christian church was among the other public buildings erected many years ago.

One of the first school houses was that erected near Mr. John Kidd's, about the year 1836, of which Mr. Charles Murphy was teacher. Miss Jane Batton is also remembered as another early teacher.

The Dummer Town Hall was erected on its present site about the year 1855, and a Free Presbyterian church in its vicinity about the year 1861. A Methodist church was erected at South Dummer, (as the Post Office in the neighborhood is called) at an early period, and a neat Baptist church on

the same concession line, but a little further north, both of which have proved a great accommodation to the worshippers in the adjoining section of country. In the vicinity of the latter a neat and commodious Orange hall was erected within a few years, in which the numerous members of the Order in the vicinity hold their customary meetings.

Dummer has several saw mills besides those at Warsaw, that of Mr. Payne on the Indian river, above Warsaw, and the one known as Mr. Ritchie's on the west branch of the Ouse, having been built about the year 1853, and that of Mr. Enoch Reynolds, now owned by Mr. Thomas Buck, some years earlier.

It should be stated that although diligent enquiry has been made, the dates in regard to important buildings in Dummer have been ascertained with much difficulty, and in several instances it is feared they are only approximations to the years in which the several erections occurred.

Dummer had the honor of furnishing a Warden to the District Council in the person of George Arundel Hill Esq., who was appointed to that position by the Government, and for several years presided over the deliberations of that body. Mr. Hill also acted as township Clerk and Treasurer, and Local Superintendent of Schools for Dummer for several years; the duties of which offices he performed with rare ability and with scrupulous care and precision. In several respects he was a remarkable man, and it is with regret that we find ourselves unable to do but scant justice to the memory of a private gentleman and a public officer who, during the many years he was associated with the public affairs of his township and county, was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived.

Soon after his location in Dummer, the late Captain Hill wrote "A Guide to Emigrants from the British shores to the Woods of Canada," which was published in neat pamphlet form of 56 pages, in Dublin, in 1834. This little work contained much useful information to Emigrants in regard to preparations for their passage, and the mode of locating in the newly settled districts of Canada. It was evidently written with much care, and bears ample traces of a cultivated and intelligent mind.

In the year 1835, Dummer contained a population of 693. In 1842, it had increased to 927. In 1852, the assessed value of the entire property was $118,835; and the total taxation $316.63. By way of comparison, it may be stated that in 1866, the total number of ratepayers was 370; the

assessed value of property $128636, and the taxes levied on this township for county rate alone, $1406.16. It has before been remarked that assessed values, convey no adequate idea of the real wealth of township property; as the fluctuations under the manipulations of successive Assessors show differences in value, the result of the ideas in regard to assessment which happen to be at the time paramount.

At the taking of the last census, in 1861, the entire population of Dummer was 1757. Of these 914 were males and 843 females. There were in 1860, 13 deaths and 65 births. 472 children were attending school.

Looking at the census by origin for 1861, we find, from Ireland 292, England 146, Scotland 90, United States 46, Upper Canada 974, Lower Canada 21, other countries 5.

As regards religion, there were in 1861, Church of England 392, R. Catholic 181, W. Methodist 395, E. Methodist 41, Bible Christian 191, Free Church 274, Church of Scotland 146, Baptists 87, other churches 50.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1842, Alexander Kidd,
1843, Alexander Kidd,
1844, Thomas Choate,
1845, Thomas Choate,
1846, Thomas Choate,
1847, Wm. Wigmore,
1848, Wm. Wigmore,
1849, Wm. Wigmore.

County Councillors.

1850, Francis Crow.
1851, Francis Crow.
1852, Francis Crow.
1853, Francis Crow.
1854, Francis Crow.
1855, Francis Crow.
1856, Francis Crow.
1857, Francis Crow.
1858, Francis Crow.
1859, Wm. Wigmore.
1860, Francis Crow.
1861, Wm. Wigmore.
1862, Francis Crow.
1863, Francis Crow.
1864, Robert Morrison.
1865, George Choate.
1866, John Kidd.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN DUMMER.

Thomas Choate.
Sampson Lukey.
Francis Crow.
John Kidd.
Wm. Wigmore.
Wm. Manley.
John Rose.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1844, E. Hartwell.
Next 7 years County Superintendents.
1852, Rev. T. Scaright.
1853, William Manly.
1854, William Manly.
1855, George A. Hill.
1856, George A. Hill.
1857, George A. Hill.
1858, George A. Hill.
1859, George A. Hill.
1860, George A. Hill.
1861, George A. Hill.
1862, Dr. T. W. Poole.
1863, Dr. T. W. Poole.
1864, Rev M. A. Farrar.
1865, Rev M. A. Farrar.
1866, Rev M. A. Farrar.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF BELMONT AND METHUEN.

The survey of the township of Belmont was made in 1853, but it was not for several years afterwards that settlers found their way into it. The first actual resident was a Mr. Fiddick, who removed there with his family, but was so alarmed by the howling of wolves that he soon withdrew to reside in the vicinity of the settlement forming around Keeler's mill. The first settler to whom a patent for land was issued was Mr. Robert Stewart, familiarly known among his neighbours as "the king of Belmont."

For many years the roads leading into Belmont were of the most primitive description; and great hardship and inconvenience were experienced by the first settlers in the transit, first of their slender store of worldly goods and afterwards in making their way to the mill and returning with the supplies necessary for themselves and families.

Since the inauguration of our municipal system, and especially since Belmont became a separate corporation, large sums of money have been expended for the improvement of roads. The abundance of gravel has offered great facilities for this purpose, and the large income from taxes on non-resident lands has provided funds, which have enabled some excellent lines of road to be made without greatly burdening the residents of the township.

In several respects, Belmont has made rapid progress. In 1842, the number of its householders was 33. In 1852 these had increased to 41,

while in 1866 they numbered 185. A still more striking mark of progress is shewn in the rapid increase of school houses, mostly of a superior kind. Twelve years ago, there were but one or two in the entire township; now there are nine, and six of these are frame buildings well finished, thoroughly furnished, and numerously attended.

The first saw mill in Belmont was built by Mr. Jehiel Brekenridge, on the site of the one now owned by P. Pearce, Esq. This was burned down, and the present one built by Mr. Pearce, who has added to it a small grist mill, the first established in the municipality. Mr. Brekenridge also built a saw mill and small grist mill, at a splendid water-power, just where the stream which emerges from Round lake empties into Belmont lake. There are two other saw mills besides these mentioned, one known as that erected by the Rev. Thomas Searight, and the other that of Mr. Holbrooks in the south portion of the township.

Within a few years the "Havelock" Post Office was opened in Belmont, of which P. Pearce, Esq., was appointed Post-master. The office is kept at his residence on the Marmora road. A second Post Office has since been established, still further in the interior of the township.

The farmers of Belmont have no reason to complain of want of success in agriculture. Many of them have succeeded admirably. But the chief wealth of the township—especially of the northern portion—consists in its minerals. In the eastern portion, iron ore is found in large abundance, and of excellent quality. Recently, extensive deposits of a pure white marble have been brought to light in its northern section, both of which need but capital and enterprise, joined with some means of transit to the frontier, to render them richly productive, and the "working" of them in the highest degree conducive to the prosperity of the township.

We pause not to dwell upon the further incidents connected with the settlement of this township, few of which have been detailed to us, and the early experiences of the first pioneers are more or less similar to those already narrated in reference to other townships.

Belmont has had the honor of twice furnishing a Warden for the county, in the person of P. Pearce, Esq., for the years 1863 and 1864. Mr. Pearce is now one of the oldest councillors in the county; and for many years has taken a prominent part in municipal business.

METHUEN.

Methuen was surveyed in 1823, but till within the last nine years remained without a settler. One of the first to push his way into the township was Mr. John Vansickler, about the year 1857. The little settlement then formed has increased, till, in the year 1866, the number of ratepayers in Methuen was 22, and the total assessed value of property, $3291. Methuen is still united to Belmont for municipal purposes.

The population of Belmont and Methuen in 1861 was 689. Of these 108 persons were from Ireland, 15 from England, 34 from Scotland, 12 from the United States, 516 from Upper Canada, and 3 from Lower Canada.

In a religious point of view there were in 1861, Church of England 132, R. Catholic 21, W. Methodist 264, E. Methodist 4, Free Church 199, Church of Scotland 48, Baptist 6, others 12.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1843, N. C. Beattie.	1846, John Robertson.	1849, Thos. McBurney.
1844, N. C. Beattie.	1847, John Robertson.	
1845, N. C. Beattie.	1848, John Robertson.	

County Councillors.

MEM.—From 1849 until the close of the year 1854, these townships were united to Asphodel for municipal purposes.

1855, William Rae,	1859, John Matheson.	1863, Peter Pearce.
1856, William Rae.	1860, John Matheson.	1864, Peter Pearce.
1857, Robert Preston.	1861, John Matheson.	1865, Peter Pearce.
1858. Thomas Searight.	1862, John Matheson.	1866, Peter Pearce.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN BELMONT.

Peter Pearce.	John H. Preston,
Robert Preston.	John Holcomb.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1844, N. C. Beattie.	1856, Dr. T. W. Poole.	1862, Rev. Jas. Bowie.
County Superintendents.	1857, Dr. T. W. Poole.	1863, Rev. Jas. Bowie.
1852, Rev. T. Searight.	1858, Dr. T. W. Poole.	1864, W. N. Armstrong,
1853, Thos. Robertson.	1859, Rev. H. McDowell	1865, Rev M. A. Farrar.
1854, Thos. Robertson.	1860, Rev. Jas. Bowie.	1866, Rev M. A. Farrar.
1855, Rev. T. Searight.	1861, Rev. Jas. Bowie.	

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH MONAGHAN.

That portion of the township of Monaghan comprised within the County of Peterborough, is the rear seven concessions, and is usually known as North Monaghan. As seen on the map, it may be said to be triangular in shape, with the apex downwards, or towards the south. It is bounded on the north by the township of Smith, on the west by Cavan, and on the east by the Otonabee river. The Millbrook and Peterborough branch of the Port Hope and Lindsay railroad traverses the triangle from its southern angle, running parallel with the river to the north-eastern corner, in which the Town of Peterborough is situated. This town, prior to its incorporation in 1850, formed a part of the municipality of North Monaghan. Until that date, the population and general statistics of the town are blended with those of the township, so that neither can be stated independently of the other.

The township of Monaghan was surveyed in 1818. The earliest settlers found their way into its northern portion in 1818 and 1819. Among them were Messrs. William Fowler, Robert Morrison, Robert Thompson, John Tully, William Birdwhistle, Thomas and Robert Leadbeater, Richard Alexander, Robert Cross, John Foster, James Wilson, Matthew Wilson, William Wilson, Wilford Drysdale, John Birney and Thomas Spiers.

The difficulties which many of them had to encounter were similar to to those already mentioned in regard to those in the township of Smith. Provisions and utensils had to be carried from Port Hope, in the absence of a road, mostly on the settler's shoulders, or as best they could, for several years.

The first of these settlers found their way in singly, or in groups of two or three, roamed through the continuous forest, till having selected a lot of land which appeared to please them, and learning the number and concession from the recently marked posts of the surveyors, they returned to make the needful application to the Land Agent, in order to secure it. During this first exploration visit, one or more nights had to be spent in the forest, where, having kindled a fire, they lay down to sleep beneath the branches of a group of trees, wearied and fatigued, and worse, perhaps, wet and torn with the mishaps of the journey.

Gradually the blue smoke from the settler's shanty, and the tiny opening in the great forest, began to appear here and there, at intervals, often of miles between. But the number of the shanty fires gradually increased; the gaps in the woods grew larger, as giant trunk and tender sapling groaned and fell beneath the sturdy stroke of the settler's axe. Then the huge heaps appeared, rolled together by united effort. The flames crackled and roared. Far away into the gloom of the dark forest shot the gleam of the evening fires, which told that a conqueror had come, and that civilization and the luxuries of comfort and refinement were on the way to cheer and enliven those rude fastnesses of nature, and bid them smile with a new growth and a more prolific harvest. Gradually the cleared lands widened and increased into snug farms. The road-way was hewn out, and made suitable for travel. The first rude shanty gave way to a substantial and comfortable mansion. Flocks and herds increased; and as time progressed and the population grew, the rude wilderness became a comparative garden.

Well may the veteran pioneer pause now in the evening of his days and look around on the wonders wrought by time and industry. Proudly may he point to the spot where he first reclined beneath the spreading trees, wet with the morning dew, during that first visit to his future farm, and contrast with that scene the present, with its broad acres and cultivated fields, its neat farm houses and thriftly barns, which he expects soon to leave a rich heritage to his children. Well will it be for the second generation if they emulate the thrift and industry of their sires, and continue in the paths of honorable toil and healthful and happy labor, which have already led to such noble results, and which may lead to still greater triumphs in the future.

"——— Peace hath her victories,
Not less renowned than war."

And there is ample room for the employment of vast energies, consummate skill, and remunerative outlay, in still further subduing the soil, eliminating its forces, reclaiming its waste but luxuriant places, and making it subservient in the highest degree to the wants and the luxuries of man.

Let not this useful work be deemed degrading. It presents a field worthy of the foremost spirits,—a career among the most ennobling, and certainly the most independent. What our fathers have so well begun,

should be pushed forward to still higher results by us their children; or else the mantle of honor and the meed of praise which they have earned for good and noble work, well accomplished, will be buried with them, or will pass by their degenerate sons to the stranger and the alien, to whom will pass the fruits of their toil and the heritage they have achieved,

This township is traversed by an excellent gravel road, built in 1850; which, if it has never yielded much return to the stockholders, has been of great advantage to the section of country it traverses. The road terminates in Peterborough on the north, and stretches away in the direction of Millbrook on the south.

From its proximity to the town, this township has at all seasons an excellent market. This same proximity will account for the paucity of churches, shops or places of local business or resort. The village of Springville, which of late years has grown into existence, is situated on the town line between this township and Cavan, and besides a Post Office, has a neat Presbyterian church, erected nearly thirty years ago. A commodious town hall, built about the year 1858, serves the purposes of township and council meetings, and besides is used for the services of several religious denominations.

The first large instalment of clergy reserve money, after being at first invested in loans, was in part divided among the several wards for the improvement of roads, and the remainder applied to the erection of school houses,—in both cases greatly to the advantage of the people of the township.

In 1852, the number of householders in North Monaghan was returned at 100. The total assessed value of property was $143,228, and the total rates $300.23.

In 1866, the number of ratepayers had increased to 269; the total assessed value of property was $152,929, and the county rate alone, exclusive of township and school rates, was $809.16.

At the taking of the last census in 1861, the population of North Monaghan was set down at 1281. Of these, 651 were males and 630 females. There were in 1860, 8 deaths, 30 births, and 247 children attending school.

The census by origin, in 1861, stood as follows:—Ireland 313, England 125, Scotland 74, United States 15, Upper Canada 718, Lower Canada 24, other countries 12.

The census by religion shows,—Church of England 382, R. Catholic 224, W. Methodist 162, E. Methodist 4, Bible Christian 16, Free church 422, Church of Scotland 61, Baptist 49, others 15.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

1842, Thomas Harper,	1846, Charles Perry.	1848, Robt. Thompson.
1843, Thomas Harper.	Thomas Chambers.	Thos. Chambers.
1844, Thomas Harper.	1847, Charles Perry.	1849, Robt. Thompson.
1845, Charles Perry.	Thomas Chambers.	Thos. Chambers.
Thomas Chambers.		

County Councillors.

1850, Thomas Fortye.	1856, Thomas Fortye.	1862, Ed. Chamberlin.
1851, Thomas Fortye.	1857, Thomas Fortye.	1863, John Lockie.
1852, Thomas Fortye.	1858, Thomas Eyres.	1864, John Gilmour.
1853, Thomas Fortye.	1859, Thomas Eyres.	1865, John Gilmour.
1854, Thomas Fortye.	1860, Thomas Eyres.	1866, John Gilmour.
1855, Thomas Fortye.	1861, Ed. Chamberlin.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN MONAGHAN.

Thomas Fortye. James Wallis.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1844, Hartley Dunsford.	1853, Rev. E. Roberts.
County Superintendents.	Until 1866 ditto.
1852, Thomas Fortye.	1866, James Stratton.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ENNISMORE.

The township of Ennismore was surveyed in 1825. Its first settlers were a portion of the immigrants of that year, to the number of sixty-seven and their families, consisting in all of 297 souls. During the first year,

including the journey up from Prescott, there were among these Ennismore settlers nine births and twenty-three deaths. The official returns show their first year's produce (that is, from the date of settlement in 1825 to November, 1826,) to be 8,900 bushels of potatoes, 3000 bushels of turnips and 1042 bushels of Indian corn. Of the 195 acres cleared up to that date, 44½ acres were that fall (1826) sown with fall wheat. They had besides made 1,330 pounds of maple sugar, and owned among them four oxen, nine cows and ten hogs, purchased by themselves.

So large a result for their first year's labor was creditable to these new settlers, most of whom had not the most remote idea of the proper means to pursue in clearing and tilling their land. More than one of them attempted to burn the timber in the winter as he chopped it, and in the spring some of them swept the ground with a besom lest it might not be sufficiently clean for the seed about to be sown. For the first year or two oxen were very scarce, and instead of harrowing in the grain, it was hoed in, as best it could among the stumps.

The Chemong or Mud lake in front, was a serious obstacle in the way of procuring supplies; for as yet the settlers were too inexperienced to construct canoes of any service, and consequently the wheat to the mill, and the flour on their return, had to be carried on their shoulders round the head of the lake. Roads as yet were scarcely thought of; and thus heavily laden, they followed the "blaze" on the trees, through brush, swamps and over fallen timber as best they could. These laborious journeys and heavy burdens were not confined to the men, but even the women too, at times found it necessary to proceed, laden with grain, to mill or market, and in assisting their husbands and providing for their families, performed feats of labor and endurance of which in later times we have but a faint conception.

Sir Peregrine Maitland visited the new settlement in Ennismore during his visit to Peterborough in 1826, accompanied by Col. Talbot, Mr. (afterwards Colonel) Alexander McDonell and others. They put up for a short time at the shanty of Mr. Eugene McCarthy, father of Jeremiah McCarthy, Esq., and partook of such refreshment as the settlement afforded.

During the first ten years, the population of Ennismore rather diminished than increased. This was no doubt owing to the fact that many of the younger men were obliged to seek in older settlements for employment at remunerating wages.

Ennismore is but a small township,—it might be said a mere corner of Smith, cut off from the remainder by Chemong lake. Three school houses supply the educational wants of the inhabitants. It has near its centre a Roman Catholic church, erected many years ago. There is also a Post Office, of which Mr. Patrick Gallivan was first Postmaster. Its second and present Postmaster is Mr. Thomas Lehane.

The soil of Ennismore is naturally rich and fertile, and nothwithstanding many drawbacks from inexperience and the isolation of the township by water, the patient perseverance of the settlers, in a few years overcame the first difficulties, and they and their families gradually grew into comparative wealth and independence.

Ennismore is situated on the direct route between Peterborough and the Bobcaygeon road. Owing to the influx of settlers, and the extensive lumbering operations carried on in the new townships bordering on that road, during the past few years, it is the thoroughfare for traffic between these points,—the bridging of the lakes on either side by the winter's ice, affording the necessary facilities for such a transit. Several attempts have been made to supply this necessary link of communication by bridging the water, and although such a result would be highly beneficial not only to Ennismore, but to the trade of Peterborough, all efforts of the kind to undertake such a work have hitherto ended only in failure.

In February, 1844, a by-law was passed by the District Council authorizing the appropriation of twenty-six pounds, currency, from the wild land assessment fund of Ennismore, "for the purpose of building a scow and ferry boats on Mud lake, to ply from Galt's landing in Ennismore to Edmison's landing in Smith." The councillor for the township and two other persons chosen at the town meeting, were appointed commissioners to have the same in charge, and to contract with a ferryman for performing this duty. The tolls to be charged, which were very low, were as follows:—A span of horses and waggon one shilling. A single horse, with or without a waggon, sixpence. A yoke of oxen and vehicle ninepence. Horned cattle per head three pence. Pigs and calves per head twopence. Each passenger threepence.

The ferry thus established was kept in operation for a few years, but was found troublesome and expensive, and although a convenience to the public, was nevertheless discontinued.

Since then, the necessity for a bridge at that place has been frequently brought prominently before the public, and at times it seemed in a fair way to be secured, but has not yet been accomplished.

In 1854 a Joint Stock Company was formed to construct a gravel road from Peterborough to Bobcaygeon, intending to cross Mud lake by a bridge at the point mentioned, and thence passing across the township of Ennismore. Of this company, Augustus Sawers, Esq., was President, and William Lundy, Elias Burnham, James Stevenson, and W. S. Conger, Esquires, were Directors, with Thomas White, Esq., Jr., as Secretary. The town adopted a by-law pledging itself to £5000. The township of Ennismore at a public meeting took stock to the extent of £3000, and stock was otherwise taken, chiefly by private individuals, to the amount of £1100, but the project, though begun under these favourable auspices, was never even commenced; and like many other less practicable schemes, soon passed into oblivion. As the construction of a bridge across Mud lake, opposite the village of Bridgenorth, is still the subject of occasional discussion, and recently engaged the attention of the County Council, it may not be uninteresting to quote the estimate for such a structure, made at the time (1854) by Mr. Dumble, the gentleman charged with the preliminary survey and estimates of the cost of the above mentioned road. That for the bridge is as follows :—

"Across Mud lake, 70 chains, bridging to consist of piles, stringers, corbals, plank and railing, 50 feet span, with swing to admit of navigation, —£3500.

The absence of any current in the lake, even at high water, and the consequent small risk of injury to such a structure from the action of the ice, are most favorable circumstances; which, together with the great importance of such a work to the municipalities in the rear, as well as to the Town of Peterborough in front, give good hope that means will ere long be found to construct so desirable a work.

In 1832, the number of persons assessed in Ennismore was 32; the number of acres cultivated 118. The value of its property as assessed then was $7088, and total rates for all purposes levied on the township in that year, $34.

In 1866, its ratepayers numbered 185. The assessed value of its property was $69364, and its county rate alone, exclusive of township and school rates, $494.13.

The total population of Ennismore in 1861 was 862. Of these 462 were males and 400 females. There were in 1860, 3 deaths, 32 births and 172 children attending school.

The census by origin shows, 248 from Ireland, 11 from England, 8 from Scotland, 22 from the United States, and 572 as natives of Upper Canada.

The census by religion :—Church of England 66, R. Catholic 744, W. Methodists 27, Free Church 24, Church of Scotland 6, and one or two others.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

District Councillors.

Daniel Costello, Esq., was District Councillor for this township, continuously from the first organization of that body in 1842, until it was merged in the County Council in 1850.

County Councillors.

1850,	United to Smith	1855, Daniel Costello.	1861, S. McCarthy.
	for municipal	1856, Daniel Costello.	1862, S. McCarthy.
1851,	purposes.	1857, Daniel Costello.	1863, Cor. Sullivan.
1852,	Daniel Costello.	1858, Patrick Gallivan.	1864, Martin Corkery.
1853,	Daniel Costello.	1859, John Houron.	1865, Cor. Sullivan.
1854,	Daniel Costello.	1860, P. Cunningham.	1866, Jer. McCarthy.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN ENNISMORE.

Daniel Costello.	John Sullivan.	Patrick Brick.
Patrick Sullivan.	Martin Corkery.	

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1844, Patrick Sullivan.	1856, Daniel Donahue.	1862, Daniel Donahue.
County Superintendents.	1857, Daniel Donahue.	1863, Daniel Donahue.
1852, Patrick Sullivan.	1858, James Brennan.	1864, Daniel Donahue.
1853, Dr. John Irons.	1859, James Brennan.	1865, Dr. T. W. Poole.
1854, Daniel Donahue.	1860, James Brennan.	1866, James Stratton.
1855, Daniel Donahue.	1861, James Brennan.	

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HARVEY.

About the year 1832, a number of gentlemen, soon after their emigration to Canada, located in the township of Harvey, and commenced a settlement chiefly in the south-western corner, near the shore of Pigeon lake, and in the vicinity of Sandy lake. Col. Strickland in his interesting work on Canada, says, "The spot chosen by them was one of great natural beauty; but it possessed no other advantages except an abundance of game, which was no small inducement to them. They spent several thousand pounds in building fancy log houses, and making large clearings which they had neither the ability nor industry to cultivate. But, even if they had possessed sufficient perseverance, their great distance from a market, bad roads, want of knowledge in cropping after they had cleared the land, lack of bridges, and poor soil, would have been a great drawback to the chance of effecting a prosperous settlement. In a few years not a settler remained of this little colony. Some stayed till their means were exhausted; others more wise purchased ready-cleared farms in the settlements, or followed some profession more congenial to their tastes or more suited to their abilities."*

Among those whose first experience of life in Canada commenced in Harvey, were Robert Dennistoun, Esq., and Captain Wallis, who for many years have been regarded as among our most worthy citizens.

Since this attempt at settlement in Harvey, no large influx of population has taken place, and the great bulk of the township still remains either in the hands of the Crown, or is owned by non-residents, who are chiefly lumber merchants, for whose operations the township offered peculiar facilities in former days, but is now nearly denuded of its valuable timber, though still in great part covered by the forest.

Among the first settlers in Harvey, was Mr. Matthew Warem, now of Smith, but who resided for 11 years in Harvey, and notwithstanding many disadvantages succeeded well in the pursuit of agriculture.

A valuable mill site on the Missasauga river, in this township, was turned to account some years ago by Mr. Wm. Henry, who erected a fine saw mill on the spot, now for some years conducted by W. A. Scott, Esq.

* "Twenty-seven years in Canada West." Vol. I, page 135.

The mill is adjacent to the Bald lakes, which are navigable for steamers, and by this means, the large quantity of sawn lumber manufactured there every year is shipped to market.

The front of the township borders on Buckhorn lake, at the narrows of which, known as Buckhorn falls, a fine saw mill, and other machinery were erected some years ago by John Hall, Esq., who is also Postmaster of the place.

A bridge was thrown across the stream at this point, which is the eastern terminus of the navigation of the back lakes; and to which steamboats ply constantly during the summer season for the transport of lumber. "Hall's bridge" or Buckhorn, as the place is called, is within the granite or Laurentian formation, and the approach to the spot is over boulders of immense size, whose huge oval backs have become partly bare, but in the interstices of which, trees and shrubbery still flourish.

From Hall's bridge, a road was projected through the wild lands of this and the adjacent townships, intended to tap the Canada Land and Emigration Company's lands in the rear. The Town and County agreed to construct the portion through Harvey, and the Government undertook the expense and supervision of the remainder. Towards this end, the Town and County of Peterborough appropriated $1500 each; but, at their solicitation, the Government accepted their aid to this extent, and undertook the work of the entire road. Operations were commenced in 1865, under the superintendence of Mr. T. F. Nicoll, and three miles were constructed at a cost to the Government of about $3000, including the expenses of the location of the road. During the present season, (1866) J. R. Benson, Esq., with a number of men, has been prosecuting the same work, of which about six miles are now completed, and in fair condition for travel.

Until the present year, (1866), Harvey was associated with the township of Smith for municipal purposes. Having attained the necessary number of ratepayers, it has now become a separate corporation, of which W. A. Scott, Esq., was the first and present Reeve. The number of its ratepayers for 1865 was set down at 69, and its assessed value for that year at $42,520.

During 1864-5, the township of Harvey was resurveyed by Theodore Clementi, Esq., P. L. S., the expenses connected with which were to be paid partly by the Government, and partly by the owners or lessees of

land patented in that township. The County Council authorized the work, believing it to be urgently required, and for the benefit of the municipality, but hitherto it has failed to recover the money advanced in good faith for the prosecution of the work, amounting in all to $2759.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE NEW TOWNSHIPS.

The new townships of the County of Peterborough are somewhat isolated from the rest of the County, not only as regards the remoteness of their situation, but also on account of their more recent survey and settlement. Besides, though now numbering several distinct municipalities, they were, but a few years ago, comprised in one, and have therefore a unity of interest, and a somewhat similar history. For these reasons, we shall present such facts in reference to them, collectively and in detail, as we have been able to gather.

It is no part of our duty, in these pages, to enter into the consideration or discussion of the merits or otherwise of the new townships of the back country, as a field for the pursuit of agriculture or other enterprise. Suffice it to say, that careful and practical observers have given it as their opinion that much good land exists in these townships; and with the opening up of excellent colonization roads, stretching far into the interior, intending settlers there are provided with facilities of access and transportation which ensures them advantages from the outset, unknown in the early settlement of the older townships of this county.

The courageous spirits who have secured houses and farms in these new townships within a few years, have had few of the difficulties to encounter such as are pourtrayed in the case of the first settlers of Smith; and every year, such disadvantages as did at first exist, are disappearing, as stores, mills, school houses and churches are being erected; thus bringing the blessings of civilization within reach of almost the furthest pioneers into this new region.

The progress of these new townships, which nine years ago were not only entirely unsettled, but even unsurveyed, has been very remarkable. At first, in the year 1859, they were united with the township of Smith for municipal purposes. A year later, a whole block of townships, comprising a large area, was united in a single municipality; and the increase of population has been such, that these one after another, were enabled to be set off as a separate corporation; till, on the 1st of January, 1867, no less than five distinct municipal bodies exist, each regulating its own local affairs, and sending a Reeve to sit in our County Council.

Such a rate of progress, if persisted in, would ere many years, require the formation of a new county. As in older communities, progress is not uniformly rapid; but while townships first settled assume a more stationary position, in the newer and more remote localities, fresh advances are being constantly made into the interior, and a wider area every year reclaimed for the dominion of man, and made subservient to the pursuits of industry.

We begin with the first of these new townships:—

THE TOWNSHIP OF GALWAY:

The township of Galway lies next to Harvey, in the rear, and has the Bobcaygeon road along its western boundary. It was surveyed in part by M. Dean, Esq., P. L. S., in 1857, and contains 69,920 acres. He states of that portion surveyed by him:—"It is well watered, and although undulating and stony in places, is generally well suited for settlement.—However, in the 17th and 18th concessions, there is a succession of rocky ridges which may, for the present, retard the settlement of that section, but the many intervening valleys in which the soil is deep and fertile, will afford such inducements as will ultimately lead to its settlement."

The remainder, being the south eastern corner, was surveyed by W. Drennan, Esq., P. L. S., in 1860. Of this the report is less favorable. The surveyor says:—

"I regret that I cannot give a very favorable report of the quality of the land in the greater portion of that part of the township surveyed by me, much of it being little better than bare rock."

"There are, however, patches of several hundred acres each of very fair land in many places; and land appears to improve very much in the north east corner."

"The line of junction of the limestone with granite or gneiss runs across the south west course of the township of Galway, as shewn on the plan; the former lying to the south west and the latter to the north east: several other rocks crop out between the two, especially a description of sandstone which seems well adapted for building purposes, being very compact and at the same time easily worked, and of a beautiful color. * *

"There is some very fine pine timber, both white and red, much of it being from three to four feet in diameter. It is the only timber of much commercial importance, except perhaps tamarack, there being very little elm and no oak. The most frequent descriptions of hardwood timber are maple, basswood, iron-wood and beech."

During 1858-9, settlers flocked into this township in considerable numbers. Among the first of these were, Messrs. Thomas R. White, James Lyle, John Coulter, John Lambert, John Henderson, John Allan, John Doherty, Robert Purdy, Thomas Probert, Thomas McGahey, Anthony Lawrence, John Healey, Maurice Hartnett, John T. Henderson, William Casey, Wm. Craig, Thomas Morgan, Thomas Bick, Duncan Moulineaux, Andrew Hamilton, Michael Flaherty, James Flaherty, William Lecson, Michael, George and John O'Brien, Maurice Sullivan, Michael Kane, James Purdy and perhaps others.

During the first year of settlement, an average of about three acres was cleared on each lot; now, in 1866, the total number of settlers is 122, and the clearings on the lots settled will average probably 20 acres each. 120,000 acres of land are assessed in Galway, for 1866, and there is said to be some good land still unoccupied.

At the time the first settlement was made, the Bobcaygeon road was only partially completed; and the nearest point for milling and market was Bobcaygeon village, a distance to the settlers of from nine to eighteen miles. The first store in Galway was opened by Thomas Probert, Esq., in 1860, at his residence on lot 7, concession A, on the Bobcaygeon road. Mr. Probert was also the first Postmaster, his office having been opened in 1860. He is also a Justice of the Peace, and has for three years represented the municipality in the County Council.

The first clergymen who visited Galway, were the Rev. John A. Dowler and the Rev. George H. Kenney, of the Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Clark of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. John Vicars, of the Episcopal church, Lindsay. At Silver lake, religious services are held every Sunday.

The tavern-keepers of Galway are Mr. Thomas R. White, on lot 1 concession A, and Mr. John Edgar, of Silver lake.

During the first years of settlement, bears were frequently met with, and the howling of wolves was not unusal,

The improvement of the Bobcaygeon road, and also the opening up of roads in the interior of the township, have materially improved the prospects of the settlers, while the facts already mentioned bear witness to the material progress which has been made in a few brief years.

A reference to the census for 1861 shows that Galway had then a population of 352. Of these 171 were males and 181 females. During 1860 there was one death and 16 births in this township. 20 children were returned as attending school.

The census by religion, as taken in 1861, shows:—Church of England 105, R. Catholic 149, W. Methodists 12, Free Church 16, Church of Scotland 6, Baptists 9, other Methodists 24, and other churches 31.

The names of the Reeves and Township Clerks of this and the other new townships will be found in tabular form in a future page.

The number of ratepayers in Galway in 1866, was 122; the total assessed value of property $20110, and the sum levied for county rate $76.85. The assessment roll shows 12 of the first and 58 of the second class militia for that year.

THE TOWNSHIP OF SNOWDEN.

Proceeding further along the Bobcaygeon road, the next township to Galway is Snowden, This township was surveyed in 1859 by M. Dean, Esq., P. L. S. To convey a general idea of its topography, we quote the following from his official report:—

"For the purpose of more fully describing the land and timber, I have made a tracing from the plan to accompany the returns, on which I have divided the township into five sections—number one embracing the north and north-western portion of the township, is a tract of hardwood land composed of a sandy loam soil, generally stony and rocky in places; the prevailing timber is maple, beech, elm, birch, hemlock, ironwood, basswood and balsam. Section number two is a small tract of inferior land, very rocky, and timbered with pine, hemlock and balsam. Section numbe

three is an extensive tract of high rolling land, being a succession of hills, ridges and knolls, the summits of which are all more or less rocky, while the intervening valleys, owing to deposits washed from the surrounding heights, possess a deep, rich and fertile soil; the principal timber is pine, hemlock, cedar, balsam and tamarack, each ranking consecutively according to its abundance, and with respect to the pine, of which there are white and red, the former is not of a good quality, and the latter is generally too small for merchantable timber. Section number four is a tract of land which was burned about twenty years ago, and is now overrun with a second growth of poplar, birch, hemlock and pine, Section number five is a small tract of undulating land of good quality, timbered with maple, beech, basswood, hemlock, elm and ironwood; the soil is sandy loam, and stony in places."

The following were among the first settlers of Snowden:—Messrs. S. S. Peck, J. B. Edmison, Henry Edmison, Richard McCracken, W. B. Brower, Stephen Moore, R. C. Garratt, Archibald Scott, Robert Ritchie, Henry Agglestone, John Scheffee, David Roxborough, David Chalmers and Andrew Chalmers.

The want of roads, mills and stores, were among the disadvantages of the early settlement, but the latter were ere long supplied, by the springing up of the village of Minden, in the adjacent portion of the township of Minden, which at once became the chief market and place of trade of this and adjoining townships.

In consequence of this proximity to the village of Minden, Snowden has no resident clergymen, no Post Office, and no tavern. S. S. Peck, Esq., who for several years has been elected Reeve of the township, is also a Justice of the Peace, a Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, and also Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Mr. Robert Ritchie was first Reeve of Snowden, after its erection into a separate municipality. The names of those who successively filled that office in the different municipalities, and those of the several township Clerks, &c., will be given hereafter in tabular form, as more concise and convenient for reference.

A Wesleyan Methodist Church was erected on lot 15 in the 13th concession, in 1863. The first school house, known as "Peck's," was erected on lot 30, concession A. The first trustees were Messrs. Rueben C. Garrett, Stephen Munn, and William Heartell. The first teacher was Miss

M. A. Peck. The second school house in Snowden was that now known as belonging to Section no. 4, on lot 16, concession A. Mr. Thos. Smith was the first school teacher.

Bears, foxes and wild cats were plentiful, and are still occasionally met with, but occasion no special inconvenience.

At the taking of the last census, (in 1861) Snowden had residents, from Ireland 25, England 15, Scotland 5, United States 6, Upper Canada 125, Lower Canada 1, other countries 11.

There were, members of the Church of England 88, R. Catholic 12, W. Methodist 34, E. Methodist 11, Free Church 2, Church of Scotland 22, other churches 19.

The total population was then 188, of which 110 were males and 78 females.

The assessment roll for 1866, shows the names of 83 ratepayers in Snowden. The total valuation of property for that year was $17666, and the county rate $93.72. The militia enrolled were, first class 23, second class 32, third class 10.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MINDEN.

The township of Minden was surveyed by J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq., P. L. S., in 1859, and contains 46,000 acres. In his official report to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, he thus speaks of it:—

"I am pleased, Sir, to be able to report very favorably of this township, which is now being fast settled with an industrious and intelligent class of people, composed chiefly of emigrants of a few years' experience in the country, who have acquired a good knowledge of Canadian life. There are already several large clearings varying from two to fifteen acres, the greater portion of which is under crop; the soil is generally composed of sandy loam, in some cases resting upon a substratum of clay and gravel, it is of good depth, and capable of affording a profitable yield to the industrious husbandman."

"The timber in the township is principally beech, maple and pine of average size, and well balanced to supply all the wants of the inhabitants there are occasional cedar and spruce swamps, which, by a little drainage could be rendered exceedingly fertile. The Gull and Burnt rivers have

their sources in Minden; upon them are several mill privileges, which will soon be required to be put into operation to satisfy the demands of the settlers. There is one mill site on Gull river, on lot no. 3, in the 3rd concession, having an unbroken fall of 14 feet, and capable of being easily applied."

"A large portion of the township is occupied with lakes, in which Salmon Trout are very abundant, and from three to five pounds weight. Beaver, Mink, Otter and Martin are very abundant all through this part of the country, and Deer are very plentiful. I have counted as many as seventeen in a drove."

" The geological and mineral features of the country are also deserving of some notice. The formation is entirely granite, and crops out in a north-westerly direction, at right angles to the ridges which define the valleys and water-courses, in a north-easterly direction. I have found good specimens of galena, which would probably yield from 30 to 50 per cent. of lead, and 20 to 30 of sulphur; evidences of copper ore also exist, though not abundant."

The first settler in Minden was Mr. Francis Kent, who located himself there in 1858, before the township was surveyed. In 1859, the following settlers found their way into that township:—Messrs. Malachi Campbell, William Murray, James Murray, Harry Dawkins, James and Henry Burns.

The first saw mill in the township of Minden was built in 1860, by Mr. Wm. Gainor, on Beaver creek, on lot 9, con. A. Mr. Richard Smith also built a saw mill in 1863.

The Village of Minden.—The village of Minden has the distinction of being, in a sense, the pivot around which the more remote of the new townships may be said to revolve. It is there that clergymen of the different religious denominations reside, who, by their ministrations, supply the spiritual wants of all the adjacent townships. Thither the settlers from a large area around flock to mill, market, store, Post Office and Division Court. So important a place is worthy of all the details which we may be able to give. In the editorial columns of the Peterborough *Review* of October, 1860, we find the following memorandum of a visit to this place, a little more than six years ago:—

"Gull river, or what to the traveller on the Bobcaygeon road is recognised as such, is a busy spot. It is the centre for the fine district surrounding it, and Mr. Daniel Buck, who keeps a tavern there, has his hands full, usually, to entertain his guests. He is making preparations to erect a large frame building to be used as an hotel; and hopes to have it up this fall. The lot opposite his place, lot three in Minden, forming the corner, bounded on two sides by the Gull river and the Bobcaygeon road, has been reserved by the Government, and the settlement of the place is somewhat retarded in consequence of this. A petition is now in course of signature praying the Government to cause it to be surveyed as a town plot, and placed on sale with settlement conditions."

Mr. Daniel Buck, it will be seen, was the first hotel keeper in Minden. He was also the first Postmaster, and the office, first opened in 1860, having then only a weekly, is now supplied with a tri-weekly mail. Mr. Thomas Young opened the first general store in Minden in 1860, which was followed by that of Messrs. George and H. Andrews in the fall of 1862. To these have since been added the stores of Messrs. Wm. Dumble, Andrew Bell, Francis Mason and James Langton.

A saw mill, at a falls about a mile above the village, was built in 1861, and a frame grist mill at the same place followed in 1862. The first mill had one run of stones, was commenced and partially completed by Mr. J. W. Cummings, and then passed into the hands of Mr. Francis Moore.

The Methodist minister who first visited Minden, and the neighboring townships, was the Rev. John A. Dowler, who was stationed at Bobcaygeon. His successors in the work were the Rev. James W. Sloan, Rev. Wm. Sheridan, Rev. Wm. Shortt, and the Rev. W. H. Schofield.

The Free Presbyterian church also sent missionaries into Minden and the neighboring townships at an early period. Among these was the Rev. William Clarke, who officiated for two years, (1860 and 1861.) The Rev. Walter M. Roger in 1862. The Rev. James McNaughton in 1863. The Rev. Mr. Reeve in 1864, who resided in Minden. Rev. J. W. Ferris in 1865, and the Rev. J. W. Bell in 1866.

The Rev. John Vicars of the Episcopal church, Lindsay, also ministered to the spiritual wants of the new settlers in Minden and the neighboring townships, at intervals, for several years. In 1865, the Rev. Mr.

Burt, a clergyman of that church, was located at Haliburton, in the township of Dysart, but removed during the same year to Minden, where he has since resided.

The Episcopal Methodists were among the earliest in occupying this new field. The Rev. Mr. Egan was the pioneer of this church in Minden in 1861. He has been followed by the Rev. J. B. Sparrow, Rev. Tobias Myres, Rev. Abraham Maybee, and the Rev. P. L. Sparrow. These gentlemen's attentions have not been confined to Minden, but as well as the clergymen of other denominations, have freely visited all the back townships. In 1862 a Methodist Episcopal church, a log building, was erected at Austin's narrows, on Kahshagawigamog lake. A Wesleyan Methodist church, also log, was erected in the township in 1863, while the village of Minden possesses two churches; the first, a Free Presbyterian church, a frame building, erected in 1864, and the second, a Wesleyan Methodist church, erected in 1865, also a frame building. This last is used by the resident clergyman of the Church of England, in the absence of any church edifice of his own. The Bible Christian church was represented at Minden as early as 1862, of which the Rev. Mr. Browning was the first minister.

From what has been said of the number of christian churches represented at Minden, and the variety of Rev. teachers who during a few brief years have ministered to the spiritual wants of that people, it is evident that Minden has been highly favored in this respect. Founded in 1860, it has had during the six years which have elapsed, no less than nineteen religious teachers representing five christian churches;—a number and a variety considerably in advance of much older localities. Were the term not incongruous, as applied to such a subject, we should certainly have written Minden down as a decidedly *fast* place religiously.

The first school house in Minden was erected at the village in 1860, of which the trustees were Messrs. Daniel Buck, senior, William Beavis and T. L. Moore. The second school was organized at Peterson's corners in 1864. Four others have since been added throughout the township, making six school houses in all, a circumstance which alone speaks volumes for the enterprise and intelligence of so young a community.

The hotel already mentioned is kept by Mr. Daniel Buck, senior, was on the Victoria side of the of the Bobcaygeon road, and has since passed

into the hands of his son John, and more recently is kept by his younger son, Daniel Buck, junior. The first hotel, actually in Minden, was that opended by Mr. Benjamin Sawyers in 1863. A second at some distance from the village, is kept by Mr. William Gervais.

A Division Court was established at Minden in 1865, at which His Honor R. M. Boucher, Esq., Judge for the County, presides. S. S. Peck, Esq., is Clerk, and Mr. R. C. Garrett, Bailiff, of the Court.

William Gainor, Esq., of the township of Minden, is a Justice of the Peace, as is also the Reeve of Minden, and the Reeves of the townships adjoining.

William McKelvey, Esq., who for many years has acted as Clerk of the municipality of Minden, is also a Commissioner of the Queen's Bench and Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

The total population of the townships of Minden and Stanhope in 1861, was 230. Of these 110 were males and 88 females.

There were from Ireland 49, England 35, Scotland 5, United States 3, Upper Canada 136, Lower Canada 1, other countries 1.

As regards religion, there were (in 1861) Church of England 32, R. Catholic 4, W. Methodist 69, Bible Christian 4, Free Church 4, Church of Scotland 14, and Baptists 2.

The Assessment Roll for 1866, shows the number of ratepayers for that year to be 188, the total value of assessed property $31002, and the county rate $114.79. The militia of Minden for 1866, were, 1st class 27, 2nd class 68, third class 27.

THE TOWNSHIP OF STANHOPE.

This township was surveyed by C. R. Stewart, Esq., P. L. S.,in 1860. He says of it in his official report:—

"The land in this township is more hilly and undulating than in Minden and the soil is generally lighter; north of a chain of lakes previously referred to, flowing into Big Bushkonk, are a series of hardwood ridges of moderate height; the soil in the valleys between them is very rich, but on them is light and stony; the above water chain flows through several large

cranberry marshes. About 45 per cent. of this township is suitable for farming purposes."

The first settler in Stanhope was Mr. Isaac Hunter, who found his way into that wilderness in 1855, long before the land was surveyed. He was followed in 1859 by Mr. George A. Mason, and in 1860 by Messrs. James Mellville and Ruel Clarke. In 1861 the following persons became actual settlers:—Messrs. Robert Sturgeon, James A. Ferguson, Thomas Mason, Caleb Davis, Samuel Sims, William Welsh and Benjamin Clark.

Stanhope can boast of two saw-mills, the first of which was erected in 1862, by Mr. William Cameron, on the north branch river flowing into lake Bushkonk. The second was built by Daniel Buck, senior, on the west branch flowing into that lake. A third saw mill on the east branch, was commenced in 1863, by Mr. James A. Ferguson, but is not yet fully completed.

Stanhope, as yet, has neither store nor grist mill, church or school. A Post Office is expected to be opened shortly. Clergymen, from Minden and elsewhere, visit the township and officiate in private houses. It became a separate municipality in 1866, and in that year had the names of 51 ratepayers on its assessment roll. Its total assessed property for that year was $8998, and its county rate $51.82. Its militia was enrolled as followed, 1st class 17, 2nd class 17, 3rd class 9.

CANADIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY'S LANDS.

The townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde, nine townships "*en bloc*," are the property of the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, (limited) of London, England,—capital £250,000, sterling.

In 1861, the company agreed to purchase these townships, and one other in the County of Victoria, from the Crown Lands department, on which they paid down over $95,000. By the terms of the purchase, it was agreed that the company were not to pay for land covered by lakes, rivers or swamps, and that certain allowances were to made for roads, &c.

An exploratory survey was made by Mr. Gossage, P. L. S., who was subsequently entrusted with the survey and subdivision of the townships into farm lots of 100 acres each. The original terms of the agreement were, in the opinion of the company, not adhered to by the Government,

and a great deal of negotiation took place on the subject,—the terms not being finally settled until August, 1864.

By the agreement entered into, (published in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the half year ending 30th June, 1865,) it appears that the area of the ten townships is 403,125 acres, from which the Commissioner deducted 41,000 acres for area covered by swamps, &c., leaving 362,125 acres to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre. The ordinary settlement duties are to be performed on an area of 261,544 acres, within a period of 15 years from 1st January, 1865.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road through their lands, subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Colonization roads.

The purchase of the ten townships was completed in May, 1865, when a patent was issued to the company, and a Provincial Act of incorporation was subsequently obtained.

The difficulty of arriving at any definite arrangement with the Crown Lands department, and various other matters for some time retarded the operations of the company. Among these may be noted the case of "Gossage *vs.* the Company," which excited considerable interest at the time; the question being the fair interpretation of the following words in a contract "average for the year 1861 of the acreage cost of the Government surveys,"—the various officials of the Crown Lands department giving three different average rates. Under these circumstances, the company can in fact be only said to have been in active operation for a little over two years.

In September, 1863, the present Secretary, then unconnected with the company, made a trip with the Surveyor to the township of Dysart. There was at that time no access at all to the township from the Bobcaygeon road, except through the township of Minden by a portage road or rather track of three miles to the foot of lake Kahshagawigamog, (now generally called Kushog by the settlers) and thence by water. The inhabitants numbered about half a dozen settlers, two of whom were old trappers who had "squatted" there before the company was heard of. In the fall and spring, before the ice had thoroughly formed and before it broke up, these families were prisoners in the township, dependent for sustenance on the company's store,—at that time by no means furnished with the luxuries and comforts of civilized life. It is due, however, to the company to

state that they assisted some of the early settlers who were unable to earn a livelihood, in a most liberal manner and for a considerable time. The now rising village of Haliburton, at the head of lake Kushog, existed then only to the eye of faith and prophecy, there being but one small shanty, minus a roof, in which the gentleman above mentioned *bivouacked* for a few days.

The first commencement of a road through Dysart was made at that date, September, 1863, and was completed in the summer of 1865 as far as Haliburton. It is now open to the Peterson road, from which the company are clearing off the brush which has grown up since its construction by Government. Through the joint exertions of the company and the adjoining municipalities of Snowdon and Minden, a connecting road has also been opened to the Bobcaygeon road, at a point about two miles south of the village of Minden or Gull river. The Burleigh and Buckhorn roads, when completed, will give more direct access to the company's block.

The character of the country is undulating, studded with beautiful lakes of from one to fifteen miles in length, fed by streams containing many excellent mill sites. The scenery is everywhere picturesque, and the air extremely healthy. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and of its fitness for agricultural purposes, a sufficient proof is afforded by a reference to the report of the Provincial Exhibition in 1865, held at London, C.W., where it will be seen that an assortment of farm produce from the settlers in Dysart obtained a special prize, and the grain was particularly commended by the Judges. The country is also admirably adapted for stock raising, and for sheep farming as the clearings increase. The timber is principally good hardwood, with sufficient pine for local purposes.

An excellent grist mill at Haliburton supplies the wants of the community, and there are also a saw mill, store and boarding house, Post Office, &c. Lots have been granted by the company to the various religious denominations for the erection thereon of places of worship. Three school sections have been formed, and an Agricultural Society has been properly organized.

The first settlers in Dysart were, Messrs. David Sawyers and William and James Murray, who located there in 1863. During the following year, they were joined by Messrs. John and James R. Erskine, — Leeper, Richard Thompson, Stephen Thompson, George Thompson, James Hol-

land, William Holland, Willett Austin, John Lucas, William Gainor, William Ellstone, and subsequently by others.

The saw mill, already mentioned, was erected in 1864, as was also the school house and church at Haliburton. The grist mill was completed in 1865, and has one run of stones. The first trustees of the Haliburton school were Messrs. John Lucas, J. R. Erskine and John Stoddard. One other school now exists in Dysart, erected in 1866, and taught by Miss A. Giggins, whose sister was teacher of the school at Haliburton.

Mr. A. H. Garratt's general store was opened at Haliburton in 1865, and Mr. Samuel Pocket's tavern during the same year. A blacksmith, carpenter and other tradesmen also ply their avocations.

An enterprising settler has recently built a small steamboat, which is intended to run from Haliburton to the foot of Lake Kushog, 3 miles from Minden, a distance of about 13 miles.

Dysart has been set off this year in conjunction with three other townships of the company as a separate municipality, John Lucas, Esq., being the first Reeve.

On the whole, the progress made in this township, so far in the rear of our beautiful county, cannot be looked upon as otherwise than encouraging; and the large capital which the company have invested in the land, is a sufficient guarantee that they will do all in their power to develope settlement, from which alone they can hope to realize any considerable profit.

REEVES AND CLERKS.

For conciseness of detail, as well as ease of reference, the following statement has been prepared, showing the date of the formation of new municipalities in the back country, and the names of the Reeves and township Clerks who have successively or severally performed the important trusts committed to them on their election or appointment to these offices.

The municipality first formed, in the back country,—as we suppose it must still be called,—was composed of the townships of Galway, Snowden and Minden, in the County of Peterborough, and those of Anson and Lutterworth in the County of Victoria, for as yet the two counties had not been separated. The municipality as thus formed came into official existence on the first of January, 1860, and continued to comprise the same townships for two years. At the close of 1861, Anson and Lutterworth, being on the Victoria side of the boundary line, withdrew on the separation of

that county from Peterborough, leaving the municipality formed as mentioned below. Other withdrawals have gradually been made as new townships became possessed of a sufficient number of ratepayers to entitle them to a separate municipal existence of their own; so that in 1867 we find five distinct municipal councils, with their officers and legal powers, where six years ago, little save a wild wilderness, but partially surveyed, existed. Such has been the growth and prosperity of these new townships!

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of Reeves, Clerks, and Municipalities, composed of the new Townships, from January, 1860, to January, 1867.

Year	Townships comprising Municipalities.	Reeve.	Township Clerk.
1860	Galway, Snowden, Minden, Anson and Lutterworth.	Charles Austin.	Wm. Hartle.
1861	The same.....	Thomas Probert.	Wm. McKelvey.
1862	Snowden, Minden and Stanhope.....	S. S. Peck.	Wm. McKelvey.
1862	Galway.....	Thomas Probert.	Wm. Leeson.
1863	Snowden.....	Robert Ritchie.	Wm. McKelvey.
1863	Minden and Stanhope.....	William Gainor.	Wm. McKelvey.
1863	Galway.....	Thomas Probert.	Wm. Leeson,
1864	Snowden.....	S. S. Peck.	Benj. Rothwell.
1864	Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	Wm. Gainor.	Wm. McKelvey.
1864	Galway.....	Thos. McGaughey.	Wm. Leeson.
1865	Snowden.....	S. S. Peck.	Francis Peck.
1865	Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.....	Charles Austin.	Wm. McKelvey.
1865	Galway.....	Thomas Probert.	Wm. Leeson.
1866	Snowden.....	S. S. Peck.	Francis Peck.
1866	Minden and Dysart.	John Lucas.	Wm. McKelvey.
1866	Galway.....	Thomas Probert.	Christopher Irwin.
1866	Stanhope (1st year).....	James Mellville.	George J. Rowe.
1867	Snowden.....		
1867	Minden.....		
1867	Galway.....		
1867	Stanhope.....		
1867	Dysart, &c. (1st year).....		

The progress of education in the new townships has kept pace with the advancement in material progress. In 1866, the schools numbered 14 in all, and were distributed as follows:—Galway 3, Snowden 4, Minden 5, Dysart 2.

The following Rev. gentlemen have successively filled the office of Local Superintendent for the several municipalities named:—

Rev. John A. Dowler,.....Bobcaygeon.
Rev. John Vicars,.....Lindsay.
Rev. William Sheridan.....Bobcaygeon.
Rev. William Shortt.....Bobcaygeon.
Rev. F. Burt.....Minden.

The last named gentlemen at present fills the office.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BURLEIGH ROAD SETTLEMENT.

The construction of the Burleigh Colonization road was commenced in 1860, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Gibson, who had then the supervision of these roads throughout the Province.

The plan adopted was to let the work of constructing the road in sections, of considerable length, to contractors, who were paid on completion of the work according to agreement. Mr. James Walsh entered into contract for the first 23 miles, and Mr. William Lackey for the next section of 20 miles. These were the gentlemen with whom the Government had to deal, but they sub-let portions of the distance to others, whose names are not material to this narrative.

The roads constructed in this manner were far from satisfactory or permanent, and owing to various causes, the contract system was abolished on all the Colonization roads, after a trial of a year or two. The plan then adopted was to place some competent person in charge of the work, who should employ men by the day, superintend their operations, and be

responsible to the department for the result. This system was commenced on the Burleigh road during the season of 1865, under John Carroll, Esq., who from the beginning of 1864 had been acting as Crown Land Agent for this settlement. During the year 1864, the road became utterly impassable, partly from the wearing out of the temporary material used in constructing it, but chiefly owing to the destructive fires which swept the woods, and burned several of the bridges; thus rendering the position of the settlers, who chiefly resided at its further extremity, at once precarious and disheartening.

In the spring of 1865, the work of repairing the road,—it might indeed be said of re-constructing it,—was commenced at Burleigh bridge, and was prosecuted with vigor. The "Burleigh rocks," which fill up the south-western portion of the township, are immense boulders of granite, whose oval surfaces occupy an area often of half an acre. Over these the road had to be carried. This was successfully accomplished by filling the little valleys and interstices between them with solid stone, broken on the surface, thus forming an even and permanent road-way. The burned bridges were replaced by excellent timbers, necessarily brought from a distance, and in this way, 24 miles were not only rendered passable, but converted into an excellent road during 1865. Up to November, 1866, eleven miles more were finished, of which eight had been cut out and partially made under the old system, while three were entirely new. It is understood that this road will be continued as far as Peterson's line, and if it is to be as really useful as it is expected to be, this should be the case; for its first twenty miles have to be passed over before land of average quality is reached, or the prospects of a settlement fairly appear; so that the lands best fitted for settlement will be found towards its further extremity.

The entire back country is of the Laurentian or granite formation, which passes under Stoney lake, and forms its numerous islets. Occasional ridges of limestone, however, are found; and the land, so far as tested by practical experience, has proved itself capable of yielding abundant crops.

We pass now to a brief notice of the several townships along the road, commencing with

THE TOWNSHIP OF BURLEIGH.

This township was surveyed as early as 1834, and was re-surveyed in 1864-5 by J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq., P. L. S. The "Burleigh rocks" before referred to, were long a barrier to settlement, and would doubtless remain so still, were it not for the road which now enables them to be passed over with comparative ease.

The first settler who ventured beyond these rocky impediments, and located himself in the eastern side of Burleigh, was Mr. Giles Stone. This was in the year 1861; and now, in 1866, the Assessment roll for Burleigh shows, ratepayers to the number of forty-six in that township alone. A number of settlers found their way there in 1862-3, and we proceed to give the names of these pioneers, as in the older townships. They were Messrs. James Goulbourn, Peter Phelan, Alexander Brown, Atwood Brooks, William Clifford, Edward Sanderson, William Spencer, — Myers, Isaac Meers, Christopher White, Ephraim Burt, John McConnell, Charles Burt and John Coon.

There is one tavern in Burleigh—that kept by Mr. Peter Phelan. The first Post Office was opened in 1864, under the name of "Burleigh," of which James Goulbourn, Esq., is Postmaster. The second in 1866, called after the member for the county, "Haultain," of which Mr. Giles Stone, the first settler, is Postmaster. Two school houses were erected in Burleigh during 1866, one near Mr. Giles Stone's, the other near Mr. Burt's. Both of them are hewed logs, and well adapted for the purposes intended.

The first saw mill was erected in Burleigh by James Goulbourn, Esq., on Eel's creek, in 1863, and a second during the following year on the same stream, by Charles J. Vizard, Esq., a gentleman who has contributed much to the success of the settlement by furnishing employment to the settlers, for which they were promptly paid in cash, at a time when they had few other resources upon which to depend. During 1866, a small grist mill was erected by Mr. Goulbourn, and is now in operation.

Until the present time, Burleigh has been the senior municipality, having the greater number of ratepayers, and it and the adjoining townships have been associated together as one municipality. The rapid increase of settlers, however, will speedily give rise to two or more corporations, amid which Chandos promises to take the lead, as having now the largest population.

The chief difficulties with which the early settlers had to contend, were owing to the distance which their supplies had to be transported, and the absence of proper facilities for doing so. The summer of 1864 proved especially trying. The unusual drought affected their harvests, while the destruction of the bridges on the road by fire, and the practical closing up of their thoroughfare, bad as it was, greatly disheartened the settlers. The destructive fires swept away the fruits of the industry of some, while the non-payment of wages by a sub-contractor disappointed the hopes of others; and all these causes together, pressed severely upon the infant settlement. The difficulties of the position were greater than even during the first year, for there were more mouths to fill, with diminished facilities for procuring the necessary supplies. Three days were usually required for the transport of these from Peterborough. The first stage was by a hired team to Young's. Here a canoe or boat was engaged, which when laden was paddled up Clear and Stony lakes to Julien's landing, and from this point, partly by ox teams, but oftener on their shoulders, the hard earned necessaries were carried some miles further, through a bush with barely the semblance of a road.

Fortunately, this state of things was not of long continuance. The expenditure of money on the road in 1865; the re-opening of their thoroughfare; and the excellent crops of that season, restored confidence and hope, and with these the settlement has continued to progress.

Burleigh was for several years attached to Dummer for municipal purposes. The separation took place on the 1st day of January, 1865; and James Goulbourn, Esq., was returned as first Reeve, and took his seat in the County Council for that year. In 1866, John Carroll, Esq., Crown Land Agent, was chosen Reeve, and ably fulfilled the duties of that position.

A difficulty exists between this township and the county in reference to the re-payment of moneys expended by the County Council in the recent re-survey of the township, to which further reference need not be made here; and which, it is hoped, will ere long admit of a solution at once just to the county and satisfactory to the ratepayers of Burleigh.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ANSTRUTHER.

The township of Anstruther lies immediately in the rear of Burleigh; the Colonization road passing through its south-east corner before entering the township of Chandos, which bounds it on the east. Anstruther was surveyed in 1859-60 by Geo. A. Stewart, Esq., P. L. S.

Among the earliest settlers of this township were Messrs. Thomas Stewart, Patrick Breen, William Wilson and sons, Edward S. Hall, D. R. Castidy, Charles J. Vizard, Captain Lynch Bloss, Dr. Clegg, Caleb Lousley, John Steen, Philip Lousley, and John Young, most of whom found their way there in 1862.

Mr. D. R. Castidy and Mr. Philip Lousley now keep store in Anstruther. Mr. Edward S. Hall has charge of the "Apsley" Post Office opened in 1865, of which Mr. Charles J. Vizard was first Postmaster.

Two Union School sections have been formed between Anstruther and Chandos, in one of which a substantial log school house was erected in 1866, at a cost of about $150. In the other, which is situated north of the Chandos Post Office, an unoccupied dwelling house erected by a settler, is temporarily used for this purpose; a school having been opened there by Miss Sheehan in August, 1866.

A small Wesleyan church was erected in Anstruther during the same year, (1866) which is intended for use by the entire settlement. As yet the Rev. Mr. Sheridan and the Rev. Mr. Gander, of the Methodist church, are the only ministers of any denomination who have conducted religious services in this settlement.

Anstruther has two taverns, kept respectively by Mr. Thomas Stewart, and Mr. E. S. Hall.

The remarks made in reference to the difficulties and trials of settlement, in connection with Burleigh, apply equally to Anstruther, and also the next township, viz.:—

THE TOWNSHIP OF CHANDOS.

This township has made the most rapid progress of any in the settlement. First settled in 1862, the names of fifty-seven ratepayers appear on the resident roll for 1866.

Among the first settlers were Messrs. Henry J. Maxwell, Samuel Edgar, Cornelius Maher, James Young, Billings Kilburn, Michael O'Brien,

Patrick, James, Maurice, John and Daniel O'Brien; Patrick Horan, John, Robert and William Horan, William Morrison, John Finarty and Patrick Finarty.

Most of the settlers named in this and the other townships were men of families. The first child born in Chandos was a son of Mr. Billings Kilburn, in 1863. Mr. Maxwell, besides his farm, has a general store, and is also Postmaster of the "Chandos" office.

As already stated, this and the neighboring townships are all united for municipal purposes, but ere long, Chandos will be erected into a separate municipality.

Both this and the adjoining townships are rich in iron, marble and other valuable deposits, which only await labor and enterprise to turn to profitable account, and greatly to conduce not only to the wealth and population of these new settlements, but to the general resources and prosperity of the Province.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CARDIFF.

During 1862, the following settlers found their way into Cardiff,—a partly surveyed township in the rear of Chandos:—Messrs. Wheeler Armstrong, George Patterson and Joseph Dunlop.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

There are in the County of Peterborough the remnant of two bands of Indians, both being of the Massasaugua tribe; the one residing on the northern shore of Rice lake, and the other on a projection of the township of Smith, which is prominently visible in the upper part of Chemong or Mud lake.

In the year 1818, the Indians of these two bands, surrendered to the Government 1,951,000 acres of land in the then Newcastle District; in return for which they receive an annuity of $2960, being from $9 to $10 per head of their whole population.

The New England Company, at an early period, interested itself in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Indians; and have done much towards the amelioration of their condition, irrespective of creed or locality. Their agent is invariably a clergyman of some christian denomination. The Rev. Mr. Scott at first acted in this capacity to the Indians of this county, and on his death, in 1837, the Rev. John Gilmour was appointed by the company to this charge. Although both of these bands have adopted the Methodist form of belief, and are usually supplied by ministers of that church, the Rev. Mr. Gilmour continues to visit each village alternately, preaching at Rice lake once in four weeks, and at Chemong lake once in two weeks. This is done by means of an interpreter—Mr. James McCue, —who resides at Rice lake.

It is remarkable of both these bands that their natural increase is barely sufficient to make good the losses by death; so that their numbers maintain an uniformity which could hardly be predicated of any other people under like circumstances.

Rice Lake Indians.—According to official returns, published a few years ago, the Rice lake Indians occupy 1550 acres of land, of which 1120 were granted in 1834 "to Trustees for the benefit of the Indian tribes of the Province, and with a view to their conversion and civilization." These trustees are, His Lordship, Bishop Bethune, the Rev. John Gilmour, Capt. Charles Rubidge, R. N., and Robert Dennistoun, Esq. The Rev. Mark Burnham has just been chosen successor to one of their number, who resides at Kingston.

The Rice lake Indians subsequently purchased 430 acres of land; and 200 more in Otonabee are held in trust for the joint benefit of the Rice lake and Mud lake Indians.

Their village, to which the name of Hiawatha has been given, is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Rice lake, adjacent to the Cobourg and Peterborough railway, which passes through a portion of their property. Their land is of excellent quality, and well adapted for agricultural pursuits.

The number of the Rice lake Indians, a few years ago, was in all 145. Of late they have slightly diminished. Their village contains 26 houses, mostly of logs, and 13 out-houses. There is a frame church, in which a resident Methodist minister regularly preaches, through the interpreter already mentioned. An effort is now being made to erect a neat brick

church, which is likely to prove successful. There are also a school house and a school teacher's residence. The Methodist body largely supports this school, which is under the Common School system. Its attendance averages about twenty, a considerable number of which are whites.

Of late years the New England Company has offered premiums for the best crops, and garden vegetables. In 1866, $38.75 were distributed in this way as an encouragement to industry.

Hiawatha has a Post Office of the same name, and also a small general store.

The Chemong Lake Indians.—This band occupies a tract of 1600 acres, on a peninsula of the township of Smith. It is deeded to the New England Company, in fee simple, in trust, for the benefit of the Indians. About 200 acres are cleared. This was done by the company, who in former years attempted to farm it. This system has been discontinued, and the land is now divided into little plots for the use and occupation of each family separately.

During the last thirty years, they have increased about two per cent; and in 1865 their entire population was 140. They have now 14 or 15 houses. Their soil is less fertile than that of the Rice lake Indians; and they cultivate it but sparingly, finding their chief occupation in hunting and fishing. They shew but little disposition to imitate the husbandry and thrift of the whites, and even that useful animal, the cow, is comparatively rare among them. The Chemong lake Indians have a good church, a frame building, on a stone foundation, and besides the regular ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, they are visited periodically by the resident Methodist minister at Lakefield. They have a day school, with an average of about 20 pupils, to which is attached a boarding house, in which about ten young Indians, male and female, of from 8 to 14 years of age, are fed, clothed and taught. A few of these are from the Rice lake band. From 1838 until 1843, their school was conducted by James Edwards, Esq., our present Town Clerk; and during the last 16 or 17 years, it has been under the able superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Schofield.

A small farm is carried on in connection with the school, on which enough is raised materially to aid in its maintenance, and to feed 45 sheep and a few cows; which in their turn prove sources of profit to their owners.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PETERBOROUGH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THE ROLL OF HONOR!

The following are the names of the officers and privates of the several companies of Peterborough Volunteers, who rushed to arms in June, 1866, for the defence of the Province against Fenian invasion :—

PETERBOROUGH RIFLE COMPANY.

Captain Edwin Poole,* *Lieutenant* H. C. Rogers,* *Ensign* Theodore B. Clementi,* *Color-Sergeant* William Johnson,* *Sergeants* William Logan, J. I. Davidson*, Thomas Burke*, *Corporal* Edward Cookson,* George Stevenson, Erasmus Green,* *Bugler* Edward Green,

Privates David Arnott, Henry Anderson, Douglass G. Bell, David Breeze, William Clifford, John Craig, Richard P. Cook, George Hazlehurst, Robert Donnelly*, Henry Eastland, George Fisher, John Green, Peter Gifford, A. G. Gilbert, John Irwin, George Kingdon, Hiram Lithgow, George H. May, John Madden, Hugh McMann, John McMillan, Henry McNeil, John McWilliams, Samuel Montgomery, James Roseboro, Thomas C. Nicholls, William F. Orde, John Roche, John Montgomery, Thomas Rutherford, John Sawers, Robert J. Stutt, Alfred Schofield, Geo. Stenton, Edward Tully, Robert Thompson, Egerton Walton, William English, David English, F. H. Knapp, Samuel Montgomery, H. Nesbett, D. McFarlane.

PETERBOROUGH INFANTRY COMPANY NO. 1.

Captain John Kennedy*, *Lieutenant* William N. Kennedy*, *Ensign* John W. Kennedy,* *Color-Sergeant* Alexander Morrow, *Sergeants* William McDonnell, James C. Kennedy, and John W. Bell. *Corporals* Joseph Graham, Ezekiel James Nesbett, William Langford, Charles H. Sweeting. *Lance Corporals* George B. Perry, William E. James, John W. Miller, Harry Rush, John McIntyre. *Bugler* Harry Philp.

* Promoted, temporarily, during active service.

Privates John Alexander, William Anthony, William F. Armstrong, John Armstrong, Peter Arnott, James H. Albro, Robert Boswell, John E. Barnes, James Brickly, Orlando Clarke, George Cronn, Lewis De Finney, Edward B. Edwards, Thomas Fisher, Robert Ferguson, William E. Geegan, Henry T. Gleeson, Samuel Glass, Henry Glover, Isaac Hodge, William Hodge, Matthew Johnston, Isaac Kennedy, Patrick Kennedy, Dawson Kennedy, John Kiley, John King, David L. Law*, Alfred Law, Wm. Larmer, William Lundy, John Matchett, Montgomery Neithercut, John Norton, Richard Purser, Geo. B. Palmer, John Rush*, Frank Rickey, Richard Sanderson, William Scollie, Joseph Schofield, William Stevens, Francis Ware, Egerton Whitfield, John Winterbottom, Daniel Perry, Lewis Young, Thomas McCauley, Newcombe Loucks, Fred. Mitchell, Joseph H. Kennedy*, (Military School,) Drill Instructor.

* Promoted, temporarily, during active service.

ASHBURNHAM LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.

This Company was called to the front in March, 1866, at which time Major R. D. Rogers was Captain, H. T. Strickland, Lieutenant, and J. Z. Rogers, Ensign. Major Rogers and Lieutenant Strickland having soon after resigned, the several commissions were held as follows at the period of active service in June, 1866 :—

Captain J. Z. Rogers, *Acting-Lieutenant* R. Z. Rogers, *Ensign* John Burnham, (since promoted to be Lieutenant. *Sergeants* C. W. Gage, Thomas Armstrong, William S. Deacon, Charles Philp, George Brown. *Corporals* Walter Ainsley, John Gow, Evans J. Hair.

Privates James Armstrong, William Armstrong, John C. Baker, David Brownlee, James Baxter, David Brown, Thomas Brown, William Babcock*, Thomas Cathcart, Robert Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Thomas Crawford, J. D. Collins, Jas. Clegg, C. S. Dudman*, (now Ensign) Thos. Douglass, William Douglass, Jesse Grey, Robert Graham, Edward H. Gahan, John Haggart, Robert W. Hall, James Hair, Job Humphries, James Johnston, Philip Jackson, John Kempt, Irwin King, Charles Kirby, Joseph Kirby, John Law, Peter Launderville, William Lucas, Richard Lean, John Lynn, John Mowry, John Middleton, Wm. B. S.

* Since promoted.

Metthias, William McGregor, Sr., William McGregor, Jr., David McKinley, Thomas McQuoi, Matthew McCue, Thomas Patterson, Harry Richardson, Chas. Rubidge, Fred. Rubidge*, R. M. Shephard, Geo. Stetham, Sidney Smith, Jr., David Scott, James Tighe, Joseph Valoise, Robert Wright, William Whitla, Stewart Wright.

* Since promoted.

LAKEFIELD INFANTRY COMPANY.

Captain Edward Leigh, *Lieutenant* Charles Bowker, *Ensign* George Sheppee, *Assistant-Surgeon* Alexander Bell, *Hospital Sergeant* George Sheffield. *Sergeants* William Sharpe, Alexander Tharp, David Rae, Henry Mellor. *Corporals* John Todd, Samuel Jamieson, Thomas Gordon, Joseph Ball.

Privates Frank Bowker, Chas. Bayley, George Bolton, William Brummel, Robert Cassidy, John Carveth, John Crawford, Alexander Fairbairn, Albert Frost, John Fitzgerald, Alexander Fitzgerald, Edward Fitzgerald, Isaac Garbutt, Thomas Hill, David Hillman, Edward Hunter, William Hunter, John Jeffry, Adam Knox, William Leonard, David Lynn, William Maidens, David Mann, Charles Portsmouth, Mark Porter, George Pottles, George Ray, William Sage, John Stewart, Thomas Wallace, W. Wallace, John Watson, Augustus Wiggin, Andrew Wilson, Edward Wilkins, John Staples.

OTHER VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

The following are the names of officers and privates of other Volunteer Companies in the Town and County, organized since June, 1866, who have not yet been called to active service; but who, on an emergency, would no doubt exhibit the same alacrity to meet the foe, and the same heroism at the post of danger, which characterized the officers and men of the Companies already enumerated:—

PETERBOROUGH INFANTRY COMPANY NO. 2.

Captain, The Hon. Sidney Smith, *Lieutenant* Jacob Green, M. S., *Ensign* Henry H. Smith, M. S., *Color-Sergeant* Alfred Leach, *Sergeants* Sidney Smith, Jr., Hugh D. Stoddart, William J. Green. *Corporals* Wesley Morrow, Alex. Gillespie, Christopher Armstrong, John Patterson. *Bugler* Benjamin J. Green, Jr.

Privates John A. W. Hatton, James Haggart, William Blatchford, John Campbell, Robert Craig, Thomas Tremaine, William Campbell, Jas. Fox, John Comerie, Wm. Green, Wm. Taylor, James Kinmouth, John Kinmouth, James Lang, James L. Hughes, Thomas Tate, Wm. C. Holywell, Porterfield Wareham, Fredk. Scobell, Robert Lee, Gordon Wright, Walter Beal, George Cairnes, Thomas McKee, George McComb, Richard Reid, James Graham, Joseph Graham, Samuel Seens, James Johnston, Daniel Milliken, James McComb, John Kent, Edward Eastland, Thomas Simpson, Thomas Oakley, Robert Wilson, Isaac Nurse, John Smith, Robert Reid, Benjamin White, Wm. Chambers, Charles L. Coulter, Peter Londerville.

NORWOOD INFANTRY COMPANY.

Captain Robert Wigmore*, *Lieutenant* Thomas M. Grover, *Ensign* H. Matthew Vars. *Color-Sergeant* Thomas F. Riggs, *Sergeants* Thos. H. Dewart, R. H. McGill, *Corporals* A. Morrison, Thomas P. Pearce, M. Nicoll. *Bugler* Thomas Fraser.

Privates Robt. Adams, W. Andrews. J. Andrews, J. Bannon, F. Bateson, C. Buck, James Calder, — Comstock, John Cunningham, Alexander Foster, Wm. Glynn, John Harper, Jr., — Hewson, James Higgins, John Higgins, — Humphries, Wm. Hutcheson, — Jakes, — Lynn, Bristow Moffat, Jr., John Murray, Robt. McCasky, — McFadden, Jas. McLaughlan, R. H. McLaughlan, Duncan McLaughlan, John McPherson, — Nicoll, Edward Patterson, Alexander Patterson, — Perie, James Rae, Jesse Robertson, John Scott, C. Smith, W. Seabrooks, E. Southworth, Matthew Switzer, — Wassen, A. Wigmore, S. Wigmore, William Williamson, David Fitzpatrick, J. W. Pearce, — Bannon, William McCasky.

* Since deceased, and Lieutenant Grover promoted to be Captain.

HASTINGS INFANTRY COMPANY.

Captain Henry Fowlds, *Lieutenant* Henry H. Humphries, *Ensign* Robert Huston.

Privates Wm. McConnell, J. A. Howard, J. C. Brown, Joseph A. Fife, H. B. Morton, Henry Bently, John Mason, Thos. Learmouth, Daniel Huff,

Isaac Thoms, J. C. Fraser, Hugh Collins, James Campbell, W. J. Harrison, M. C. Clarke, S. J. Kemp, Thomas McKee, S. D. Griffis, M. R. Elmhirst, Harry Morton, Andrew Collins, Thomas W. Carr, J. E. Hilton, Thomas McMillen, Paul Huff, Willet C. Potter, George W. Bush, John Shears, John O'Regan, A. M. Cuffe, H. S. West, Cornelius Huycke, John Pitt, Wm. M. Boyd, A. Flemming, John Brick, S. West, William Hill, Thos. E. Lobb, Thos. Gilchrist, Warner Lobb, Geo. Green, Wm. Ferry, Henry Clarke, Reuben Wannamaker, Rosh W. Harrison, Daniel Tierney, N. D. Robertson, John Lobb, John Brakenridge, David Anderson, John Teviotdale, Urton Hill, Carleton Clifford, Richard Stewart.

SPRINGVILLE INFANTRY COMPANY.

Captain John Dundas, *Lieutenant* Allan Cathcart, *Ensign* Wm. McCamus, *Sergeants* William McIndoo, Samuel Graydon, Edward Archer, *Corporals* Hugh B. Mohany, David Walsh, John W. Seany. *Bugler* Cornelius Mahony.

Privates John Armstrong, Robert Allister, James Atchinson, David Atchinson, William Bennet, Francis Beavis, William Bone, Richard Coe, Adam Douglas, Robert Dunlop, Thomas Dunlop, David Dewart, James Eastwood, William Fisher, Valentine Fair, James Ferguson, Edward Gent, Andrew Goodfellow, William Goodfellow, James Howden, John Howden, Robert Huston, William Lytle, Thomas Lytle, John Little, James Mahony, Hugh Meharry, William McNeil, James McCamus, Moses McCamus, Wm. McBain, Charles McCall, Robert McBrien, Richard McBrien, George Muncrief, John Pake, William Patterson, John Smyth, Edward Shields, John Shields, Wm. Trotter, George Trotter, Edward Taylor, David Wright, John Wright, Thos. Wright, Arthur White, Thomas Whitfield.

MONTREAL HOUSE

PETERBOROUGH.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

purchased in the best markets, and sold at

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE ADVANCE.

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PLEASE CALL & EXAMINE THE STOCK

Before purchasing elsewhere.

—o—

—ALSO—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

—o—

WORK WARRANTED GOOD.

An Experienced Tailor always on the Premises.

SUITS MADE UP TO ORDER

IN THE

BEST STYLE AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

—o—

N. B.—Agent for Wanzer's Celebrated Sewing Machines.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,—

Montreal House, Peterborough.

January, 1867.

JAMES BEST,

Keeps constantly on hand

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and invites the Public to

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES

before purchasing elsewhere. His

STOCK OF GROCERIES

IS ALSO

VERY COMPLETE.

All of which will be sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Particular attention given to the selection of TEAS.

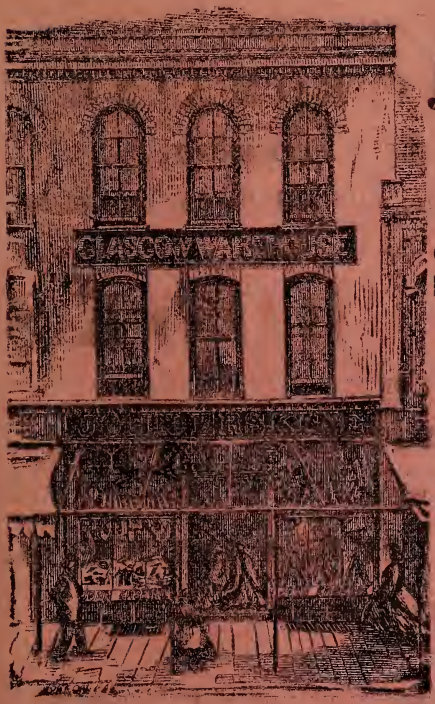
One Door South of James Stevenson's,

GEORGE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

January, 1867.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.



JOHN ERSKINE,

IMPORTER & DEALER IN

Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

George Street,

PETERBOROUGH.

ONTARIO BANK,

WATER STREET, - - - PETERBOROUGH.

(NEAR THE POST OFFICE.)

—o—

A Savings' Bank Department Attached.

Interest on Deposit in Savings' Bank Department at Four per Cent per Annum.

D. S. EASTWOOD,

Manager.

Peterboro', December, 1866.

30*

The "Peterborough Review,"

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY ROBERT ROMAINE,

No. 4, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBORO'.

Subscription $2.00 Per Annum: or if paid In Advance $1.50.

BLANK BOOKS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RULING,

WITH

PRINTED HEADINGS,

MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

None but First-class Workmen employed, and the very best Material used.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, MUSIC, AND

EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of BOOKS BOUND to ORDER

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Neatly and expeditiously executed at Low Rates. Remember the address, No. 4 Market Block, George Street, next door to W. Lundy.

FREDERICK HEUBACK,

Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

A large and select stock of Sofas, Bureaus, Sideboards, Chairs, Bedsteads, Toilet Stands, &c., &c.,

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL,

AND AT THE

CHEAPEST RATE.

George Street, second door above Brock Street,

PETERBOROUGH.

JOHN DOUGLAS,

(Late J. & T. Douglas) has opened a

New Carriage & Waggon Factory

On Bethune Street, about 100 yards West of the old stand,

Where First Class Buggies, Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, &c., &c., will be kept on hand or made to order

OF THE BEST MATERIAL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

All kinds of Blacksmithing

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN DOUGLAS.

January, 1867.

YOU CAN BUY A FAR

Superior  Garment

AT

HAFFEY'S

FOR

LESS MONEY

Than you will have to Pay for an Inferior one elsewhere.

Next Door to McGregor's Hotel,

PATRICK HAFFEY.

Peterborough, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMP'Y,

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, - - - - £2,000,000.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
Agent for Peterborough.

The Standard Life Assurance Co.

ACCUMULATED FUND, - - - $17,771,523.

ANNUAL INCOME, - - - - - 3,217,815.

ALEXANDER SMITH,
Agent for Peterborough.

DR. MoNABB,
Medical Referee.

W. H. WRIGHTON,

GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO', DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of Groceries, which will be sold as low as any house in the trade. Provisions of all descriptions, Pork, Oats, Peas, Beans, Barley, Potatoes, Butter, Lard,

CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, AND FLOUR.

Also a LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS, which will be sold to Tavern-keepers at lower rates than they can purchase from Pedlars. *Coal Oil, Retail,* 35*c.* per gallon, lower rate by the barrel.

American Money Bought and Sold

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

R. THOMPSON & SUN,

Photographers, &c.,

OPPOSITE NICHOLLS & HALL'S,

SIMCOE STREET,

PETERBOROUGH.

J. T. HENTHORN, ESQ.,

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE, HENTHORN'S BLOCK, HUNTER ST.

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

WM. MERCER & BROTHER,

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

January, 1867.



J. R. ORMOND

Has on hand a splendid assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS.

Jewelry, Silverware, Cutlery,

Meerschaum and other Pipes.

SPECTACLES,

Satchels, Rubber Goods.

Concertinas, Combs, Brushes,

WALKING-CANES, TOYS

&c. &c.

IMPORTER OF

British, French, German & American FANCY GOODS

Which are Sold WHOLESALE & RETAIL. ☞ *Watches Cleaned and Repaired.*

HUNTER STREET, - - - - PETERBOROUGH.

Terrapin OYSTER Restaurant

The Subscriber begs to announce to the public of Peterborough that he has now opened his

NEW BILLIARD ROOM !

Which contains TWO SLATE BED TABLES, with Improved Cushions, and a complete set of New Balls, Cues, &c. The Room is now one of the Best and Most Comfortably Furnished in the Country.

Geoge St., Peterboro', Jan. 1867. GEORGE CRONN, Proprietor.

Royal Canadian Bank,

PETERBOROUGH.

Allows Interest on Current Accounts!

And on Deposits at the Rate of Four Per Cent.

WM. OGILVY, *Agent.*

A. McDONALD,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines & Liquors

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



CHEAP FOR CASH.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers and Families requiring a supply of the above articles will find this one of the Best Assorted Stocks in Peterborough.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

IS THE MOTTO.

Please Call before Buying Elsewhere!

Peterboro', Jan. 1867. A. McDONALD.

GRAHAM & STRATTON,

Stationers and Publishers,

No. 1, MARKET BLOCK, PETERBORO'.

—:o:—

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, ALL SUCH

SCHOOL BOOKS

English, French and Classical,

As are in general use in the Schools,

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND HYMNS BOOKS.

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY VARIETY

—:—

Writing Papers of all Description.

—:—

ENVELOPES!

OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

—:—

Photograph Albums of the Best Manufacture

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STATIONERY, PLAIN AND FANCY.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

—:—

Window Shades and Wall Papers of the Latest Styles.

LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.



T. COLLINS,



Has on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

WINES & LIQUORS,

☞ *CHEAP FOR CASH!*

ALL KINDS OF FISH CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COUNTRY PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT & SOLD.

Cluxton's Block, George Street, Peterborough, C. W.

BOOTS  SHOES

JOHN S. DRISCOLL,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

WESTWOOD, will sell in future at REDUCED PRICES.

All Work Warranted.

Cash paid for Hides. Farm Produce taken in exchange for work. Repairing done neatly and with despatch. A CALL SOLICITED.

Westwood, January, 1867. JOHN S. DRISCOLL.

LONG ARM CHOP

WHOLESALE  AND RETAIL

TEA WAREHOUSE.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced business on George Street, in the

Shop lately occupied by Messrs. Johnston & Son,

Where he will keep constantly on hand, and which he will

SELL FOR READY PAY ONLY !

At as LOW PRICES as any house in Town,

FIRST CLASS STOCK

OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos, Spices, Fruits, &c.; Patent Pails, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and everything usually kept in such establishments.

—o—

Having had several years experience in some of the best houses in the trade, both in Canada and the United States, he trusts, by strict attention to business, and keeping only the best articles in stock, to merit a share of the public patronage.

WM. DONNELLY.



ROBERT HAMILTON

Imports direct from Sheffield, and keeps constantly on hand,

BRITISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Shelf and Heavy Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Among which will be found all descriptions of

Mechanics' Tools, Farming Implements & House Furnishing Ironmongery; Cutlery, Plated Brittania Metal Wares, Paints, Oils, Colors and Glass; Straw and Root Cutters; Double and Single Guns & Pistols, Grindstones and Patent Friction Rollers and Axles; all descriptions of Nails, sizes and qualities of Iron;

ENFIELD RIFLES & PATENT BREECH LOADERS

Patent, Half-patent and Common Axles; Patent Leather, Enamelled Cloth.

Having adopted the Cash system, I am enabled to sell goods to Cash customers on the most advantageous terms.

SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW, GEORGE STREET, PETERBORO'.

St. GEORGE'S SALOON.



GEORGE MITCHELL,

PROPRIETOR.

Corner of George and Hunter Streets.

LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS!

The BAR constantly furnished with the Best Brands of ALES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Confectioners' Fancy Goods, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FISH, GAME AND POULTRY,

KEPT CONSTANTLY IN SEASON.

January, 1867. GEORGE MITCHELL.

STEEL
AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

THE subscriber would announce after a stoppage of three months by fire. he is now able to resume business in his NEW BRICK BUILDINGS, which have been fitted up expressly for the

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

IN STEEL.

By confining his attention to this article, and having imported the finest quality of steel that can be had in England, he feels confident that he can offer inducements to his friends second to no shop in Canada.

His STEEL PLOUGHS are of the most improved patterns, of which he has a large assortment. A new steel GANG PLOUGH, CULTIVATORS and HARROWS, SLEIGHS and WAGGONS.

☞ THE TALL CHIMNEY, SOUTH OF THE MARKET. ☜

J. HAMILTON.



GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY.

Glassware, Lamps and Wooden Ware.

All kinds of Country Produce Bought & Sold at his Store.

GEORGE ST., PETERBORO'.

M. CADOTTE

KEEPS ON HAND

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

INCLUDING CHOICE

Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Sauce, &c.

CROCKERY,

Vinegar, Molasses, Syrup, Fish, Pork.

—AND—

GENERAL PROVISION STORE.

BURNHAM'S BLOCK,

George Street, (next door to Caisse's Hotel) Peterborough.

THOS. MENZIES,

Bookseller and Stationer

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Always on hand, a large stock of Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Window Blinds, &c., &c.,—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*

☞ American Money Bought and Sold at Best Rates

Peterboro', January, 1867.

Mr. JOHN BURNHAM,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms. ☞ No Commission Charged. ☜

OFFICE—Over the Royal Canadian Bank, George St., Peterboro'.

There is Nothing Like Leather!

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WALTER PATTERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of LEATHER.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

☞ Paid in Cash for Hides and Skins,

AND LEATHER FOR CASH.

Remember Hall's Old Stand, Aylmer Street, Peterborough.

January, 1867.

D. PENTLAND, Dentist,

Begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to

Extract Teeth Without Pain,

By the aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Teeth Filled in the most careful manner. Teeth inserted,—from one to a Full Sett,—in the various styles, and warranted equal to any work done in the largest Cities.

D. P. is also Agent for R. S. Williams' MELODEONS. A good Stock of SHEET MUSIC always on hand.

THOS. W. POOLE, M.D.,

CORONER,

PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

General Insurance Office.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company of London, England.

CAPITAL, $12,500,000; Or £2,500,000 Sterling.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal. Morland, Watson & Co. General Agents.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

London & Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, - - $5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANAD A MONTREAL.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Head Office for Western Canada, Toronto, C. W.

GEO. A. COX, Agent for Peterboro.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office Hamilton, C. W. Capital and Invested Funds $1,700,000.

Medical Referee DR. KINCAID. GEO. A. COX, *Agent at Peterboro*.

EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COM'Y,

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Accumulated and Invested Funds over £9,000,000 Stg.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterboro.

Travellers' Life & Accident Insurance Co'y.

OF HARTFORD, CON.

Capital $500.000. ☞ Weekly compensation for Personal Injury.

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterborough.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Tickets issued to and from all parts of Canada and Great Britain. Return Tickets at reduced rates. Full information may be obtained on application to

GEO. A. COX, Agent at Peterboro'

Photographic & Fine Art Gallery.

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WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, HUNTER STREET, PETERBORO'.

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R. D. EWING,

Card Pictures, Landscapes.

:o:

PICTURES ENLARGED & COLORED

:o:

Mr. Ewing begs to state that his Galleries have been

PRONOUNCED by COMPETENT JUDGES

THE MOST

Artistically Lighted and Fitted

OF ANY IN THE PROVINCE.

:o:

SPECIALITY,

ENLARGING PORTRAITS

OF

DECEASED PERSONS,

ANY SIZE UP TO LIFE,

THOUROUGHLY COLORED in OIL.

January, 1867.



THE PUBLIC LANDS

OF

CANADA.

The Public Lands of Canada are sold by local Crown Land Agents in the several Counties and Districts, to whom applications for purchase by intending settlers should be made. With some few exceptions they are sold in Upper Canada for cash at 70 cents an acre, and on time at one dollar an acre; and in Lower Canada at from 20 to 60 cents, one-fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid purchase money.

These sales are made subject to settlement duty, and to current timber licenses for the year. Purchasers of Public Lands not under license, being actual settlers with certain improvements, can obtain license from the respective Crown Land Agents, or Crown Timber Agents, to cut and dispose of the timber growing on the lots purchased by them; the value of the timber so cut and disposed of being applied in payment of the purchase money due the Crown.

CROWN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The sale and management of timber on the Public Lands are governed by the Statute, Con. Stats. of Canada, 22 Vic. Cap. 23, and by the Regulations under it, sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council. Licenses for vacant berths are offered for sale at Public Auction on such dates as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may fix by Public Notice, at an upset price of four dollars a square mile, or other rate as he may fix, and are awarded to the highest bidder making immediate payment. See the Regulations themselves for information as to ground rent, size of berths, renewals, forfeitures, rates of duty on Timber, &c.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Department of Crown Lands.

Ottawa, 20*th July*, 1866.

With reference to the Crown Timber Regulations of the 13th June, 1866, notice is hereby given that the following Officers are the Crown Timber Agents duly authorised for the granting of Timber Licenses, and the collecting of Timber Revenue, to whom all applications for such Licenses or Renewals of Licenses within the respective Agencies should be addressed.

A. J. Russell, Ottawa, for the Upper Ottawa Territory.

J. F. Way, Belleville, for the Ontario Territory,

J. R. Nash, Toronto, for the Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Territories.

C. E. Belle, Montreal, for the Lower Ottawa Territory.

A. Dubord, Three Rivers, for the St. Maurice Territory.

G. J. Nagle, St. Hyacinthe, for the St. Francis Territory.

G. Duberger, Chicoutimi, for the Saguenay Territory.

C. Dawson, Riviere du Loup en Bas, County of Temiscouta, for the Chaudiere and Madawaska Territory.

C. T. Dube, Trois Pistoles, for the Lower St. Lawrence Territory.

J. N. Verge, Carleton, County of Bonaventure, for the Bai des Chaleurs Territory.

A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.

MINERAL LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Ottawa, 13*th July*, 1866.

REGULATIONS for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

INFERIOR METALS.

1. That each regular mining tract in unsurveyed territory shall consist of blocks of two hundred or four hundred acres.

2. That the dimensions of each regular mining tract of four hundred acres be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and smaller tracts, except on lakes and rivers, in the same proportion. The bearings of the outlines to be North and South, and East and West, astronomically, in the unorganized territories in Upper Canada and parallel to the outlines of the townships elsewhere.

3. That mining tracts bordering upon lakes and rivers shall have their frontage upon such waters, and shall be subject in all cases to the public rights in navigable or floatable waters; and that mining tracts, so situated, shall have a mean depth of one hundred chains back from such river or lake, (exclusive of road allowance of one chain in width, which shall be reserved along the margin of such river or lake,) in conformity with the above mentioned bearings.

4, That mining tracts in unsurveyed territory shall be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and connected with some known point in previous surveys, (so that the tract may be laid down on the office maps of the territory) at the cost of the applicants, who shall be required to furnish with their application the surveyor's plan, field notes, and descriptions thereof in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and to the satisfaction of the Department, and pay the price of one dollar per acre into the Department of Crown Lands at the time of making application.

5. That in surveyed townships, lots presenting indications of minerals, be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township when it is more than one dollar per acre.

6. That mining lands in surveyed townships be sold by the local agents for cash, but all lands in unsurveyed territory shall be sold by the Department.

7. The above regulations do not apply to mines of gold and silver.

GOLD AND SILVER.

8. That in selling the lands in the gold mining divisions, the Department is to discriminate as far as practicable between purchasers for actual settlement, *bona fide*, and those for mining or speculative purposes; selling to the former for the present prices and terms, (subject to an increase to $2 an acre, under the order of 8th August, 1864, when actually worked for gold,) and to the latter for one dollar an acre—cash.

9. That in all Letters Patent for lands, the clause reserving all mines of gold and silver be omitted.

10. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

A. CAMPBELL, Commissioner.

PARRY SOUND SETTLEMENT.

Latitude about that of Montreal.

The Parry Sound District may be described as embracing that section of country bounded by French river on the North; the Rousseau and Nipissing Road line on the East; Lakes Rousseau, St. Joseph, and other smaller lakes stretching to the South; and the waters of the Georgian Bay on the West.

This section containing a large proportion of very fair land fit for settlement. A road line has been explored and carefully located, leading in almost a direct line from the head of Rousseau Lake to the mouth of South river at Lake Nipissing, called the Rousseau and Nipissing road.

A road line forming a junction with the Muskoka road, and intersecting the Rousseau road close to the lake of that name, and continuing in a North-West direction to the village of Parry Sound, called the Parry Sound road.

A road line from Parry Sound in a Northerly direction crossing the Maganetewan and French rivers, and continued to form a junction with the Great Northern road at Waddell's mills.

These lines, and the explorations connected therewith, have developed large tracts of land well calculated for successful agricultural settlement. On the Parry Sound road grant lots have been surveyed throughout, and the following Townships, bordering upon or embracing the road, have been sub-divided, namely,—Watt, Cardwell, Humphrey, Foley and McDougall.

The Township of Watt is almost entirely settled, and along the whole length of the road, and in the other Townships named, settlement is actively progressing. This road has been opened and completed for travel in a substantial and superior manner, so that Lake Rousseau can be readily reached from the Sound, and *vice versa* in one day's travel.

On the first line named, road operations were commenced last season, and it is expected the ensuing summer will witness its completion as far as the Maganetewan river. On this river the land is unusually good. It is described as a rich loamy clay, covered with fine hardwood, free from stones, and unbroken by ridges and ravines. Further on the line also, fair average and superior land exists in very large proportions, so much so, that the good land is described as embracing a proportion of from seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the whole.

The Northern road passes through some tracts of excellent land, and settlement is fast proceeding in this direction also.

The facilities afforded for ingress to this country are unusually great. In the summer season the intending settler has the choice of three routes. He can proceed from Toronto to Collingwood by rail, and thence by steamboat every Monday, direct to Parry Sound, the latter distance being about seventy miles. At Parry Sound there is already the nucleus of a handsome and thriving village, with mills, stores and church. This is one terminus of the Parry Sound road which here crosses the Seguin river by a handsome and substantial truss bridge, and enters the main street of the village. Mr. Beatty, the proprietor of the mill, and the founder of the village resides here, and offers liberally every assistance in his power to industrious settlers. Abundant supplies of clothing, provisions, and implements are also to be found here, which can be had at Toronto prices, with the addition of freight charges.

Mr. Wakefield, the Crown Land Agent for the District, also resides here.

The second route is from Toronto to Bell Ewart by rail, from thence to Orillia and Washago mill, at the foot of lake Couchiching, by steamboat, thence fourteen miles by stages running daily to Muskoka bay on the lake of the same name, and thence by Mr. Cockburn's new and excellent steamer to the Indian village at the narrows between the above lake and lake Rousseau, and thence by open boats to the Rousseau and Parry Sound roads.

The third route is by the above line as far as Washago, thence by the Muskoka and Parry Sound roads to the head of Rousseau lake, and thence 22 miles to Parry Sound.

CROWN LAND AGENTS,—*UPPER CANADA.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGENCY.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE.
Carroll, John	Peterborough	Part of County of Peterborough and Burleigh Road	140,000	Seventy cents cash, or $1 by instalments.
Graham, Joseph	Bobcaygeon	Part of Peterboro' and Victoria and Bobcaygeon Road	300,000	
Harris, William	Renfrew	Part of County of Renfrew	200,000	
Holterman, C. F.	Clontarf	Part of Renfrew and Opeongo Road	250,000	
Macpherson, James	Kingston	Parts of Frontenac and Addington and Frontenac Road	180,000	
Moffat, James P.	Pembroke	North part of Renfrew	200,000	
Oliver, Richard I.	Orilla	Part of Simcoe and Muskoka Road	190,000	
Perry, Ebenezer	Tamworth	Parts of Frontenac and Addington and Addington Road	200,000	
Roche, G. M.	Lindsay	Part of Victoria	100,000	
Wilson, Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie	Part of Algoma District	250,000	20 cents cash.
Wakefield, N. P.	Parry Sound	Part of Simcoe and Parry Sound Road	200,000	70 cents or $1.
Campbell, Alfred A.	Belleville	South part of Hastings	100,000	$2 cash.

CROWN LAND AGENTS,—*LOWER CANADA.*

NORTH OF THE RIVER OTTAWA.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	AGENCY.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE.
Bastien, F. X.	Calumet	Part of Pontiac	10,000	60 Cents.
Cameron, G. W.	Thurso	Part of Ottawa	235,000	60 "
Farley, Robert	Chelsea	Part of Ottawa	200,000	60 "
Heath, E.	Clarendon	Part of Pontiac	180,000	60 "
McBean, M.	Aylwin	Part of Ottawa	250,000	60 "
McMillan, D.	Grenville	Part of Argenteuil	100,000	30 "
Rogers, George	Lakefield	Part of Argenteuil	40,000	30 "
Smith, T.	Allumette	Part of Pontiac	135,000	60 "

GOOD

FARMING LANDS

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Toronto, January 2nd, 1867.

THE ANNALS

OF THE

TOWN OF GUELPH

1827 - 1877.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

C. ACTON BURROWS

EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

"Upright and tall the trees of ages grow,
While all is loneliness and waste below;
There, as the massy foliage, far aloof
Displayed a dark, impenetrable roof,
So, gnarled and rigid, claspt and interwound,
An uncouth maze of roots embossed the ground."
—MONTGOMERY

"And when these toils rewarding,
Broad lands at length they'll claim,
They'll call the new possession
By some familiar name."
—AGNES STRICKLAND.

GUELPH, CANADA:
HERALD STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.
1877.

DEDICATION.

TO HIS WORSHIP

FREDERICK JASPER CHADWICK,

MAYOR OF GUELPH:

DEAR MR. CHADWICK :—In issuing this little work, which I hope will prove of interest, not only to my fellow townsmen, but to all who are glad to see such material prosperity as is evident in the growth of Guelph, allow me to dedicate it to you, from whom I have received many personal kindnesses.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

C. ACTON BURROWS.

GUELPH, April, 1877.

PREFACE.

In the preparation of this little work, the object has been to give, as succintly as possible, a general outline of the history of the Town of Guelph, with some reference to the principal events which have, during the fifty years of its existence, absorbed the public attention. That many matters, which might be of interest to some of the older residents, have been omitted, will be seen at a glance; but this has been done for what were considered, after careful reflection, to be good and sufficient reasons. In the earlier years of the settlement, as is the case in all newly settled districts, many things occurred which, under more favorable circumstances, could not have happened, and which, while they formed fertile themes of gossip at the time, it would serve no good purpose to reproduce now, even if all that is said to have taken place could be substantiated, which is far from being the case. In fact, so contradictory are the recollections of some of the early settlers with regard to many alleged events, more especially in reference to matters of a private and personal nature, that it was felt to be the wiser plan to reject the great bulk of these traditions, and to adhere to what could be reasonably relied upon as being the truth. Had even this been all made use of, the work would have grown to at least ten times its present size, and would, probably, not have given so much satisfaction as it is hoped will be afforded now. On the other hand, there may be, and doubtless, are some things omitted more worthy of notice than many of the events referred to, and for this defect it is hoped the reader will show some indulgence, in consideration of the great difficulty which attends the gleaning of information relating to times so long past, when few or no records were kept of even public proceedings. All that persevering effort and discriminating research could do to make the work reliable, has been done, and though some may feel disposed harshly to criticise it, the general public, it is hoped, will extend to it a generous reception.

To those of the early settlers, especially to Mr. Robert Thompson, Mrs. Keough, Lieut.-Col. James Armstrong and Mr. James Lynch, who is the oldest resident of Guelph, the warmest thanks and acknowledgements are due, and are hereby tendered. Also, to His Honor Judge Macdonald, Mrs. Galt, Major Macdonald, His Worship Mayor Chadwick, Messrs. J. H. Hacking, John Smith and A. H. Mowat, of Guelph; Messrs. E. M. Chadwick and W. R. Strickland, of Toronto, and others, for the loan of valuable books and documents, and to Mr. H. W. Peterson, County Crown Attorney of Wellington; Mr. John Beattie, County Clerk of Wellington and Mr. John Harvey, Clerk of the Town of Guelph, for their courtesy in giving access to the records in their offices.

ERRATA.

Owing to the short time available for the preparation of this work, in order to secure its publication by April 23rd, 1877, the Fiftieth Anniversary of Guelph's foundation, it was found impossible to thoroughly revise the proofs, so that some errors in spelling, &c. have occurred. The following are the principal :—

Page 29—Dr. Herod is mentioned as purchasing Dr. Alling's house. He did not purchase it, it being still owned by Mrs. Marcon.

Page 29—For "Dr. Allen" read Dr. Alling.

Page 117—For "Dr. Hood," Councillor in North Ward, read Dr. Herod.

Page 126—For "H. W. Paterson," read H. W. Peterson.

Page 144—For "Dr. Hewitt," read Dr. Howit, and for "J. Holliday," read T. Holliday.

Page 145—For "Scheweigener," read Schweiger.

Page 149—For "May 23rd," read April 23rd.

THE ANNALS

—OF—

THE TOWN OF GUELPH.

ONE of the many beneficial results which accrued from the war of 1812, was the increased attention which the people of England were induced to give to the claims and advantages presented by Upper Canada. Previous to this the knowledge of this colony possessed by the public, and to a large extent also by the Government, at home, was conveyed principally through the medium of the limited commercial relations which then existed between the two countries, the information relating to the physical advantages of this country and its adaptability for purposes of emigation, meagre though it was, being confined almost exclusively to official dispatches, and limited altogether to the Lower Province. Nor can this be greatly wondered at, when it is remembered that even to the oldest and best informed colonists in Quebec, the Upper Province had for many years been a literal *terra incognita*. During the agitation which preceded the division of the Province of Quebec, which then comprised the whole of the country, into Upper and Lower Canada, delegates were sent to England to represent to the Government the merits of the case, *pro* and *con*. The opponents of the proposed change deputed a Mr. Adam Lymburger, a prominent Quebec merchant, to represent them, and at the bar of the House of Commons he said that the new Province would be entirely cut off from all communication with Great Britain, and the inhabitants would have few opportunities of mixing in the society of Britons. He also said that "Niagara, which must be considered as the utmost limit westward of the cultivable part of the Province, was 500 miles distant, and the falls of Niagara must be considered an inseparable bar to the transport of such rude commodities as the land might produce;" and, though there were a few settlers in the neighborhood of De-

troit, "such a confined market must greatly impede the progress of settlement and cultivation *for ages to come*." That this was an honest expression of belief there can be no doubt, when it is borne in mind that for some years afterwards the mail communications between the two sections of country were both infrequent and irregular, sometimes not oftener than once a year; and, though, in response to an invitation published by Governor Simcoe in 1791, a considerable number of settlers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania had come to the Upper Province, they were widely scattered, and consequently unable to take any concerted measures to make their influence felt, all the newspapers being published in Montreal and Quebec. Whatever accessions of emigrants were gained, therefore, must be attributed to private influences, rather than to any action taken by the public authorities, and it is not surprising that the prevailing opinion at home was, that Canada was simply a vast field of snow and ice, convenient as a fur producing country, and, as yielding some very good pine for masts and building purposes, to some extent valuable, but certainly not the place to which a man should emigrate to better his fortunes. This was undoubtedly the popular feeling at home with regard to the entire country, and more especially with reference to what, in official documents were vaguely referred to as "the upper countries." The war of 1812, however, changed all that, and it was found that during the interval between the division of the country into two provinces, Upper Canada had become a power in the land. Prosperous towns had sprung up, and large tracts of country had been put under cultivation, disclosing the fact that so far from being "a vast solitude," and "a hopeless wilderness," it was in reality far superior, in all its physical aspects, to the older and better known districts. This knowledge, however, had not, to any large extent, reached the people of England, and it came as a sort of revelation to them when the true state of the case was announced, which was not till the war developed the resources and the loyal spirit of the settlers, as shown in the results of their struggles at Detroit, Mackinac, Ogdensburg, Queenston, Stoney Creek, Chauteauguay, Lundy's Lane, Oswego, and other places, where the Canadian militia won laurels which many an old regiment in the regular army might have envied. At the close of the war in 1815, when many of the British officers returned home, still further information was published, and the serious attention, not only of a much larger class of the general public, but of capitalists seeking profitable and secure fields for investment, was turned to the advantages which presented themselves in this new country. A still further impetus was given to the tide of emigration by the developments relating to the rapid progress of the newly settled portions of western Canada, in the debates which took place in England in 1822-3, on the proposed scheme for reuniting the two provinces, and upon the measure, finally assented to by the Imperial Government, for raising, by loan, the sum of £100,000, to indemnify the people of Upper Canada for losses sustained by them during the late war.

It was during this period that the idea of forming the Canada Company, to which so much of the prosperity of Upper Canada is to be attributed, was conceived. Mr. John Galt, to whom the entire credit of the inception and successful launching of the company is undoubtedly due, had for some time been considering the question of emigration to Canada as a means of providing an outlet for those persons in England and Scotland who, formed a not inconsiderable portion of the population,

reduced in circumstances, but too proud, or by reason of their education unfitted to take their place in the ranks of the commercial and laboring classes; and also those of the lower orders who, though able and willing to work, could not obtain employment adequate to the rearing of their families in such comfort and independence as was desirable. Mr. Galt was a man of unusually keen perception and remarkable constructive as well as administrative ability, which, combined with a liberal education, eminently fitted him to devise and carry out a scheme of this nature. He had spent considerable time in travelling and had become well and favorably known as an author and writer on topics of public interest in the periodicals of his day. When, therefore, he first announced the outlines of his plan, he was able to command the respectful attention, not only of his friends, but of the Government. He does not appear to have been anxious to take an active part in the business himself, for in 1823, tired of a life of adventure, he had established what he intended to be a permanent home at Eskgrove, near Musselburgh, with the object of devoting his time to literature and the education of his three sons. He had not long been there, however, when his plans having received the consideration of the members of the Government, he was sent for by Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Goderich, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of holding a consultation on Canadian affairs. The Province of Upper Canada was then seeking assistance from the home government in liquidating certain liabilities incurred principally in carrying on internal improvements, and Mr. Robinson was led to offer, that if the Province would guarantee the payment of half its civil expenses, the Imperial Government would satisfy the then existing claims against it. Mr. Galt at once directed his atttention to the consideration of this offer, and held frequent consultations with friends well informed on the existing state of affairs, more especially with Bishop Macdonnell, who supplied him with most valuable data. The result of these conference was to somewhat modify Mr. Galt's original ideas respecting emigration to Canada, and to impel him to take proceedings which eventually issued in the formation of the Canada Company, of which he was appointed secretary.

Shortly afterwards he was appointed, together with Sir John Harvey, Col. Cockburn, Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Davidson, a government commissioner to visit Canada to make a valuation of the upper province, a work which was completed and reported upon the same year. A dispute ensued on the question of the Clergy Reserves, it being strongly urged that they should be excluded from the valuation, but on the matter being left to arbitration between Archdeacon Strachan and Mr. Galt, an agreement was arrived at even more advantageous to the Company than the previous arrangement, the great Huron tract being assigned to them as an equivalent for the reserves. All disputes being amicably settled, the Company was duly chartered, with a capital of £1,000,000, and preparations for active operations were immediately commenced, and in October 1826, Mr. Galt again embarked for Canada, arriving at Little York (now Toronto) in January 1827. It was not long before business came pressing upon him, in the course of a few weeks nearly three hundred offers to purchase land having been lodged at his office. During his first visit to the western country he had been favorably impressed with the fertility and general character of the country lying west of Lake Ontario, and had received some glowing reports of a tract situated a few miles north of Galt, which was then a flourishing village. This land having been

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acquired by the Canada Company, he ordered an inspection to be made of it, and the result proving in every way satisfactory, he determined upon making this the seat of the first settlement under the auspices of the Company. The tract comprised about 40,000 acres, over large portions of which the foot of civilized man had never trod, except in the inspection ordered by Mr. Galt, and that was necessarily of a cursory nature. It was one dense forest, through which not even a blazed Indian path was visible, and the only trace of a human habitation of which there is any record, was an Indian hut, long deserted, which the first exploring party discovered near to the spot where the first tree was destined to be cut on the site of the present town. This spot had been represented to Mr. Galt as in many respects the most advantageous for his purpose in the entire tract, and the result of subsequent surveys fully justified the wisdom of the selection, situated as it is on the banks of a fast flowing stream, with sufficient fall to furnish admirable water power, and being also in the centre of a section of country which for fertility and beauty, as well as for natural advantages, cannot be surpassed in the whole Province.

All the necessary preparations having been made, Mr. Galt set out to inaugurate the new town, or as he always persisted in calling it the western city. He had been to New York on business for the Company, and arrived at Dundas on his return on April 21st. At Dundas his purpose had been made known, and a number of the residents of that town, together with others from Ancaster, accompanied him on his mission, the party arriving on the 22nd at Galt, where they were hospitably entertained by the inhabitants, Mr. Galt being welcomed by his old friend the Hon. Wm. Dickson, who owned all the land in that neighborhood and who had named the town in honor of Mr. Galt, and in recognition of the pleasure the acquaintance in previous years had afforded him.

St. George's day, April 23rd, had been fixed upon by Mr. Galt as the day for the commencement of operations, on which subject he says:—"This was not without design, I was well aware of the boding effect of a little solemnity on the minds of most men, and especially of the unlettered, such as the first class of settlers were likely to be, at eras which betokened destiny, like the launching of a vessel, or the birth of an enterprise, of which a horoscope might be cast. The founding of a town was certainly one of these, and accordingly I appointed a national holiday for the ceremony, which secretly I was determined should be celebrated so as to be held in remembrance, and yet so conducted as to be only apparently accidentally impressive." Early on the morning of the 23rd, therefore, the whole party started on their journey, the main body of the adventurers going forward, Mr. Galt and Dr. Dunlop, who held a sort of roving commission in the Canada Company's service, and rejoiced in the high sounding title, more honorable than profitable, of "Warden of the Canada Company's Woods and Forests," following at a short distance. Mr. Galt placed himself entirely under the guidance of the Doctor, who, having traversed the ground before, was supposed to know the way, and doubtless he thought he did. But the most experienced of backwoodsmen occasionally lose themselves in the bush, and so it happened in this instance. Scarcely had they entered the thick part of the forest, a few miles from their destination, when the Doctor found he had missed his road. "I was exceedingly angry," says Mr. Galt, "for such an incident is no trifle in the woods; but after wandering up and down like the two babes, with not even the comfort of a

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blackberry, the heavens frowning and the surrounding forest sullenly still, we discovered a hut and 'tirling at the pin,' entered and found it inhabited by a Dutch shoemaker. We made him understand our lost condition, and induced him to set us on the right path. He had been in the French army, and had, after the peace, emigrated to the United States; thence he had come to Upper Canada, where he bought a lot of land, which, after he had made some betterments, he exchanged for the location in the woods, or, as he said himself, 'Je swape' the first land for the lot on which he was now settled. With his assistance we reached the skirts of the wild to which we were going, and were informed in the cabin of a squatter that all our men had gone forward. By this time it began to rain, but undeterred by that circumstance we resumed our journey in the pathless woods. About sunset dripping wet, we arrived near the spot we were in quest of, a shanty, which an Indian, who had committed murder, had raised as a refuge for himself. We found the men under the orders of Mr. Pryor, whom I had employed for the Company, kindling a roaring fire, and after endeavoring to dry ourselves, and having recourse to the store basket, I proposed to go to the spot chosen for the town. By this time the sun was set, and Dr. Dunlop, with his characteristic drollery, having doffed his wet garb, and dressed himself Indian fashion, in blankets, we proceeded with Mr. Prior, attended by two woodmen with axes. It was consistent with my plan to invest our ceremony with a little mystery, the better to make it remembered. So, intimating that the main body of the men were not to come, walked to the brow of the neighboring rising ground, and Mr. Pryor having shown the site selected for the town, a large maple tree was chosen; on which taking an axe from one of the woodmen, I struck the first stroke. To me at least the moment was impressive, and the silence of the woods that echoed to the sound was as the sigh of the solemn genius of the wilderness departing for ever. The Doctor followed me, then, if I remember rightly, Mr. Pryor, and the woodmen finished the work. The tree fell with a crash of accummulated thunder, as if ancient nature were alarmed at the entrance of social man into her innocent solitudes with his sorrows, his follies and his crimes. I do not suppose that the sublimity of the occasion was unfelt by the others, for I noticed that after the tree fell, there was a funereal pause as when the coffin is lowered in the grave; it was, however, of short duration for Dr. Dunlop pulled a flask of whiskey from his bosom and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph. The name was chose in compliment to the Royal Family, both because I thought it auspicious in itself and because I could not recollect that it had ever before been used in all the king's dominions."

Among those who formed the party on that day, so memorable a one for Canada, besides Mr. Galt and Dr. Dunlop, were Mr. Charles Pryor, who was Mr. Galt's confidential friend and secretary. Mr. John McDonald, a practical surveyor, who was afterwards for many years sheriff of Huron; Wm. Gooden, Curtis and Harry Lamberton, Christopher Keogh, Stacy and Ira Holden, besides a number of other axe men and chain bearers. There were also, as previously mentioned, several gentlemen from Dundas, Ancaster, Galt and other places, who had come to witness the natal rites of the new town, among whom were Mr. George Corbet, now a resident of Qwen Sound, and Mr. James Mackenzie, who now resides in Guelph, who are believed to be the only survivors of those

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who wielded the axe against the giant tree which first fell by the hand of man in the district now so fair and prosperous.

On the arrival of the advanced portion of the party on the ground, it was found that the Indian's hut would not nearly accommodate them all, and as the rain had been falling steadily, they erected a sort of tabernacle, of branches of trees, and after the ceremony they returned to this, and nothwithstanding the storm, spent a pleasant evening in lively conversation, and listening to the almost inexhaustible sallies of wit and humor from Dr. Dunlop. This gentleman was well fitted for his position as a pioneer leader, hardy and active as an Indian, brave even to rashness, and by his irrepressible flow of spirits and love of joking, always the life and soul of the party in which he found himself. In early life he had served as an ensign in the 89th Regiment, and for several years had led a somewhat wandering life, apparently not possessing any taste for the quiet enjoyments of the domestic circle. He was never married, though, as we learn from Strickland's "Twenty Seven Years in Upper Canada," he on one occasion went so far as to throw up a copper with his brother to decide which of them should marry their housekeeper, in order that the proprieties might be duly observed. It was arranged that the Doctor himself should toss the copper three times, and that he was to cry "heads" and his brother "tails," the one to whom the most heads should fall to be clear of the responsibility, and he who should have the most tails was to accept the blessedness of the matrimonial state. Heads turned up each time, and the Doctor's brother accordingly married the lady, though it is, perhaps, doubful if he would have done so had he known that in his anxiety for his brother's happiness the Doctor had used a coin, which he had picked up somewhere in his wanderings, having a head stamped on both sides. Such was the case, and the Doctor was perfectly sure, therefore, that he could not be the happy bridegroom, or, as he would probably have termed it, the victim. It is said the proposition to adopt this species of the lottery of marriage was at first made in fun, and that the Doctor, finding that his simple and kind-hearted brother took it in sober earnest, considered the joke too good to be allowed to drop, and therefore allowed it to proceed to its denouement, though, in justice to the Doctor, it must be said he knew the lady would make a good wife in every respect, as the result proved, for the pair so strangely united enjoyed a long and happy life. It was just one instance of the Doctor's love of a joke, which he was ever ready to practice when it could be done without inflicting positive injury on the subject.

The spot where the memorable tree stood is now covered by the embankment at the south-west end of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge over the Speed. Portions of the tree were preserved by the early settlers, and Mr. A. A. Baker has a table, the top of which is made of a piece of it, and Mr. David Allan has a drawing square made from another piece. It has been stated that after the tree was felled Mr. Pryor laid his hand upon the stump, and stretching his fingers as far apart as possible, indicated the direction in which the streets of the new town were to be laid out. Of this, however, there does not appear to be any reliable corroboration, some of the oldest settlers, who knew Mr. Pryor, asserting that it was a compass which he laid upon it; and though the direction of the principal streets in that part of the town, radiating as they do from that spot, almost in the form of a fan, might be considered as lending some degree of probability to the first statement, it is scarcely reasonable to suppose, either that a man of Mr. Pryor's well-known intelligence and

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scientific attainments would adopt so rude a method of laying out what was intended to be a large and important city, or that Mr. Galt would have countenanced such a proceeding. It is far more probable, as is stated by some old settlers who knew Mr. Pryor and Mr. Galt, that Mr. McDougall placed his compass on the stump, and that the streets were planned with a view to general convenience, and to secure river frontages for residences and mills, as in the case of Woolwich Street, and that other streets were laid out so as to converge at one point, where it was intended to build the Company's offices, bank, &c.; and also to leave an open space to be reserved forever as a market place. The stump was, by order of Mr. Galt, neatly fenced round by Major Strickland in 1828, and the top being levelled and planed, the cardinal points of the compass were chiselled thereon, and a sun dial was placed upon it, serving, for many years, as a town clock. It stood as a memorial of the foundation of the town, and was held in the highest veneration by the early settlers, until about 1843, when it gradually disappeared from decay.

On the morning of the 24th, those gentlemen who had come from a distance to be present at the foundation of the new town, took their departure, and Mr. Galt and his men at once set to work to build shanties for themselves, and for the temporary accommodation of those settlers who might soon be expected to arrive, upwards of 160 building lots having already been engaged, and during the whole of that summer houses were built as fast as materials could be provided. One of the first necessities was the building of a house for Mr. Galt, where the business of the Company might be transacted, and a shed or storehouse for provisions, and for other purposes incident to the settlement of a new town.

The first few weeks were spent almost exclusively in chopping and logging, the clearances being principally on the Market Square and eastward to Waterloo Street as far as Gordon Street, where, for several years, the business portion of the town was situated, only a few straggling houses being built on the west side for a considerable time afterwards. As the trees were cut, shanties and log houses were built, the first commenced being the Priory, which, though not altogether finished until the spring of 1828, was occupied by Mr. Galt from the first. The house, which is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river Speed, was built of squared logs, was large and commodious, and with the rustic porch, presents a very fair appearance, though somewhat rough, imitation of Ionic architecture, and stands to this day as a witness of the practical skill and artistic taste of Mr. Galt, who drew the plans and superintended the work.

During the visit of Mr. Galt to New York in the spring, before coming to Guelph, he had through Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, engaged a blacksmith, named John Owen Lynch, who, with his family, arrived here in May. At that time a number of shanties had been built, but none of them were large enough to accommodate this family, so that a house of elm logs, was soon built for them, on the lot now occupied by Mr. F. W. Stone's store on Gordon Street, the blacksmith's shop being built in the rear, a low log structure, used now by Mr. Stone as a stable. This house was of considerable dimensions, and was shared by Jas. McCartney, brother-in-law of J. O. Lynch. The next house, other than the shanties, was built on the site now occupied by Mr. G. Lees' packing house, and was used as a tavern kept by Philip Jones, who remained here about two years, when he removed into Woolwich. Then a large log house was built on the site of the present Fountain Hotel, by a man

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named Lamport, after which several other houses were built by the Canada Company for mechanics who had been sent from New York. These men were Thos. Stewart, shoemaker, Wm. Gibbs, baker,—who started the first bakery in the town,—Wm. Holmes, wagon maker, Wm. Collins, carpenter, and Jas. Anderson, also a carpenter, brother-in-law of Collins, with whom he lived. All these houses were in the immediate neighborhood of Gordon and Surrey Streets, one on each corner, Holmes' being on the lot where Sole & Johnston's bakery now is. Another blacksmith, named McGarr, soon afterwards arrived as assistant to Lynch, his house being built on Gordon Street between Holmes' and the corner of Waterloo Street. On the site of the stone building lately used as a Central School, a carpenter named John Williams built a house, which he afterwards sold to a tailor named Joseph Croft, who lived there about five years. About this time a tavern was opened in one wing of the Priory, by a man named Reid, who removed, with Major Strickland, to Goderich, in 1828. At this time settlers began to arrive in large numbers, and houses were rapidly put up in all directions. Among those who purchased lots from the Company, and arrived here during the summer, as appears from the books of the Canada Company, were the following :—

Lot	1.	Jas. D. Oliver.	August 11.
"	2.	Allan McDonnell.	August 12.
"	3.	Alex. S. Elder.	May 20.
"	4.	Thos. Leigh.	
"	5.	Thos. Kelly.	" 31.
"	6.	Aaron Anderson.	" 15.
"	8.	Edward Worswick.	" 27.
"	9.	Nancy Riffe.	" 27.
"	10.	Bernard McTague	" 31.
"	11.	do do	" "
"	12.	Jas. Thompson.	" "
"	13.	Jas. McLevy.	" "
"	14.	Robt. McLevy.	" 27.
"	15.	David Gilkison.	" "
"	16.	Chas. Boynton.	" 17.
"	17.	Philip Jones.	" "
"	19.	Andrew McVean.	" 19.
"	20.	Wm. Elliott.	" 16.
"	21.	Wm. Leaden.	" "
"	22.	do	" 16.
"	23.	Wm. Reid.	" "
"	24.	James Smith, jr.	" 28.
"	25.	Geo. Abbott.	June 1.
"	27.	Geo. Dobbies.	May 19.
"	29.	Wm. Reid.	" 16.
"	35.	Thos. Butler.	June 2.
"	42.	Jas. Corbet.	July 10.
"	47.	Geo. Whiteside.	June 9.
"	53.	Wm. Goodwin.	" 2.
"	71.	Chas. Armstrong.	Aug. 12.

Of these, it may be mentioned that J. D. Oliver built the first stone house in the town, in consideration of which the Company gave him a free deed of his lot; David Gilkison built the first frame house and store; Chas.

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Boynton built a large frame house, which he soon afterwards turned into an hotel, and Philip Jones, as before stated, built a tavern of round logs.

Another party of emigrants arrived later in the summer, and being mostly farmers, they settled on what has since been known as the Scotch Block, on the Elora Road. Among them were, Alex. McTavish, Donald Gillies, Alex. Reid, McFie, Peter Butchart, Angus Campbell, Holliday, Joseph McDonald, Capt. McDonald, (who was an uncle of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and who died a few years ago upwards of ninety years of age,) Jas. Stirton, Jas. McQuillan, Wm. Patterson, Rose, McCrae, John Dean, Jas. Mays, Thos. Knowles, Thos. Daly, the Kennedys, (three families), M. Sweetnam, and others, most of whom, however, afterwards sold out, when they had made some improvements, and removed elsewhere, a practice which was far too prevalent at that time, and, though it often placed a little ready money in the hands of those who sold their farms, rarely resulted in the improvement of their condition ; while, on the other hand, all of those who retained the farms they themselves had cleared, afterwards became more or less wealthy, and many of them were in after years able to purchase eligible land in other places. A third party arrived at about the same time, and settled in the Paisley Block, among whom were—Jno. Inglis, Jno. Laidlaw, J. McCorkindale, Drew, Campbell, Alexander, Gideon Hood, Wm. Hood, Thos. Hood, Boyd, McKersie, John Speirs, Thos. Jackson, John Jackson, Joseph Jackson, Wm. Jackson, and Geo. Jackson, most of whom became wealthy and influential citizens. Most of these early settlers had families, and the sons of some of them have since held prominent positions in the various councils and in the legislative halls of the country.

Recognizing the importance of educational facilities in a newly constituted community, Mr. Galt had stipulated that half the price of the building lots should be appropriated for the endowment and maintenance of a school, undertaking that the Company should advance the necessary funds to build the school house, to be repaid gradually from the proceeds of the sales of lots. But during the first year the people were so fully occupied in clearing their land and raising their own houses, that nothing could be done in building a school house, especially as it was Mr. Galt's intention that it should be a substantial stone structure, which could not be built in a few days. In June, therefore, he erected a shed, adjoining the Priory, since removed, and a school was opened, under the charge of an American named Davis, who appears to have been a fair type of the dominie of the period, whose intellectual acquirements did not go much beyond the "Three Rs," and who had a deeply rooted conviction that there was no better mode of instilling knowledge into the minds of the rising generation than by the medium of a good sound birch rod; or at least, that when all other means of enlightening the youthful mind had failed, that was certain to accomplish the desired result ; and so zealous does he appear to have been in the application of this elevating theory, that he was on several occasions in danger of having it practically tested on his own person, at the hands of some of the English and Scotch settlers, who entertained the absurd notion that the best way of reaching the brain was not by corporeal punishment, and that blistering both hands was not the surest method of drawing out the intellectual faculties of a child. Mr. Galt, strangely enough, being of the same way of thinking, and not holding a very high opinion of the mental capacity of Mr. Davis, was not long in dispensing with his valuable services, and pending the opening of the new school house, several of the more intelligent

of the settlers' wives were induced to open private schools, and it is said some of them were fairly successful.

In May Mr. J. O. Lynch imported into the settlement a mare, which being the only horse owned within a radius of fourteen miles, had work enough to do. He also brought a cow, the first seen in the town. Mr. J. D. Oliver, later in the year, brought a team of horses, which relieved the poor mare very considerably, otherwise she would soon have fallen a martyr to the cause of civilization, for, though she was in admirable condition when she arrived, overwork in a few months had reduced her to a mere frame, useful only as an anatomical study.

Having finished houses and shanties sufficient to temporarily accommodate the immigrants, Mr. Galt next turned his attention to building additional storehouses and sheds for the Company, and then commenced the erection of the Market House. This was situated about midway between what are now known as Huskisson and Neeve streets, on a spot now traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. The building consisted of twelve sets of double posts of squared timber, supporting a cottage roof, and was in size about 40 x 50 feet. It was open on all sides, and the floor was raised about 18 inches, with steps all round, formed of squared logs. The whole was surmounted by a flagstaff, from which the British ensign floated on gala days. This building, though called a market house, and used as such, so far as there was any business to be transacted, was erected more for the purpose of holding public meetings and as a rendezvous for the people, where they might meet and discuss all they knew—for newspapers were scarce and mails infrequent—of the politics and public affairs of England and Canada.

About this time, finding that the distance between York and Guelph, by the circuitous route by way of Dundas and Galt, the only road at that time opened, was productive of serious inconvenience in purchasing and forwarding supplies, Mr. Galt determined upon establishing a depot at the head of Lake Ontario, so that supplies could be brought so far by water, and accordingly applied to the Government for a grant of land in that locality for that purpose. In reply he was requested to select what he considered a suitable spot, and he accordingly chose a plot of about three acres on the banks of the canal which was then being constructed to connect Burlington Bay with the lake, a piece of land which Mr. Galt says was, in his opinion, among the most valuable in the whole Province. It fronted on the canal, and on the right was Burlington Bay and on the left Lake Ontario, a situation, than which, for the purpose contemplated, none could have been more eligible. One of the principal reasons in view in taking this step was, that in order to encourage the immigration of farmers, arrangements were made by which the land taken up, and the necessary supplies of provisions and farming implements, could be paid for in produce, which, together with consignments taken for sale on commission, would have to be transported to York or some of the lake ports on the American side, for which a shipping depot would prove of great advantage. The calculation was that the profits derivable from such a trade would not only defray all expenses, but leave a handsome profit to compensate for the money taken out of the country by the operations of the Canada Company. While engaged in making these preparations, Mr. Galt was surprised by the arrival of a large party of immigrants, forwarded from New York by Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul. These people, fifty-seven in number, had been sent to La Guayra, or Caracas, in South America, by the Colombian Company, and had found

that the glowing pictures of prosperity drawn by the agents in England, by which they had been lured away from their homes, and the almost immediate achievement of wealth and position which had been promised them, were all a delusion, and when, by the influence of the English officials, they were enabled to reach New York, they were in the most destitute condition. Mr. Buchanan, knowing that the Canada Company had established a settlement in Canada, and misconceiving the nature of the enterprise, forwarded them to Mr. Galt, and they were on their way to Guelph when he met them at his new depot. This put him in a position of great difficulty, his authority not extending to the reception of any immigrants who were not in a position to take up land, and still less to relieving a party of people who were practically paupers, though, but for their poverty, they might be more desirable immigrants than many who were fortunate enough to possess large means. That they should have been sent to the care of the Government there can be no doubt, but here they were, on his hands, and they had to be provided for in some way. Many of them were women and children, who, as a result of their short residence in the unhealthy climate of South America, and the privations they had endured while there and on board ship, were in a very weak and sickly condition, and prompt action for their relief had to be taken, and after doing what the limited means at his disposal would permit for alleviating their distress, he forwarded them to Mr. Pryor at Guelph. Upon their arrival the men were set to work, but their strength had become so reduced by want and suffering that they could not earn sufficient to maintain their families, so that it was absolutely necessary to supplement their earnings with advances from the Company's funds. Though these people had been sent to him, and from motives of humanity, he had received them and supplied their wants, he considered they were legitimately a charge on the Government, and so retained in his hands a portion of the sum then due by the Company to the Government until the matter could be adjusted. The receiver-general at York, however, informed him that his retention of this money would seriously embarrass him in his financial affairs, and it was therefore agreed that the whole of the Company's liabilities should be paid up, with the understanding that the matter should receive a fair investigation and settlement. From the first inception of the Company, there had been many interested persons, both in England and in this country, who had been opposed to it, and some also to whom Mr. Galt had, for some unexplained reason, become personally obnoxious, and these persons lost no opportunity in fomenting discord between the Company and the Government, and between Mr. Galt and the Company, and in a very short time he learned that this circumstance had been so misrepresented in London, that the Directors were almost inclined to censure him for what had been construed by his enemies into a slight on the local government, and soon afterwards he received from the Directors a communication which almost amounted to a reprimand. In the interim, the new arrivals had regained their health and strength, and by their thrift and industry had shown that they were likely to become most desirable settlers. Mr. Galt had therefore allotted to each of them fifty acres of land, at the usual price, and in consideration of their previous sufferings and present poverty had waived the first payment, with the understanding that they were to pay the full amount due at some future time, with six per cent. interest on the amount due, and on whatever was advanced to meet their necessities; a contract which was rigidly adhered to by them, all of them ultimately paying the full

amount of their liabilities, and many of them becoming wealthy and prosperous farmers and tradesmen, alike an honor and a source of strength to the community. Mr. Galt at once wrote to England, defending the course he had taken, and explaining the real facts of the case, when the matter dropped.

Still the malcontents were on the alert to find some means by which they might injure him in the estimation of the Company, and the next thing was to inflame the minds of the stockholders on account of the large amounts he was expending in carrying on the operations of the Company in the new settlement, and the heavy expenses incurred in the working of its affairs, which was represented as being the reason why the profits of the Company were not larger, which it was asserted they ought to have been. Now, that the operations of the Company during the few months the settlement had been established were on a somewhat extensive scale, and, viewed by the light of subsequent events, perhaps a little extravagant, there can be no doubt; but considering the magnitude of the scheme in contemplation, and the amount invested, it was necessary that the work should, to some extent at least, be in proportion, so that the returns should soon correspond with the investments. That there were some items of expense for work which might have been deferred he did not deny, but he was working more for the future than for the present, and in his opinion nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of affairs as they then existed, everything presenting a degree of prosperity which even he had been hardly prepared to anticipate. This matter was also clearly explained, and everything seemed likely to run smoothly on, when in a very short time another storm arose, which gave him some trouble. The name of the town had been selected, as has before been stated, as an expression of loyalty to the royal family, and because there was no other place of the same name in the Empire. That trouble could arise out of so comparatively insignificant a thing as the mere name of a place never for a moment occurred to him, but it was made the means of giving him not a little annoyance, for his enemies in England, ready to snatch at any trifle by which they might do him an injury, magnified this into an intentional slight to one of his warmest friends, Lord Goderich, who while Mr. Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had taken a deep interest in Canadian affairs, and had been partially instrumental, through Mr. Galt, in forming the Canada Company. It was therefore contended that as a matter of courtesy, and as an expression of the obligations the Company had been under to Lord Goderich, the town should have been called after him. So far, the complaint seemed reasonable, and had the matter presented itself to Mr. Galt at the time in this light, probably he would have called the town Goderich, but as it was, it did not appear to him to be a very serious matter what the town was called, for as he himself said, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." So strongly was the matter pressed at home, however, that the Directors sent him a letter, condemning his choice of a name, and ordering him to change it from Guelph to Goderich. This he would not, under any other circumstances, have been unwilling to do, but he felt that he had been harshly and unjustly treated in the matter, and that a degree of importance had been attached to the mere naming of the place which appeared to him unwarrantable, and feeling also that the question had been raised merely as a pretext for injuring him, he was naturally disinclined to concede the point, and so replied, defending his choice of a name, and representing also that, as

commercial transactions had taken place, and deeds had been given of land situated in the Town of Guelph, an Act of the Legislature would have to be procured to make the proposed change, but, unwilling as he was to alter the name, if the Company insisted upon it, and would send him the necessary instructions, he would at once take the requisite stepts to obtain the passage of an Act in accordance with their views. This, as he expected, put a quietus on this bugbear, and he heard no more of the matter, but to show that it was not from any disrespect to Lord Goderich that he had chosen the name of Guelph, he called the name of another town which he founded about two years afterwards, after his lordship.

This was not by any means the last attempt made to injure him and make his position uncomfortable, for another instance of still more gross misrepresentation soon occurred. It was now the month of August, and the 12th being the king's birthday, and also the anniversary of the formation of the Canada Company, he determined to celebrate it by a general holiday and public dinner. The market house was in course of construction, and the boards were placed on the roof, but up to the 11th, which was Saturday, it was not wholly shingled, and many of the people were anxious that it should be completed for the grand celebration to take place on the Monday, and, whether with Mr. Galt's knowledge or not does not appear, for no mention is made of the fact in any of the books relating to the time, the work was completed on the Sunday, the sanctity of that day, according to the evidence of those who were here at the time, not being very generally observed, as is frequently the case now in new settlements. On the Monday morning the town was in a state of the greatest excitement, it being determined to roast an ox whole on the market place, and have a right jovial time generally, in which they appear to have succeeded. Early in the morning four huge posts, which remained as a memento for many years, were let into the ground, from which, by means of logging chains, the carcase was suspended, an immense log fire being kindled on each side. While the ox was roasting a large number of guests, who had been specially invited by Mr. Galt to take part in the festivities, arrived from Galt, where they had passed the night. Some of these gentlemen lived in Montreal, some in Kingston, Dundas, Ancaster, Galt, York and other places, among whom was Mr. Gurnett, of Ancaster, proprietor of the *Gore Gazette*, in which he published a graphic description of the proceedings. So far as is known, however, there is not a copy of the paper containing the report now in existence. Among the residents of the town and neighborhood present were Mr. Robt. Thompson, Mr. Jas. McCrae, Mr. Jas. Thompson—who, two or three years afterwards took up the farm now owned by Mr. Sheriff Gow—Mr. J. Hodgert, Mr. D. Gilkison, Mr. Wm. Thompson, Mr. Allan McDonnell, Mr. Aaron Anderson—who built a house where the Bank of Commerce now stands, but who afterwards took up land on the Waterloo Road, by Silver Creek,—Mr. B. McTague, Mr. D. Gilkison, Mr. Wm. Leaden, Mr. Andrew McVean, Mr. J. D. Oliver, Mr. Jas. Parkinson, Mr. John Linderman—who had settled in Eramosa—Mr. John McCall, of Beverley, Mr. Nicklin, of Woolwich, Mr. John Mitchell—who afterwards opened a lime kiln and was the Company's valuator—Mr. C. Donohue, Mr. James Butler, Mr. Stewart Coghlin and Robt. Orr, of Guelph Township, and several of the settlers in the Scotch and Paisley Blocks, whose names have been given, Mr. J. Rife, who had squatted near the westerly limits of the township, near what is still known as Rife's Creek, most of whom are now dead. When dinner time had arrived the roasted ox was

carried into the market house, and placed upon a strong table, where it was carved, and the guests, to the number of about two hundred, enjoyed a right royal feast, the many other good things provided for the occasion making the *menu* such as by no means to be despised. That the mode of serving the dinner was not the most elegant may easily be conceived, and that all the amenittes of a modern banquet were not observed may be as readily believed. In fact the first thing to be done to lend an air of refinement to the meal, was to provide forks, which each man did for himself, by going to the lumber pile and selecting or cutting a suitable stick, whitling a fork out of it with his jack knife, which indispensable article every man of course had with him, and with which he afterwards cut up his beef. Plates being somewhat scarce, and the few possessed in the town being far too valuable to risk at such a gathering, each selected as clean a shingle as possible, from the pile, which remained after the market house roof had been finished, and with keen appetites all sat down and enjoyed a hearty meal. "After the cloth was removed," toasts were drunk to everybody and every conceivable thing, the liquors, of all imaginable descriptions, being passed round in buckets, from which each man helped himself by means of tin cups, about two hundred of which had been supplied for the occasion by Mr. Linderman. Speeches were made by Mr. Galt, Mr. Pryor, Dr. Dunlop and many others, and when these gentlemen left, those who remained continued to celebrate the day in an exceedingly hilarious manner, most of them, who had not succumbed to an overpowering somnolency, celebrating the night too, many of them being found next morning reposing on the ground in the market place, in loving proximity to the liquor pails, in which conveniently floated the tin cups. This celebration was taken hold of by the fault-finders, not on account of the quantity of liquor consumed, for that was a mere trifle in those days, and an indispensable adjunct to such an occasion, but because they asserted that the health of Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lieutenant Governor, had been omitted from the list of toasts. Sir Peregrine, though he had always been ready to do all in his power to further the objects of the Company, had for some time shown a coolness towards Mr. Galt personally, on account of some misrepresentations made by envious and interested parties before the active operations of the Company were commenced, from which Sir Peregrine had formed the opinion that Mr. Galt entertained feelings of hostility to himself, and that his political opinions were inimical to the policy of the government, especially on the subject of the clergy reserves. That this was a false impression there can be no doubt, for on every available opportunity he spoke in the highest terms of the Lieutenant Governor, both with respect to his personal character and as a valuable officer of the Crown; and so far as his political opinions were concerned, there is nothing on record to show that he ever gave expression to them in this country, and that he never allowed them to influence him in the least, in his position as agent for the Company, is tolerably certain. On this occasion, as has been testified to by scores of reliable persons, who were present on the occasion, the usual toasts, "the King" and "the royal family," having been duly honored, the health of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor General, was proposed, with an acknowledgment of the many services that nobleman had rendered to Mr. Galt; after which the health of Sir Peregrine Maitland was proposed, Mr. Galt most heartily expressing his gratitude for the earnestness and promptness with which his excellency had responded to every application for assistance in the interest of the Company. When the

news of these slanders and secret machinations reached Guelph, Mr. Galt was natually chagrined, and for a time was secretly revolving in his mind the advisability of resigning his position. While he was in doubt as to the wisdom of this course, however, he was visited hy Col. Coffin, who had command of the militia, who intimated that the Lieutenant Governor thought of appointing him to the command of a regiment, and requested him to consider which of the gentlemen in the Company's service, or settled in the town, he would recommend as officers. This, with hints which he had previously received from various quarters, led him to believe that Sir P. Maitland had seen reasons to change his opinion respecting him, and he was beginning to think the storms had blown over, when to his amazement he received an intimation that he was to be reprimanded by the Board of Directors for insulting the Lieutenant Governor, and in the course of a few days this proved to be the fact, for he received a letter from the Company, informing him that Sir Peregrine had made a complaint to Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State, who had communicated it to the Directors, and that they, assuming him to be guilty of the charge, wished him to understand that they altogether disapproved of his course in this matter. Mortified beyond measure at the gross injustice of thus condemning him without giving him an opportunity of repelling the charge, he, after due consideration, sent his long contemplated resignation to Mr. Bonanquet, the chairman of the Board, enclosing a private note, leaving it with that gentleman to lay it before the Directors or not, and in his discretion, Mr. Bosanquet withheld it, and wrote a kind letter to Mr. Galt, begging him to continue in his position, which, as his family were soon expected from England, he was not sorry to do ; and so, for the present, peace was restored.

Up to this time no regular religious service had been held in the new town, and the only place of worship within many miles was at Galt, and that was only a small, barn-like structure, used as a general religious meeting house for all denominations. After the visit of Bishop Macdonnell, arrangements were made for a periodical visit by a priest, but no provision could then be made for holding Protestant services. At that time the Roman Catholic see of Kingston included the whole of Upper Canada, and the pastoral districts were very large and widely scattered, the most westerly being that of Niagara, which included the whole of the country west as far as Lake Huron. This was the missionary district, over which three missionary priests of the Jesuit order had the pastoral oversight, and tours were made by them to every portion of it at stated times. One of these priests, Father Campion, a most devoted man, a personal friend of the famous Father De Smet, who, in his pioneer missionary labors among the Indians, walked literally from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was assigned to the duty of visiting and caring for the Catholic people of Guelph. His district extended as far west as Chatham and Windsor, and it usually occupied him about three months to make all his pastoral visits, which he did alone, braving all dangers, which at that time were neither few nor small, not the least of them arising from the wolves and bears with which the forests then abounded. Travelling by day, and sleeping in trees or caves by night, this devoted man pursued his labors, his reward being always fatigue and not unfrequently hunger, which were borne with the cheerfulness and resignation of a martyr to the high and noble duty to which he was called. In most of the places he visited, as at Guelph, there was no chapel, and service was held in some humble dwelling, whose narrow walls and low, rough roof, were for

the time made sacred by the prayers and sighs of the sorrowful and devout—as sacred as any cathedral consecrated by episcopal forms and pompous ceremonies: or else, when the weather would permit, in those temples, not made with hands, whose roof was the azure of the limitless sky; whose floor was nature's grand mosaic of the emerald verdure, almost hidden by the crimson, the gold, the purple and the thousand other hues of the flowers and leaves; whose aisles and naves were formed of the overarching boughs of the mighty forests, and whose altar candles were the watching stars of God. His first visit to Guelph was in August, and during his stay religious services were held by him, sometimes in the leafy groves adjoining the clearing, and sometimes in some lowly shanty, but generally, and for nearly four years afterwards, the services were held in the house of Mr. John O. Lynch. Just as he was about to leave his little flock the first time—it is said after he had mounted his horse,—he was called back to perform a pleasant duty, the celebration of the first marriage in the new settlement. Christopher Keogh, an employe of the Canada Company, and a fair maid named Kitty Kelly, had been plighted lovers in Dundas, and arrangements had been made for their union at some future time, when they could be married by a priest, but neither of them thought the auspicious time would arrive so soon; so that when the priest arrived the young man was all anxiety to have the knot tied at once, but the lady, with maiden coyness, demurred, and it was not until the priest was just about leaving that her friends prevailed upon her to give her consent, and the expectant bridegroom was just in time to stay the departure of the priest to effect the union of two loving hearts. That was another gala day, all the settlers, from Mr. Galt down to the resident of the humblest shanty, turning out to do honor to the occasion, and that day, the 26th of August, 1827, was remembered for many years as one of the pleasantest spent in the early days of Guelph. Christopher Keogh has been dead some years, but Mrs. Keogh, Guelph's first blushing bride, still lives near the town where fifty years of her life have been spent, surrounded by her surviving children and grandchildren.

In September Mr. Samuel Wright arrived here and opened a bakery on the Dundas Road, near the river. The bakery was in the open air, built of limestone, and not being accustomed to such ovens, and, indeed, being a miller by trade, not having a very large experience in baking at all, he one day heated the oven so hot that he transformed it into a miniature lime-kiln, and it crumbled into dust before his eyes. This was a lesson which he did not forget, and in future the heat of his fires was not so intense. He carried on his business here with success and profit for about two years, when he bought out William Gibbs, the Yankee baker, and for many years retained the principal part of the patronage of the town. The next bakery opened was that built by R. Parker, on the present site of Armstrong's carriage factory on Woolwich street. This was a small stone building, detached from the house, and was used as a bakery for many years.

In these early times there was not much need of magisterial supervision, but, as much probably as a matter of compliment as anything else, in the fall of 1827 Dr. Dunlop, Messrs. Pryor, Brewster, Hodgert and Col. Lamprey received the Commission of the Peace, to which Mr. Strange was afterwards added. Previous to this, disputes were adjusted and petty crimes punished by the magistrates elsewhere, 'Squires Leppard and Smith being the magistrates in Woolwich, and 'Squire Ellis, of

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Fisher's Mills, and 'Squire Scollick, of Preston, in Waterloo. From what is stated by those settlers who were here at the time, these magistrates' courts were conducted more on the principles of equity than on the basis of law, the legal knowledge of their worships on the bench being of the most crude and limited nature, and their decisions being given as the result of their innate feelings of justice and their hard common-sense views of right and wrong; and who shall say that there was not as much even-handed justice meted out then as now, when, through the multiplicity of apparently conflicting statutes, law and justice do not always seem to go hand in hand? When the Guelph magistrates were appointed, however, a quantity of law books were procured, and being men of considerable education and ability, they at once assumed a high place in the estimation of the other justices of the peace, who were accustomed to refer unusually knotty points to them for decision.

For several miles out of Guelph there was at this time no road, excepting a beaten path through the dense primeval forest which lay between the new town and Galt, and Mr. Galt determined upon opening up a road in that direction, and the work was undertaken by Mr. Absalom Shade, of Galt, a gentleman who afterwards took a prominent part in the public affairs of that town. The road consisted of a cutting upwards of one hundred and thirty feet wide, and was about seven miles long, the whole of the chopping and logging being completed in the summer of 1829. On each side of this magnificent glade the trees rose to the height of about 150 feet, along the centre of which the high road ran, forming an approach which, for beauty and grandeur, was probably never equalled, and fully justified the expression of admiration used by Mr. Galt, who called it "the glory of Guelph." Indeed it might have constituted the glory of any city, and in an older country and under other circumstances would have been preserved as a boulevard, than which no finer could be conceived. In speaking of this splendid avenue, in a letter to one of his friends, Mr. Galt says: "The imagination forbears when it would attempt to depict the magnificent effect of the golden sun shining through the colossal vista of smoke and flames;—the woodmen dimly seen moving in 'the palpable obscure,' with their axes glancing along in the distance. A Yankee post-boy, who once drove me to Guelph, on emerging from the dark and savage wood, looked behind in astonishment as we entered the opening, and, clapping his hands with delight, exclaimed, 'What an Almighty place!'" In again referring to this work, he says: "By doing speedily and collectively, works which, in detail, would not have been remarkable, these superb effects were obtained. They brought 'to home' the wandering emigrants, gave them employment, and by the wonder at their greatness, magnified the importance of the improvements. This gigantic vision did not cost much more than the publication of a novel." This magnificent approach to the embryonic town, from the first called the Waterloo Road, was, however, fated to be soon marred, the clearings of the settlers very soon making gaps, which, however desirable as adding prosperity to the town and township, robbed this grand avenue of its beauty and glory forever.

In the fall of 1827, Mr. Galt received a visit from the Provincial Inspector-General, and his old friend Bishop Macdonnell, whom he had not seen since he had held those important conferences with him in England, which contributed so much to the formation of the Canada Company. It was at this time that the site for the Catholic church was chosen, and as a compliment to the Bishop, Mr. Galt at once set men to

work to clear Macdonnell street as far as the summit of the hill, where it was at once decided the church of the future should be built. Here the clearing ceased, except that on the crest of the hill a large elm tree was left standing, forming a very prominent feature in the beautiful landscape which the place then presented. This tree was about nine feet in circumference at the height of a man's head, and was allowed to remain, partly on sccount of its beauty, but more, perhaps, on account of the labor necessary to fell it. Not that it was in any way remarkable for size, for there were in the neighborhood some butterwood and cherry trees, which, according to actual measurements taken by Major Strickland, were, some seven, and some eight and nine feet in circumference. Mr. Galt speaks of an oak, on the Waterloo Road, which, at the first glance, reminded him of the London Monument, an effect of the amazement which the greatness of the dimensions produced. He measured the girth, at the height of a man's head, and found it to be thirty-three feet, above which the trunk rose without a branch to the height of at least eighty feet, crowned with vast branches. "This was an oak," he says, "probably the greatest known, and it lifted its head far above the rest of the forest. The trees around, myrmidons of inferior growth, were large, massy and vigorous, but possessed none of the patriarchal antiquity with which that magnificent 'monarch of the woods' was invested. I think, therefore, that I was not wrong in imagining it the scion of a forest that had passed away. Had I been convinced it was perfectly sound, I would have taken measures for cutting it down and sending home planks of it to Windsor Castle. The fate that awaited it would have justified the profanation. The doubt of its soundness, however, and the difficulty of finding tools large enough to do it justice, procrastinated the period of its doom." It was a few years afterwards cut down for fence rails by the owner of the place, who remarked to Major Strickland on one occasion, when called a Goth for wishing to cut it down: "I don't know what you mean by a Goth; but I do know, that if I could get a cross-cut saw long enough to cut that tree, I would not let it stand there long; for you see it is mighty straight in the grain, and would split like a ribbon."

In the fall of 1827 Mr. D. Gilkison, who was doing a very fair business at his store, and who was one of the fortunate ones who came here with a little capital, applied to Mr. Galt to be allowed to build a saw-mill on the site where Allan's mill now stands, but this had from the first been reserved for a grist mill to be built for the Company. The next eligible place was on a spot within a few feet of the present mills owned by Mr. Goldie, and this was at once purchased by Mr. Gilkison at a moderate figure. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in constructing a dam, chiefly from the want of proper machinery and tools, but after repeated trials all obstacles were overcome, and a dam, though not such a one as under more favorable circumstances it would have been, yet sufficiently strong to answer the purpose, was built, and work was at once commenced. The want of sawn lumber had been a serious drawback in the building operations up to that time, and now the demand was greater than could be met, though the mill was run every hour it was possible to work. From this time several frame houses were put up, and the internal arrangements and fittings of the log houses were greatly improved, the doors and partitions hitherto having been constructed of such rough boards as could be hewed out with axes. One of the first houses built after this, was raised by Mr. Leaden, on the corner of Waterloo and Huskisson streets. Mr. Leaden, or Captain Leaden, as he was

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usually called, had served many years in the army, in which he held a lieutenant's commission, and had recently retired with a pension; and having a little property, but not sufficient to enable him to maintain his position in the society in which he had been accustomed to move, wisely resolved on coming to the new settlement. The building he raised was of squared logs, and was used partly as a dwelling house and partly as a store, in which he did a very good business until his death. The interior of the house and store was comfortably fitted, far more so, in fact, than it is now—for the house still remains—and was a favorite place for the more intelligent and better class of settlers to meet to spend the winter evenings in discussing topics of interest, and such news as was occasionally brought in.

Winter being now close at hand, all operations were suspended, except chopping, to prepare for which a considerable space had been underbrushed in the fall. Most of the men, nearly all, indeed, who were not engaged in chopping for themselves, were employed by Mr. Shade in completing the Waterloo Road, and in opening the first portion of the Dundas Road, in continuation of Gordon street, by which means all were kept busy the entire winter. Mr. Galt, having nothing of special importance to detain him at Guelph, and expecting his family from England early in the spring, departed for New York, where he was received with every mark of consideration, and where he spent his time principally in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the machinery of the colonization schemes and land offices, which he considered would be of essential benefit to him in conducting the affairs of the Company in Canada. He also made trips into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of seeing the practical working of the new colonies which had been settled in those parts, principally by the English and Germans. Shortly after this his family arrived, together with despatches from Mr. Bosanquet, informing him that his resignation having been withheld, his duties would continue as before. He therefore at once removed to the house at Burlington Bay, where they resided till the summer, when they came to Guelph, so that he could give more time and personal supervision to the operations being rapidly pushed forward there.

Among the free grants announced to be made at the commencement of the settlement, of some of which notice will be taken hereafter, the Company promised fifty acres of land, to be vested in trustees, for the benefit of the first child born in Guelph, if a male, and if a female, a house and lot, to be vested in a similar manner. It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the excitement and anxiety in matronly circles for several months, not for the sake of obtaining the fifty acres of land, for that was not a very valuable consideration, when land was offered in Quarter Sessions at one shilling and three pence per acre, but for the honorable distinction which it was supposed would attach, in after years, to the man who could proudly place his hand on his breast, and say, with head erect, "Behold in me the first child born in this great city!" Three or four ladies were secretly cherishing the hope that the honor of being the happy mother of this future great man would fall to them; and who shall say what expectations and bright prospects were formed in their fond visions of the future, when, perhaps, the town having grown with his growth, the child then expected would take his place in the foremost ranks of the men of his day, and perchance preside over the interests of his fellow-citizens as the occupant of the civic chair, or even be honored

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still more by being selected to represent them in the legislative halls of his country. But how often the fondest hopes are shattered and the brightest dreams dispelled by unforeseen events; and how frequently the happiness we aspire to is rudely snatched from us, when almost within our grasp, by the hand of a stranger. Even so was it in this case. At the end of January a newly-married couple, named Thomas and Margaret Brown, immigrants from England, arrived in town, and the coming struck consternation to the hearts of the ladies so anxious for the arrival of the expected little stranger, in whom the hope of Guelph was to be centred. Nor were the fears thus excited, as the event proved, without reason, for the newly arrived lady had not been here many days, when an interesting event was announced, and had there been a newspaper published in the town at the time, in that column so anxiously perused by ladies, a notice of the birth of Letitia, heiress to the estate of the noble house of Brown, would doubtless have been chronicled. About four days after this, Mrs. Lynch, wife of Mr. John O. Lynch, presented her liege lord with a son—not the first, and consequently not the heir apparent to the Lynch property—but, had it not been for the interloping Miss Brown, the rightful claimant of the honor of being Guelph's first-born child, of which fifty acres of land was to have been but a slight and temporary recognition. And this was not the worst; for the parents of the young supplanter showed such a thorough lack of appreciation of the exalted position to which their heiress had been born, that in a few months they abandoned the property so generously deeded to her (valued at about thirty shillings), that they, one night, "folded their tent like the Arab, and as silently stole away," leaving the birthright acquired by the young lady to take care of itself, thus treating with contempt the honor which others would have so highly prized. And such is life! The property remained unoccupied for some time, when James Carr settled on it, and subsequently, by virtue of having paid the taxes on it for a certain time, it was claimed and awarded to Mr. Robert Thompson, who owned it for some years. Had an application been made to the Canada Company for fifty acres of land for Thomas H. Lynch, the first-born male child, there is every reason to believe it would have been granted, but no such application was ever made by his parents, and consequently nothing further was done in the matter.

In March Mr. Galt received news that one of the agents in Scotland had made some mistake in the arrangements for forwarding a party of emigrants, which necessitated his going to Montreal, when he heard that trouble was again brewing, reports inimical to himself and throwing discredit on the management of the affairs of the Company having had a damaging effect on the stock, which was rapidly falling in the market, the general opinion, in consequence, being that the Company could not go on. Knowing, from past experience, how insidious were the workings of the parties who were interested in bringing about this result, and how easily a slight rumor at that time affected the standing and value of stock on the London exchange, in consequence of the many bubble companies which had burst, and brought ruin and disaster into thousands of happy homes and prosperous communities, it is no wonder that the shock was to him, as he says himself, electrical. So far as his own operations were concerned, nothing to him could be more promising and prosperous, and he was not long in coming to the conclusion, from what he heard from other quarters, that the cry of impending failure had been raised, not for the purpose of actually causing the breaking up of the Company, but for

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the purpose of affording an opportunity to English speculators, some of whom had already acquired a large interest in and control over the Board, to effect his recall, and the transfer of the management of the Company to the hands of themselves or creatures whom they would appoint. Nor was he altogether wrong in his surmises, for on his return from Montreal, he found that a Mr. Smith, the accountant of the Company had arrived, with instructions to take the oversight of the books and accounts, and also take charge of the financial affairs of the Company here, thus virtually placing Mr. Galt in the position of a subordinate, in fact a mere overseer. On this subject Mr. Galt says :—"His emoluments seemed to give a perplexing corroboration to the report I had heard in the lower province. They were, in my opinion, greatly beyond an adequate payment for the duties to be performed, and, as the directors complained of my apparent expenditure, I could not but conclude that it was resolved to break up the Company ; and that the excessive emoluments of the accountant were bait to lure him out of the way, and enable him to meet the exigencies to which he might be exposed when the machination should take effect. I call it machination, because I think it was a transaction of that nature ; but I confess it did not seem to me to be very heinous to buy the stock cheaper, if no sinister means were employed to lower the price ; especially as the effects of the Company in promoting the prosperity of the province, were, in my opinion, of primary importance. Provided they were to be continued, I did not care who were the stockholders ; but I could not think, without wincing at the idea, of being father to a wild and ruinous scheme, for such I saw would be the conclusion, if the subscribers were induced to refuse to pay up their shares. They were by this time at a discount, but are now (he wrote this in 1833) the highest priced vendible stock in the market ; only seventeen pounds are paid, and the price with the premium is fifty-five per cent., and there has been no change in the system established by me."

Distasteful as were the proceedings of the Directors towards him, and more especially with regard to the sending of the accountant, who tacitly at all times, and more positively on certain occasions, appeared to assume a superiority in position over him, Mr. Galt determined to carry on his work with as much vigor as if nothing had occurred, and not to allow anything to interfere with the progress and prosperity of the town. Previous to leaving for Montreal, he had given orders for the quarrying of a lot of stone, and on his return he at once commenced to build a school house. This was a stone building, about 50 × 40 feet, and stood on Waterloo Street, a few yards east of the present Grand Trunk Railway passenger station. At the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of this building, and also of the bank, which was performed on the same day, though the building was not at once proceeded with, eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Galt and Mr. Pryor, and a very humorous one by Dr. Dunlop, after which various amusements were indulged in, the most notable being the firing of cannons, made from beech and maple logs, about four feet in length and one in diameter, with a two inch bore, and bound with strong iron bands. These primitive cannon usually burst at the second or third discharge, not without some danger to the bystanders. A few fights brought the public proceedings to a close, when the *elite* adjourned to the Priory, where a dinner on a somewhat grand scale had been prepared. Mr. Galt presided, the vice chair being filled by Dr. Dunlop, and about eighty guests being present. What fol-

lowed the removal of the cloth it is not necessary particularly to describe, but

"The nicht grew on wi' sangs an' clatter,
"An' aye the ale was growing better,"

As the "wee sma' hours" approached some of the guests grew a little pugnacious, and Thomas Brown, the father of Miss Letitia, acting as constable *pro tem*, was called on to quell the disturbance, and in his attempts to restore peace had his hand badly cut by a carving knife in the hands of one of the rioters. He was consequently disabled from working for some time, and was therefore appointed to the honorable position of "grog boss" among the Company's workmen, the duties of which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the men. A portion of the walls of the school-house still remains, the other parts having been pulled down or fallen away when the gravel pits were dug close by. The school was taught by a Mr. John Matthews, who appears to have been a man of far different character and qualifications from Mr. Davis, to whom reference has already been made, his experience having been acquired in England, and his general temperament being such as to fit him for a teacher. When the school was opened there were about forty children in attendance, a number which steadily increased, until, in 1832, the number was upwards of seventy in moderately regular attendance.

During the summer of this year Mr. Pryor was sent, with a number of men, to survey certain portions of the Huron tract, and to clear and lay off a plot for the contemplated town of Goderich. To supply the place of Mr. Pryor, in the superintendence of the out-door work being carried on in Guelph, Mr. Galt had, in the Spring, engaged Mr. Strickland, who had had several years' experience in bush life, and had acquired a practical knowledge of house and bridge building, as well as the usual knowledge of woodcraft generally, which made him a valuable acquisition to the Company's staff. One of the errors which Mr. Galt had committed, was in the selection of inexperienced persons to fill positions in the Company's service; men who not only lacked the knowledge requisite in leaders of a pioneer enterprise, but who do not seem, with one or two exceptions, to have possessed the physical strength and endurance so indispensable for such arduous and wearying duties. In Mr. Strickland, however, he had found a man in every way fitted for the life of a leader of woodsmen, and for directing any operations which it might be found necessary to undertake, from the felling of a tree to the building of a house or bridge. Having spent several years in farming, both under his uncle, in Durham, and on his own account, near Darlington, his agricultural experience was also valuable to the immigrants, who were necessarily ignorant of the differences between farming in England and in this country. Being also a man of liberal education and refined manners, he was a welcome addition to the social circle in the town, and soon became a prime favorite. On his arrival he found the town consisted of some thirty log houses, and about as many shanties, a large frame tavern building, not yet opened, a store, (Mr. Gilkison's), and the walls of two stone buildings, one of which was the school house, and the other was intended for the Company's offices. On driving into the town, he went at once to the tavern kept by Philip Jones, or rather, as he says, by Mrs. Jones, who appears, from all accounts, to have been the "boss of the shanty," and to have governed Mr. Jones tolerably well, though to strangers she was as pleasant and accommodating as could possibly be. On this occasion the house was full, some emigrants having arrived

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that day, and so, with characteristic nonchalance, Mr. Strickland betook himself to a hay-loft, where he slept soundly till morning, after which he established himself in Mr. Galt's coach house. For the remainder of the summer he was employed in superintending the erection of several houses, and in building two bridges, one over the Speed, and the other over the Eramosa branch. That over the Speed, where Allan's bridge now is, appears from a painting executed in the fall of 1828, to have been a very substantial and not inelegant structure, built on piles, the superstructure being partly of squared timbers. This was a great convenience to the settlers, as a good number of farms had been cleared on the other side of the river, and the farmers had hitherto been compelled to cross on a rude ferry, consisting of a raft of logs lashed together; and as the stream, especially in the Spring, was very swift, this was frequently attended with considerable labor and frequently also with some danger.

Among the other works carried on this year, a number of other streets were laid out and cleared, including Wyndham street, as far as the junction with Woolwich street. A plot on the left of Wyndham street, behind the American hotel, was from the first designated by Mr. Galt as a burial ground, and on the opposite side, where the Alma block now stands, was a triangular piece of land, purchased by Mr. Pryor, and for many years afterwards known as Pryor's field. It was bounded by Wyndham and Woolwich streets and a line running from about where the Court House is to about half way down Quebec street. Douglas street was not in the original survey, it not being at that time intended to run a street through there, and it was not until the site of the Court House was fixed upon that it was decided to open a street to afford a nearer approach to it than by way of Wyndham and Woolwich streets. A house was commenced for Dr. Dunlop, on the present site of St. George's church, and in the following year it was finished. A house of much larger proportions and with more pretensions to elegance than, perhaps, any house within a radius of fifty miles, was then commenced on Quebec street for Mr. Pryor. It was of squared logs, and the internal arrangements were most commodious, while the finish was positively elaborate, and evinced very great taste on the part of Mr. Pryor and Mr. Strickland, who together drew the plans, and under whose personal supervision much of the work was executed, until both men were called away to other posts of duty, which was long before it was finished, so that Mr. Pryor never lived in it, and the work was not finally completed till about four years afterwards. The whole of the work was executed by John and Robert Levy. After Mr. Pryor's departure the house fell into the hands of the Canada Company, from whom it was purchased by Dr. Allan, who added the finishing touches to it, but not in any way altering the original design. It was, some years afterwards, purchased by Dr. G. S. Herod, who still occupies it.

Reference has already been made to a stone building to be called the bank. According to Mr. Galt's plans, the office at York was to be closed, and all the books and papers removed to Guelph, where all the business of the Company was to be transacted. To make this practicable, a strong and commodious building would be needed, with fire-proof vaults for the safe keeping of records, books and deeds, and for this purpose the bank was built. It was furnished with very strong and solidly-built vaults, with iron doors, and altogether it might have served for a bank of much greater pretensions and doing a far larger amount of business than it was probable would he transacted by the Company for many years.

It was situated on the site of the station-master's office at the Grand Trunk passenger station, and had the plans of Mr. Galt been carried out, though it was undoubtedly to some extent a needless expense at the time, would have proved of advantage to the town, by bringing many people here who would not otherwise come, and by rendering it necessary for all the officials and clerks to live here, and of course spend a certain portion of their salaries in the place, instead of in a distant town. Before the place was quite finished, however, circumstances occcurred which, as will be seen hereafter, entirely changed the plan of operations, and the head office was fixed in Toronto, and the building was never used except for storing a few articles and occasionally as an emigrant depot. When Hon. Adam Ferguson visited the town in 1831, this building was pointed out to him by Mr. J. D. Oliver, who grimly remarked, "There stands the bank that never stopped—since it never commenced."

The produce, especialiy barley, from the farms in the surrounding country, now beginning to be brought in plentifully, and the cost of transporting it to a suitable market being very heavy, leaving absolutely no profit for the farmers, Mr. Andrew McVean determined to build a distillery, so that much of the barley could be used on the spot, and the cost of bringing liquor—of which, it must be said, no small quantity was then used—might be saved. He accordingly commenced the erection of the distillery in August, 1828, on the site of the present oatmeal mill on Mr. Sheriff Gow's property, and for about three years did a very profitable business, large quantities of his liquors being shipped to Galt, Dundas and other places, more especially west and north of Guelph, where there was no distillery. In 1832 he retired from the business, which, with the mill, was purchased by Mr. G. J. Grange, who, with two partners, under the firm name of Grange, Courtney & Bartley, made some additions to the buildings and greatly increased the business operations.

The increasing business of the town, and the constant arrival of immigrants, who, until they could have time to select land, required accommodation in the town, now rendered it necessary to provide more hotel room, and by the advice of Mr. Galt, Mr. Robert Elders built a very commodious tavern, on the lot now occupied by Jackson's organ factory. This was soon afterwards purchased by Mr. John Linderman, of Eramosa, who considerably enlarged it, and conducted it for many years. A few months after Elders had opened his tavern, this being found insufficient for the growing wants of the town, Mr. Thomas Keating, together with his brother Patrick, built another, adjoining, on the present site of the Royal Hotel, so well known in after years as the British Coffee House, where meetings of all descriptions were held, and where many a political battle has been fought out. Adjoining this hotel, Mr. Keating opened a general store, which was also the post-office, Mr. Keating being the first regularly-appointed postmaster. Previous to this the tavern kept by W. Reid, adjoining the Priory, had been used, semi-officially, as a post office, but now the mails were regularly received and made up here, until, Mr. Keating's business increasing, and frequently calling him away from home, he resigned the position, which was assumed by Thomas Husband and afterwards by — Hume, who held it until his death, when the late Mr. R. Corbet received the appointment.

In the summer of 1828 Sir John Colborne had arrived to succeed Sir Peregrine Maitland as Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Galt hoped that, now that an unprejudiced and impartial man had assumed the direction of public affairs, his course would be free from many of the

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annoyances and troubles which had been so harrassing for some time past. This feeling was much strengthened by the receipt of a kind and pressing invitation from Sir P. Maitland to go to York on a visit to His Excellency, a favor of which Mr. Galt lost no time in availing himself. But even from this circumstance, which he thought was to add so much to his comfort and prosperity, one of the most serious embarrassments he had yet experienced was to arise. After Mr. Galt had been introduced to Sir John, he offered to introduce Mr. Smith, the accountant, who, instead of receiving the proposal in the spirit in which it was intended, scornfully rejected the offer, and even went so far as to use grossly insulting words towards Mr. Galt, the consequence being that a violent altercation ensued, during which the accountant threatened to report Mr. Galt's action to the Company, and made use of some expressions which left no doubt that his mission to Canada had been partly that of surveillance. Mr. Galt, therefore, determined to at once resign his position, and accordingly wrote to the Company informing them that it was his intention to leave for England, by the first ship, to demand a full investigation of all his affairs before the Board. The accountant, however, forestalled him in this matter, for on the return of the messenger who had conveyed his letter to the post-office, he learned that that gentleman had that morning crossed Lake Ontario, and was then on his way to New York to take ship for England. It was, consequently, necessary for Mr. Galt to remain for a time to watch over the interests of the Company, which he would never leave in the hands of unauthorized persons, and, if necessary, to wind up the business. But he still persisted in his intention of going home, and at once commenced preparations for that purpose, more especially as rumors of the impending breaking up of the Company had revived since the departure of the accountant. Soon after this, further apparent confirmation of these damaging rumors was given, by the Directors, without notifying Mr. Galt, ordering the bank at York not to honor any more of his drafts. Notwithstanding this harsh and unaccountable treatment on the part of the Directors, Mr. Galt stood manfully to his post, and determined, if possible, to save the Directors, in spite of themselves, from the effects of the suicidal policy they were pursuing. He accordingly sent Dr. Dunlop to Montreal, to endeavor to procure money from the agents of the Company, or from some of the correspondents of the leading shareholders, a payment of £8,000, being soon due to the Colonial Government. No success whatever attended this mission, and matters were in a desperate condition, as, if the payments to the Government were not made when due, the public credit of the Company, against which not a word could be said hitherto, would be irretrievably injured, and the consummation so much desired by those who had circulated the injurious reports, the breaking up of the Company, would in all probability be accomplished. To avert this, as well in the interest of the Company as in that of the town which he had called into being, and which was now so prosperous, he took a step which under other circumstances he would not have presumed upon. He had in the bank £10,000 worth of government debentures, which seemed to have been forgotten by everybody but himself. He accordingly waited on the receiver-general, whom he had himself obliged on more than one occasion, and after stating the circumstances, offered, if he would endorse his bills on the Company for the payment to government, to hand over the debentures as security. The proposition was a startling one, and required time for consideration; but, the matter being submitted to Sir John

Colborne, his assent was secured, and the transaction effected in a very few days, thus tiding over what was, perhaps, the most momentous crisis in the history of the Company, and a blow was averted, which must undoubtedly have been felt for many years by the entire country. "The bill was accordingly drawn," says Mr. Galt, "the honor of the Company saved, and the public officers sheltered from the inconveniences that might have attended the sudden suspension of their salaries—the means of liquidating which were provided for in the payment." In this way the affairs of the Company continued to be conducted in a satisfactory manner, only a few persons in this country being aware how near had been a disaster which must have entailed the most calamitous results, and brought ruin on a large number of families.

At this time the only medical man nearer than Galt was Dr. Dunlop, and as he was frequently away for weeks at a time, the duty of attending to the ills and ailments of the settlers fell on Mr. Strickland, who, though possessing some smatterings of medical knowledge, could not be expected to exhibit the skill of a regularly qualified practitioner, which, however, it must be admitted, was, on their part, frequently of the most elementary character, and their treatment sometimes of the most incomprehensible nature. On one occasion, in the summer of 1828, a party of immigrants had arrived from Scotland, and Dr. Dunlop, being called away suddenly on business, went to Mr. Strickland's house, and left a message, requesting him to take the calomel and jalap, and go down to his house and treat those Paisley bodies with a dose apiece. "What! all of them, sir?" said the servant. "Yes, to be sure," replied the Doctor; "they have but just arrived, and have got as fat as pigs on the voyage. Some of their bacon must be taken off, or with this heat we shall have them all sick on our hands. And tell him not to spare the jalap." Mr. Strickland literally obeyed the order "by administering forty-two doses of various strengths to the men, women and children, designated by the Doctor as 'the Paisley bodies.'" Whether as a result, or in spite of, this somewhat rude application of medical science, is matter for conjecture, but the fact is on record that there did not occur one case of sickness among these people during the remainder of the summer.

"Shortly after this," says Strickland, "a medical man, a Mr. Welsh, applied for a town lot and commenced practice. This gentleman was certainly a great oddity. He never had but two patients that I ever heard of, and they both died. The settlers used to call him the 'mad doctor,' and I believe not without reason. He built a log house without any door, his mode of entrance being through a square hole he had cut out of the end of the house about six feet from the ground. I walked over to his place one day to speak to him on some business, and found him very busy in his garden, driving into the ground a great quantity of short sticks. I asked him 'what all those sticks were for.' 'Why, you see, sir, I have planted part of my garden with Indian corn, and I am putting sticks down to mark the places where I have planted them.' A day or two afterwards I met him wearing his coat turned inside out, the rough seams and red edging of which had a curious effect. I inquired 'what might be his reason for going about in such a costume?' 'Well, you see. I call this my morning attire; in the evening I have nothing to do but turn my coat, and, lo! I am dressed; a very capital arrangement, and quite good enough for the Bush. Do you not think so?' 'As far as regards economy,' I replied, 'it may do well enough, and as you do not appear to care about being laughed at, your plan will answer: and who

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knows but that you may have the pleasure of introducing a new fashion into the colonies?'"

Another of the odd characters who had settled here at that time, was a portrait and miniature painter, who had travelled a good deal in Russia, and could speak the language of that country fluently. He purchased a lot of land on the Waterloo Road about a mile out. On the land chosen by him to build upon, he discovered a good limestone bed, and he accordingly determined to build a stone house, though, unfortunately for his plan, he had not a shilling to commence with, and it was not likely that he would establish a very lucrative business in portrait and miniature painting for some years, at least. But to work he went, excavating stone, his only assistant being a young and delicate lady, whom he had married in the United States. The fine arts do not appear to have had a very softening or elevating influence on his mind or feelings, for it is said his treatment of his youthful bride was harsh and cruel in the extreme, imposing upon her the most arduous labor, such as carrying mortar and stone while he was employed in building, and in every way using her as if she had been a slave rather than his wife. For about three months the work proceeded, when his creditors began to press him, and his land being still unpaid for, he found himself in an extremely embarrassed position, and there being no hope of his being able to meet his liabilities, he determined upon leaving. How to effect this, and take what goods he had with him, appears to have troubled him considerably, but at last he hit upon a plan which he thought would succeed. "He knew that the river Speed, which ran at the rear of his lot, after a course of fourteen or fifteen miles debouched into the Grand River, and was, from thence, navigable for boats to Lake Erie, a distance of some seventy or eighty miles further. He therefore conceived the plan of building a small scow, large enough to hold himself, his wife, and his effects; and silently dropping down with the current, bade adieu to their sylvan retreat, and the great city of Guelph, which, however, he was destined to see again much sooner than he expected. * * For the first mile they got on pretty well, till they came to a jam of driftwood; over this, with great difficulty, they hauled their scow; every few yards fresh obstructions occurred in the shape of snags, fallen trees and driftwood, which caused them to upset twice before they had accomplished the second mile, till at last an extensive jam across the river many yards in length put a complete barrier to their further advance. Wet and weary, half the day gone, and no chance of proceeding down the stream, they determined to retrace their course. This was not easy to accomplish, for the current was too swift to paddle against; so tying a short piece of rope to the stem of the scow, he ordered his unfortunate wife to take the water and tow the boat, whilst he sat in state assisting her with his paddle". The next day the brutal artist left the place, and his wife followed him a week after, and so ended a circumstance which furnished a subject of gossip and small-talk for many a day.

Though there was plenty of hard work, and, among the officers of the Company, no little anxiety, on account of the relations existing between Mr. Galt and the Directors, the time was not allowed to pass without amusement, and dull care was not allowed to corrode their buoyant and cheerful spirits too much. Many a pleasant hour was passed in fishing in the Speed, which Mr. Strickland says was the best stream he ever fished in, and for years afterwards it was noted all over the country, as we have ample proof in "Ferguson's Tour in Canada" and "Mactag-

gart's Three Years in Upper Canada," as one of the finest streams for trout in the whole province. Many excursions also were made in the woods, and considerable fun was often extracted from them. On one of these hunting expeditions Mr. Strickland captured a porcupine, in connection with which he says: "I took my prize home, and put it into a barrel in a dark corner of the store, which was half full of nails. A few minutes afterwards, Dr. Dunlop, as he often did, came in to see me, and drink a glass of cider, of which I had at that time some of excellent quality in bottle. The Doctor, as he said, used to 'improve' it, making what he called 'a stone fence,' by inserting a small *soupcon* of brandy from a pocket pistol, which he was too much in the habit of carrying about with him in hot weather. 'Now,' said I, 'Doctor, I know you like a bit of fun. When Fielding, the porter, comes in, ask him to go to that barrel in the corner and fetch you a nail; for I have got a live porcupine in it that I have just brought home from the woods.' The Doctor was mightily tickled with the notion, so, as soon as poor Fielding made his appearance, he sent him off to the barrel. Quite unsuspiciously the man put his hand in for the nail, and as quickly drew it out again, with the addition of half a score quills sticking to his fingers, to the no small delight of the Doctor, who greatly enjoyed Fielding's consternation, for the porter thought the devil himself was in the tub. Every one who came into the store during the afternoon was served the same trick by the Doctor, and it was certainly amusing to watch their countenances and hear their remarks, those who showed the most anger being, of course, the most laughed at for their pains."

Up to this time no Protestant service had been held in the town, no minister having visited the place. The first Protestant sermon was preached one Sunday towards the end of the summer, by a tailor, who had made a professional visit to the town, and who had the reputation of being an eloquent man. It having become known that he was to hold service, a large number of persons came in from the outlying districts, and the sermon is said to have consisted principally of a relation of the preacher's experience, interspersed with some egotism and not a little of the "terrors of the law," with which the discourses of the itinerant preachers of that day were accustomed to be enforced. The service was held in the new school-house, just then completed, and if some of those who were disposed to be critical were not greatly edified by it, there were doubtless many who considered it a privilege, as being the first regular religious assembly in which they had an opportunity of meeting since leaving the land of their birth; and in a new settlement, if no more lasting and substantial benefits result, it is a good thing when even the outward forms of religion are observed, as a means of keeping alive a respect for religious institutions, and as likely to lead to more worthy feelings, or at least, by the recollection of scenes and associations thus recalled to memory, to prevent that lapse into semi-heathenish indifference invariably found in settlements where the forms of religion are ignored. In this instance the benefits were soon apparent, for though there is no reason to believe that the tailor—a worthy and good man, doubtless—ever preached here again, the people were not long in making arrangements for frequent visits from preachers, principally laymen, it is true, and in a short time services were held nearly every Sabbath in the school-house. The people were very catholic at that time, and minor differences of creed were not allowed to cause strife and contention among them, the privilege of being able to assemble together for worship being too highly

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prized to permit of their dividing on points of doctrine, such as Apostolic succession, election, immersion or the final perseverance of the saints. So long as the Gospel was preached, however much they might in their own hearts cherish the tenets of their different forms of faith and church constitution, they were, for the time, satisfied, and consequently, whether the preacher happened to be an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Methodist or a Baptist, so far as availing themselves of the privilege of worshipping together was concerned, it was all one. This harmonious and, under the circumstances, most commendable state of things, continued until 1832, when, as will appear hereafter, they were justified in asserting each his own views, and forming themselves into different religious communities, for the practice and perpetuation of the doctrines and forms of worship in which they had respectively been taught to believe as most in accordance with Scriptural direction.

In September of this year Mr. Galt received a visit from Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New York, accompanied by John Brandt, the son of the celebrated Mohawk chief, so unjustly stigmatized by Campbell in his "Gertrude of Wyoming." Mr. Buchanan had come to personally inspect the improvements at the new settlement, and in his subsequent correspondence with the English Government, he gave à very complimentary report of Mr. Galt's management, and of the general progress of the new town. During their stay, which lasted about a week, the superintendent gave a public dinner in their honor, at which upwards of two hundred guests sat down, and Mr. Buchanan, in a speech of about an hour's duration, spoke in the highest terms of the energy displayed by the settlers, and prophecied that Guelph would become one of the principal cities in the Province. John Brandt also, in a short but eloquent speech, expressed his pleasure at witnessing the prosperity displayed on all sides, and hoped he would have an opportunity of visiting the place again, when it had grown to much larger proportions than it had then attained; a wish however, he was not destined to gratify, for he died of cholera about three years afterwards.

It being, by this time, perfectly evident that the culmination of the schemes of those in England, who had so long been plotting for Mr. Galt's recall was approaching, he was busy for several months in preparations for leaving. Before taking his departure, he wished to see that everything should be left in such a state that his successor would find no difficulty in assuming his duties, or understanding everything in connection with the works which had been commenced and carried on by him. He was perfectly conscious that everything would be made the subject of the strictest scrutiny, and that, wherever possible, a distorted interpretation would be placed upon his motives and actions, and unless he were in a position to explain and defend his course, a still stormier lot might be in store for him on his return to London. He therefore, among other precautions against such annoyance invited Mr. Fellowes, of the Pulteney Office at Geneva, N.Y., one of the most competent and in every respect reliable men on the continent, to visit the settlement and make such a report thereon as he might consider to be his duty, well knowing that Mr. Fellowes' reputation was of far too high a nature to permit of the possibility of a suspicion that he would be in any way partial or unjust in what he said. "After having made an actual survey of the lands allotted to the Canada Company, he states to the governor and directors that he had 'the pleasure of expressing his decided opinion, that all the proceedings of Mr. Galt, and his superintendent, Mr. Pryor,

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had been exceedingly judicious, and that the improvements had been indispensable, as viewed in reference to the sale and settlement of the Company's lands.' He then goes on to express his belief 'that the sales already made had been at good prices and the cash payments larger than are usually received from first settlers,' and concludes with these words—'Upon the whole, I beg leave most respectfully to state to the Company my decided opinion, that Mr. Galt's agency has been conducted with sound judgment, and a proper regard to economy and the advantage of the Company; that his proceedings have promoted their best interests; and I believe that the Company cannot more effectually promote their own views than by delegating to him the most ample discretionary powers.'"

To the powerful and efficient testimony of Mr. Fellowes, was added that of Col. Troup, in a letter to the late Lord Alloway, which deserves quotation here:—

New York, April 20th, 1829.

My Lord,—As my friend, Mr. Galt, is on his way to England, relative to the business of his land agency in Upper Canada, and expects to visit Edinburgh before his return to America, I have requested him to do me the favor of calling on you with my respectful regards, and informing you that the trust estates under my management are in prosperous train, and promise the means of respectable remittances to the trustees.

From all I have learned of the operations of Mr. Galt's agency, I have reason to believe that he is eminently worthy of the confidence of his friends, and that he has laid a solid foundation for future profits. To realize these profits, however, will necessarily be a work of time, from the extraordinary difficulties ever attending the settlement of wild lands, and from the scanty resources with which the settlers generally commence the cultivation of their farms.

With the most perfect esteem, I have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient servant, Robert Troup.

Lord Alloway.

With such disinterested testimony as this, even if ample proof did not exist in other correspondence from equally unbiassed persons, there can be no doubt that, even if there were some extravagance, it had been for the purpose of securing larger and more immediate profits, and of laying the foundation of the new settlement on a sound and solid basis, which, while paying handsome dividends to the stockholders, would also secure the happiness and prosperity of the settlers. Had Mr. Galt been a man of a less sensitive and refined nature, perhaps some of the expenses would not have been incurred, but in his position he had it in his power, with very little trouble or outlay, to cheer and assist many a family, struggling with poverty and borne down by misfortune, and of alleviating many of the sufferings and sorrows which are, unfortunately, more or less the experience of settlers in new districts, even at this day. Who could blame him, therefore, if, with the immense resources of the Company at his command, and with the full consciousness that whatever he might expend at the time, would be returned a hundred fold in the future, by the increased prosperity and loyalty to the Company's interests which would be the inevitable result of his action, he was a little more liberal in his dealings with the settlers than some other men might have been? And when he saw, by this benevolent course, scores of persons who, but a short time before had been poor, and discouraged by the hard battle they had been compelled to wage for bare existence, fast becoming happy

and comparatively well off, he would have been a strange man if he could have looked back upon his course with anything but complacency and inward satisfaction, even though he might be called upon, in the future, to suffer for it to some extent himself.

Before leaving Canada, which he felt within himself would be the termination of his connection with the Company's concerns, though he did not then allow anybody else to think so, he determined to pay one more visit to the sister settlement at Goderich. During his management of the affairs of the settlement he had commenced and nearly completed the cutting of a road to the shores of Lake Huron, upwards of seventy miles in length. "He took his departure in a sleigh, and travelling alone in the endless woods, the chill of whose uniformity was only taken off by an occasional log house for refreshment, he freely indulged himself in chewing the cud of bitter thoughts. 'I felt myself unworthily treated,' he says; 'for everything I touched was prosperous; and my endeavors to foster the objects of my care were all flourishing, and, without the blight of one single blossom, gave cheering promises of ample fruit.'

"Profit to the Company, which I saw would soon come of course, was less my object than to build in the wilderness an asylum for the exiles of society—a refuge for the fleers from the calamities of the old world and its systems foredoomed.

"In the course of this journey, that was rendered more desolate by a heavy fall of snow, which often wreathed itself into impassable heights in the forest glade of the new road, and rendered it necessary for the sleigh to deviate into the woods, Mr. Galt was once nearly lost in the wilderness. It was almost midnight, and he was sixty miles within the depths of the primeval forest; while the moonlight only served to show the flakes of the falling snow. 'All around was silence,' he says, 'and the winds slept even in the branches. I halted, where, by a strange glare reflected from the ground, I seemed in a spacious court of a college, solemn with overshadowing trees'."

"Having reached Goderich—the township allotted for which was almost cleared of the trees, and several log houses built—Mr Galt took up his lodgings in the same log house where he had formerly stayed with Dr. Dunlop, when formerly there, in course of his exploratory expedition to Lake Huron. The lake itself was now covered with ice, and the landscape with snow, as far as the eye could reach; but the cheering changes in the aspect of the locality itself, soothed and delighted him. A strong and growing attachment to the Province had taken root in his heart; and it is quite evident, that the necessity for his leaving it caused him many bitter regrets. The day after his arrival was so boisterous and stormy, that the drifting of the dry snow made out-of-door exercise impossible, but the following morning, bright and calm, was, he tells us, 'spent in viewing the localities, and the progress made in the settlement; but although not aware that anything was left unexamined, my eyes were cursory and myself listless; for it was not likely I should ever be there again—and let a man nerve himself ever so resolutely, there is sadness in a final thought, especially if, as in my case, it be attended with regrets and darkening prospects. Indignant reflections may appease farewell, nor was I without that acrid palliative. The Canada Company had originated in my suggestions; it was established by my endeavors; organized in due disregard of many obstacles by my perseverance, and though extensive and complicated in its scheme, a system was formed by me, upon which it could be with ease conducted. Yet without the commission of a fault

—for I dare every charge of that kind—I was destined to reap from it only troubles and mortifications, and something which I felt as an attempt to disgrace me'."

Soon after his return to Guelph, Mr. Galt openly announced his intention of leaving for England, although he deemed it impolitic to give the same publicity to his fears of a scheme, hatching somewhere, for the purpose of breaking up the Company. Weary and sick at heart, discouraged and almost broken down himself, he preferred to bear the burden alone than to excite fears in the minds of those around him, which, after all, might prove, so far as they were concerned, baseless, and which, even supposing the worst he anticipated should come, it would do no good to raise at present. He therefore allowed them to think he was going to England only on a business trip, and it was with this feeling that they assembled in front of his house, on the morning fixed for his departure, and presented him with the following address:

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and township of Guelph, learning that you are about to leave us, beg to express our sincere regret that we should be deprived of your presence, and the satisfaction and pleasure it has ever afforded us. We trust and hope that your absence from amongst us will not be of long duration, and that you will accomplish the objects of your journey, whatever these may be. We would wish to express to you the obligations which you have conferred upon us, in the prosperity which has flowed upon us ever since we became united with you and the Canada Company—many of us having come here in dependent circumstances, who are now in a fair way to become independent, and all having improved their condition under your fostering care. By the measures you have adopted, our lands in many instances have, in the space of eighteen months, doubled or tripled their value; and we do not look upon our obligations the less, that the Canada Company have shared in the advantage. You have set an example to the Province in the formation of proper roads and bridges, and showed by what means the progress of the settlement of the colony can be accelerated an hundred-fold by your measures, which have created this town and township. Finally we beg you to accept of our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, wherever you may be; and we request you to thank the Canada Company for all the benefits they have conferred upon us, and the greatest of these we consider their having sent you amongst us. (*Signed by 144 heads of families.*)

That this address was not written in a spirit of flattery, but was the genuine expression of the feelings and sentiments of the settlers, there can be no doubt, for it was but a statement of what was the simple and unexaggerated truth. Where, two years before, stood a wild and tangled forest, now had risen a thriving and enterprising town; where, on his arrival, the wolf and the bear had roamed at will, holding undisputed possession, making the woods echo with their savage growls and shrill, unearthly howlings, were now heard the songs of joy and praise, the expressions of gay, contented, and thankful hearts; and where the untutored savage had occasionally wandered, perchance losing his way, in the pursuits of the chase, were now seen all the evidences of civilization and comparative refinement. It is not strange, therefore, that Mr. Galt, in whose busy brain all this had been planned, and by whose untiring energy, indomitable perseverance and practical skill this fair scene of order and prosperity had been called into being, out of the wild confusion and inhospitable desolation which had reigned but two years before,

should have experienced mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness, hope and regret; pleasure that he was privileged to have been the means of bringing happiness and peace to so many who needed comfort and help, and that he should have been able to reclaim from the native forests so rich a possession and plant the germ of future greatness and prosperity in this city in embryo; sadness that in his efforts to serve his fellow men his motives should have been so terribly misconstrued and his actions so cruelly misrepresented; hope—a feeble hope, it is true—but still a hope, that he would yet be enabled to carry out the plans he had so fondly cherished, and still further serve the people to whom he had been as a father; and regret that he should, under such gloom and uncertainty, be leaving the little community which he had grown to love almost as his own kin.

Whatever were the faults of Mr. Galt's management—and that it was always wise and judicious, nobody conversant with the facts will for a moment assert—there can be no doubt that his general policy, and his mode of working, were, in their entirety, most admirable, and had he been permitted to carry out his plans as conceived by him, the result would have been of the most gratifying nature. As has before been stated, however, there was a clique in England, composed of some who were disappointed at not having the management of the Company entrusted to them, envious of the honorable position in which Mr. Galt had been placed, and anxious, if possible, to bring about either his recall or the complete ruin of the Company. There were others, also, who were ever active in fomenting dissatisfaction and circulating damaging rumors for sinister purposes, and to enable them to operate in the Company's stock on the exchange, and finally, perhaps, to obtain a controlling influence in its affairs, even if they did not succeed in getting the Company entirely into their own hands. That the treatment which Mr. Galt received at the hands of these people, and from the Directors through their influence was unjust, is clear from the commencement, and it is fortunate that the magnificent success which the Company has since proved, has furnished such an ample vindication of the course he adopted, and the wisdom and forethought with which he formed the scheme, which, in no essential particular was altered after he retired from the service. In support of this, it may, perhaps, be as well, to quote the opinion of Mr. Mactaggart, the engineer under whom that gigantic piece of work, the Rideau canal was carried out—a gentleman whose practical knowledge and extensive experience, entitle him to a respecful hearing. In his "Three Years in Upper Canada," he says: "Mr. Galt deserves great credit for the invention and management of the Company. In this he has shown a genius rarely excelled. He organized the whole management of business, and displayed all that tact and diplomacy which his superior talents qualify him for in such an eminent degree. He appointed surveyors and other people to look after the Crown Reserves in the various townships, that they might be disposed of to the Company's advantage. But these reserves were not found to be of utility, as nothing like a system of settlement could be employed in relation to them, lying as they do scattered up and down the townships. However, their sale will be much in the favor of Canada, and tend much towards its improvement; for as they lay like uncleared specks amid a cleared country, they injured the progress of the settlements. On many of these reserves, *squatters* had taken up their abode—a class of people, who, having wandered from home without the means of becoming regular landholders, are glad to find patches anywhere in the woods whereon

they may subsist. To these unfortunate human beings, and, in truth, to all, he showed much tenderness, which has assisted to raise the just popularity he at present enjoys. He did not drive the squatters off the Company's lands, as many would have instantly done; but sold them to the advantage of the Company and squatters, considering the little *clearings* they had made as *uncleared* forest. By doing this he has established a class of people in the townships devoted to the interest of the Company, who will neither despoil, nor allow to be despoiled, those valuable woods which may yet come to good account, on the reserves. Nevertheless, there were some in Upper Canada who continued to view the exertions of the Company with jealous eyes. These were they who found themselves unable to *pluck* the poor settlers before they got upon their lands, in the shape of fees or what not. They found the Company established the settler in a twinkling, without putting him to the galling trouble and expense of hanging about office doors, receiving rebuffs from conceited clerks, and getting their purses lightened into the bargain. Were it for nothing else but this circumstance alone, the Canada Company will be respected; when we find the distress of mankind alleviated in any degree, petty tyranny and pride laid prostrate before justice and humanity, it is enough for our affections to become attached; we want no more."

In referring to this subject in his work, "Twenty-seven Years in Upper Canada," Major Strickland says: "Of Mr. Galt's fitness for the office of superintendent of the Canada Company, it would, perhaps, be considered presumptuous in me to give an opinion. His position was an unfortunate one, and from his first residence in the country to his resignation, there appears to have been a serious misunderstanding between him, the Governor, and the Executive Council, in consequence of which Galt's character was misrepresented at home as that of a meddling politician and troublesome person. Other charges regarding the wasteful expenditure of money in forming the new settlements were made before the Directors, and these repeated complaints against him left him no other alternative than to resign his situation. My own opinion is, that Galt was ill-used by the Canadian Government. He says, in his autobiography, that his whole and sole offence consisted in having accepted a file of the *Colonial Advocate*, and shaken hands with the editor, the notorious William Lyon Mackenzie. In those days of ultra-toryism, such an instance of liberality and freedom from party prejudice was sufficient to excite the displeasure of the Governor and his council, though, as he says in a letter written in 1830, he had from his youth upward ever been a Tory. There is no doubt that Galt acted imprudently in this matter, though I fully believe without any intention of opposing the Government. In regard to the Company's affairs, more might be said to his prejudice—not in respect of his integrity, for I believe him to have been a most honorable man, and incapable of any meanness—but in regard to his management. Although, as the original projector of the Canada Company, he evinced much cleverness, and afterwards displayed considerable judgment in the choice of the best situations for building towns and villages, yet he committed some grievous mistakes. His ideas were generally good; but often not well carried out in detail. * * * * * * I was very sorry to hear of Mr. Galt's retirement. He had always acted in a kind and liberal manner towards me; and, indeed, when he left the Company, I considered that I had lost a true and affectionate friend. I could not help, therefore, noticing with regret that, although most of the clerks belonging to the office were at that time

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in Toronto (then Little York), only Dr. Dunlop, Mr. Reid and myself accompanied Mr. Galt to the landing-place to see him depart and cry 'God speed!' But this is the way of the world. Those who should be most grateful when the hour of adversity dawns on their benefactor are often the first to desert him."

That a man, who had by his own genius and courage, accomplished work such as to call forth eulogiums, such as these, and many more which might be cited, should be permitted to become the butt and victim of designing and unscrupulous speculators, is a sad commentary on the theory of "the eternal fitness of things," which some persons are so ready to preach; and a striking illustration of the injustice and cruelty by which so many in this cold and selfish world are made to suffer. It is painful to reflect that the Company, upon mere rumors and statements afterwards proved to be false, and made by persons altogether incompetent to judge, should have condemned a faithful servant, without even giving him an opportunity to explain or demonstrate the utility and probably ultimately successful results of the course he had adopted. Yet so it was! And when too late, their folly in expecting to "reap where they had not strewn," or without waiting for the time of harvest, was fully shown to them; and there can be no doubt that had they persisted in following the advice so recklessly given by men who, while possessing no ability or knowledge in matters such as this, were anxious, like wreckers on the wild sea coast, to profit by the loss and desolation of others, and reversed the policy laid down by Mr. Galt, ruin and misery must have been the inevitable result.

Leaving Guelph early in the spring of 1829, Mr. Galt proceeded to York, to settle some remnants of business there, and in taking leave of Sir John Colborne, that gentleman assured him of his undiminished confidence in his integrity and ability, and afterwards wrote in the most cordial terms respecting him to the Secretary of State. After a stay of a few days in York, Mr. Galt left Canada for ever, and proceeding to New York, set sail for England, and on his arrival was informed that the Company was to be broken up, and its inability to go on announced. Anxious, if possible, at any cost, to prevent this pending calamity, he proceeded at once to London, and mainly by his influence, and his enthusiastic advocacy of the claims and prospects of the infant settlement, the disaster which seemed so near was finally averted, for which, if for nothing else, Upper Canada owes him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. At first he could not ascertain who, among the Directors and influential stock-holders, were friendly, and who opposed to him, and so he determined to be present at the next meeting of the Board; "but, instead of any opportunity of vindication or explanation being afforded, the whole character, effect and importance of Mr. Galt's Canadian operations were skilfully kept out of view, and simply the general balance of his accounts stated. The impression meant to be produced from this mode of procedure evidently was, that the expenditure had been lavish and inconsiderate. Yet, after all, what did this amount to? Four thousand pounds had been allowed for the township of Guelph, and this had been found inadequate for necessary purposes, by something under seven hundred more. 'The head and front of offence had been this, no more;' and let it be added, that the settlement at the time, instead of being an unfortunate one, was progressing beyond even the most sanguine expectations. The *fama* occasioned by this general meeting was next to conclusive; and from private sources it was ascer-

tained that some negotiation was going on between the Company and the Government for the latter taking back the lands. There was some idea that particular parties might step in and purchase them; but this Mr. Galt resolved to prevent, if possible; and he did his utmost to remove the sinister misrepresentations which had been made, by exhorting his particular friends on no account to dispose of their shares."

Being desirous, above all things, to save the Company from falling into the hands of the parties now seeking to get control of the lands, which he knew would be a serious blow to the prosperity of the settlers, Mr. Galt made a flank movement, which had the effect of entirely routing the enemy. Having ascertained the effect of Sir John Colborne's letter at the Colonial Office, he next day solicited an audience of Sir George Murray, Secretary of State, and laid before him a full and explicit statement of the affairs of the Company, and his views of the prospects of success which then existed. Upon this Sir George intimated to the Directors the perfect willingness of the Government to relieve the Company of the lands, on an equitable basis; paying for such improvements as had been effected at a fair valuation. The readiness with which the Government made this offer had the effect, which often occurs on the minds of selfish men, that as soon as they found others considered worth having, what they were about to discard, they began to think that they might be too hasty, and might, perhaps, be making a sacrifice by which others might benefit, and so they at once resolved to hold on, thinking, probably, that what was worth having, to the Government, might be worth retaining to themselves.

The connection between Mr. Galt and the Canada Company being now practically severed, it may be interesting to the reader to learn something of his life after this period. One of the many proofs of the disinterested manner in which he conducted the Company's affairs was, that though in a position in which he might, had he been so inclined, have placed himself in a condition of comparative ease, he now found himself, if not in poverty, at least in somewhat straitened circumstances. Having the command of very large sums of money, and being sole director of all the operations in Canada, he could, doubtless, have managed, without any breach of the trust reposed in him, to have operated to some extent on his own account; but in not the smallest transaction was this ever done, and in no single instance did he attempt to turn anything to his personal advantage. The consequence was, that being thrown once more on his own unaided resources, he was compelled again to turn his attention to literature. In a letter to a friend, written in July, 1829, he writes: "The truth has come out. It was not alleged headstrongness on my part has been the cause of what has taken place, but the want of funds to carry into effect the operations in the manner proposed originally by me, and to which the Government was so reluctantly brought to accede. It was a weak policy to seek for fault in my proceedings, when the reduction of my emoluments was found to be indispensable; but the same policy has been acted upon, I understand, towards Dr. Dunlop. He was recalled on the pretext of some political indiscretion; but the sentence was revised, and he has since been placed on the better footing of being served with a notice to quit, on account of the necessity to economize. I have brought here with me a great mass of book materials, the fruits of my solitary *noctes* in the Canadian wayside taverns. Part of the 'Landlady' I have sent to Blackwood, leaving it to himself to publish in the magazine or otherwise. I have heard no literary news since my

return, being engaged in wading through the Company's accounts. The labor of this is, however, now nearly over, and then I shall betake me to my papers. My arrangements on leaving Canada were for my being back early in October; but that is now out of the question: nor indeed would I go again into the Company's service, without more discretionary powers being allowed me. The attempt to manage so complicated a concern by instructions from London was too absurd; and nothing but the enjoyment I had in the work of improvement could in any degree compensate for the vexations of the last eighteen months."

Though Mr. Galt was fully prepared to take up his pen again, and resume his place in the ranks of literature, the fact of his being recalled by the Company had the effect of bringing upon him serious embarrassments, application for immediate payment being made of nearly all his outstanding debts, among which was a claim by Dr. Valpy of Reading, in whose charge Mr. Galt's three sons had been for some time. This was the last claim Mr. Galt expected would be pressed, the Doctor being an old personal friend, and being himself in easy circumstances, could not have been in very urgent need of the money, but a formal demand for payment by the Doctor's solicitors soon convinced him that he had no reason to presume on private friendship for leniency or consideration at this time, and none was granted. Not being then in a position to meet this demand an arrest soon followed, and in referring to the matter he says :—"As I had by this time ascertained that, independent of a security given for my chief debt, and several farms in Canada sufficient for the others, I was only embarrased about the arrears of an annuity of three hundred pounds, that though irregularly paid, I had long counted on. I saw what was in my power; and pride was appeased by the consideration that I had always made more than I expended, and that it was entirely owing to others not fulfilling their engagements to me, I had ever suffered any perplexity in money matters." Though he wrote thus boldly, and to all appearances maintained his pride unabated, it must have been very humiliating and saddening to his mind to reflect, that after he had done so much for others, expending for their benefit the strength which other men would have been using in the interests of their families, they should now, when their purposes had been served, cast him off like a worn-out garment; and while profiting by the expenditure of his mental and physicial abilities, they should forsake him in the hour of his temporary necessity. Still, with that courage which never under any circumstances forsook him, he determined to battle manfully on, and not to surrender while a hope remained. "I felt my independence augmented," he says, "by looking on poverty, undismayed at her emaciation. I had, however, given hostages to society, and was no longer at liberty to consult my own wishes, and therefore immediately began to build a new scheme of life, in which the secondary condition of authorship was thus made primary. This winding up of my philanthropic dream is stated with as little emotion as possible, but it was not so felt."

However much he might seek to disguise his sorrow and mortification at the turn affairs had taken, there can be no doubt he still felt the sting in his heart, and though he applied himself, with characteristic energy to the pursuits of literature, he steadily refused to renew the acquaintances of former years, unless some marked advances were made towards him for that purpose. For some three or four years he continued to work hard at literature, at one time editing the *Courier*, at another preparing a life of Lord Byron, and then again in writing works of fiction,

such as Lawrie Todd; until at last his health broke down, and he became a confirmed invalid. Shortly before leaving Guelph, he one day stumbled, and received a severe shock in the spine from the root of a tree, from which he never fully recovered. At the time, and for some time afterwards, he experienced very little inconvenience, but eventually various nervous diseases manifested themselves, and soon afterwards he had a touch of paralysis. At this time he wrote—"I could, indeed, no longer equivocate to myself, that the afternoon of life had come, and the hour striking. The consciousness of having overpast the summit of my strength, was not, however, so obvious to others as to myself; and thus, though I suffered what the school-boy called an 'all-overishness', I had no particular symptom that could be described; some relaxation was, however, recommended, of which I would gladly have availed myself; but it is not in my nature to be long at rest, for I have found my truest reprose in a change of employment."

In the year 1831, he became absorbed in the interests of the British American Land Company, but though through this and the following year he gave much time and thought to the matter he was not destined to take any active part in the business, and at the close of 1832, he had several paralytic seizures, and his general health became permanently affected. The following letter, written in April 1833, will give some idea of his physical and mental condition at that time :—

My Dear Sir.—Not being to-day in the best of spirits, I feel, like others, disposed to wreak my chagrin on my friends, and on you among others. John and Thomas have sailed for Canada, and you cannot imagine how much this event disconcerts me. Perhaps it is owing to my disease that it affects me so much; but I could not have conceived, *a priori* that it would have depressed me to any degree like what it has done. John, poor fellow, goes with my full concurrence, though I cannot say the same of Thomas, but I submit. He is himself in the meantime pleased, but the Canada Company have not acted towards his father so as to give me the slightest confidence.

I am willing to think that I feel morbid on this point; but I cannot help it, especially as every day confirms the soundness of my undertakings in the Upper Province, and the Company having pocketed above £300,000 through my instrumentality—putting out of the question the good done to Canada, and the relief there granted to the poor of this country. When I went out as Commissioner, the circulating medium did not amount to £72,000; and last year upwards of 300,000 sovereigns were lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada. Although I myself say it, it has fallen to the lot of few to have done so much for any country, and to be so used, for the Government openly say they were over-reached;—just as if the present distress in this country could have been foreseen in the spring of 1824.

My health is upon the whole mending, but I cannot move without aid; so my active life is over and the hopes which led me towards the British American Land Company must be given up. We only wait for letters from Canada to make me retire, for I am no longer fit for public business. This is a great calamity; for it will oblige me to depend entirely on literature, a poor trade, and even for it I am sorely disabled.

Since the "Stolen Child," I have dictated another work in two volumes. It is finished, and I think one of the best I ever wrote. It is a tale of the Reformation, and in the incidents and development as original as I could make it. * * * * * * My lameness gives me

much leisure, and that apportioning of my time I have been long accustomed to, enables me to do a great deal, even to the surprise of myself; for I have in the meantime been obliged to suspend reading, as it invariably makes me fall asleep. What I feel most is an occasional brightness of intellect, which on reflection is often attended with alarm, as my sleep declines. Can you advise me anything as to this? Dr. A. T. Thomson is for a voyage, or a residence at the sea side. But I am so helpless, and so many troubles perplex me that require a stouter health to withstand. Ever yours truly, JOHN GALT.

In 1834 Mr. Galt removed to Scotland, and continued his literary work, sending forth a considerable number of volumes, essays, sketches, &c., one of which "Literary Life and Miscellanies," was by special permission of His Majesty, dedicated to William IV. Gradually, however, but steadily, his strength declined, and on the morning of April 11th, 1839, he breathed his last; and his remains lie buried in the family grave at Greenock.

After Mr. Galt's retirement, the management of the affairs of the Company was entrusted to the care of two commissioners, Hon. Wm. Allen and Mr. Thomas Mercer Jones, and on their arrival most of the servants of the Company who had been appointed by Mr. Galt, and were associated with him in the laying out and building of Guelph, were removed to Goderich, which was then beginning to assume very respectable proportions, though a long distance from any other settlement, not a house being then built within ten or twelve miles of it. The work of clearing farms in the forest, however, soon began, and in a very short time homesteads and smiling fields were to be seen in many parts of the Huron tract. The work at this settlement was principally conducted under the supervision of Hon. W. Allen, while the management of affairs at Guelph was left in the hands of Mr. T. Mercer Jones, who soon won the respect of the entire community, by his upright and gentlemanly demeanor towards the settlers.

In May 1839, a serious disaster befell the town of Guelph, the results of which were felt for some time. Those who are old enough to remember when the Upper Province was one wild, almost impenetrable forest, or those who have travelled through regions of the country where the hand of man, even yet, has made but slight inroads on nature's vast domain, will have frequently noticed, in the woods, large gaps or lanes, the ground covered with trunks and branches of trees, twisted and tangled in all manner of inconceivable shapes, through or across which by no possibility could a man proceed. It will also have been noticed that in these gaps, the trees appear to have been twisted off at the stumps, or torn up at the roots, as if some monster of infinite strength had passed that way and torn them up like rushes in his mighty grasp, and thrown them down in anger and scorn. These wild scenes of desolation are caused by hurricanes, which occasionally visit thickly wooded districts, but which rarely occur after the land becomes cleared, it is supposed on account of some mysterious climatic change which takes place with the disappearance of the forests, somewhat in the same way as the changes in temperature and the quantity of rainfall which follow the clearing of the land. A hurricane such as this, and which, for violence has never been equalled in this part of the country since, visited the town and township at this time. The weather, for that season of the year, had been unusually sultry, and the air was hushed to an unnatural stillness, only broken by the occasional sound of thunder booming faintly in the dis-

tance, which, being nothing unusual, attracted but little attention. That morning all nature seemed in a preternatural repose, until towards ten o'clock, when the sky began to assume a most unusual appearance, a leaden cloud overshadowing all, casting on the earth a most sickly pallor. Towards noon the sky assumed a still more awful appearance, presenting to the view a vast arch of rolling blackness, and a nameless dread seized on the hearts of all, as the clouds gathered thicker and thicker and more threatening in their lowerings. Suddenly they seemed to gather closer, as if concentrating their force to overwhelm one devoted spot, when, almost immediately, they separated into attached masses, chasing each other through the sky, and then whirling and eddying like the foam in the vortex of a whirlpool. The thunder now broke forth in roars and peals, while the forked lightnings darted hither and thither, now and again striking some tall tree or other prominent object. In speaking of this storm, Strickland says:—"In a short space the clouds seemed to converge to a point, which approached very near the earth, still whirling with great rapidity directly under this point; and apparently from the midst of the woods arose a black column in the shape of a cone, which instantly joined itself to the depending cloud. The sight was now grand and awful in the extreme. Let any one picture to the imagination a vast column of smoke, of inky blackness, reaching from earth to heaven, gyrating with fearful velocity; bright lightnings issuing from the vortex—the roar of the thunder—the rushing of the blast—the crashing of timber—the limbs of trees, leaves and rubbish, mingled with clouds of dust, whirling through the air—a faint idea is the given of the scene.

> "Through all the sky arise outrageous storms,
> And death stands threatening in a thousand forms;
> Clouds charged with loud destruction drown the day,
> And airy demons in wild whirlwind play;
> Thick thunderclaps, and lightning's vivid glare
> Disturb the sky, and trouble all the air."

"I had ample time for observation as the hurricane commenced its desolating course about two miles from the town, through the centre of which it took its way, passing within fifty yards of the spot where a number of persons and myself were standing watching its fearful progress. As the tornado approached, the trees seemed to fall like a pack of cards before its irresistible current. After passing through the clearing made round the town, the force of the wind gradually abated, and in a few minutes died away entirely. As soon as the storm was over, I went to see what damage it had done. From the point where I first observed the black column to rise from the woods and join the cloud, the trees were twisted in every direction. A belt of timber had been levelled to the ground about two miles in length, and about one hundred yards in breadth: at the entrance to the town it crossed the River Speed, and uprooted about six acres of wood which had been thinned out and left by Mr. Galt as an ornament to his house. The Eramosa Road was completely blocked up for nearly half a mile, in the wildest confusion possible. In its progress through the town it unroofed several houses, levelled the fences to the ground, and entirely demolished a frame barn: windows were dashed in, and in one instance the floor of a log house was carried up through the roof. Some hair-breadth escapes occurred, but, luckily, no lives were lost."

From this time, for about three years, very little progress was made in the town, but few houses being built, and business generally being in an almost stagnant state. The Commissioners who succeeded Mr. Galt

in the management appeared to be bent on a policy of "masterly inactivity," doing nothing which could by any means be postponed till the future, the consequence being that money was scarce and a general depression brooded over the entire settlement. Among the works which was forced upon them, in self-defence, was the completion of the grist mill, which Mr. Galt had commenced ; for, without it, the hold the Company had on the farmers, as their bankers and general agents for the sale of their produce, and for almost every other communication with the outside world, would pass into other hands. Accordingly they set to work, in a dilatory, half-earnest sort of a way, to get the mill into running order. Mr. Strickland, who was then at Goderich, was instructed to engage a miller who had come there—an American, and said to be characteristically shrewd and cunning—with whom he started for Guelph in the Spring, but there is no record of his having arrived, or if he did, of his having worked at the mill, for the builder and practical miller was Horace Perry, of Port Hope. The building was a substantial frame structure, containing every appliance for gristing, with three run of stones and ample store-rooms. In a short time the premises passed into the hands of Mr. James Allan, father of Mr. David Allan, the late owner, who from time to time made additions, until, in course of time, the frame was taken down to make room for the present stone buildings, and removed to a farm on the York Road, where it still stands, being used as a barn. When Mr. Allan purchased the mill, he put in another run of stones, making four runs in all, three of which were used for gristing and one for chopping. In 1835 he built a distillery in connection with the mill, and about six years afterwards added a carding mill. When this mill was finished, Perry built another, on the Waterloo Road, known to this day as the Red Mill. This mill, with fifty acres of land, was afterwards bought by Mr. G. J. Grange, and was worked by him, after he relinquished the distillery, for some years.

1829

Towards the close of 1828 or in the early spring of 1829, a number of new immigrants arrived, some of whom made very good settlers, though most of them afterwards left the place. Among those who remained were Martin Dooley, who took up a farm about three miles out on the Waterloo Road, and did very well. Another who came at the same time was Michael Lennan, who soon afterwards died, and his widow subsequently married Andrew Farrell, father of Patrick Farrell, who still lives here. The farm now owned by Mr. Walter Sorby was first purchased from the Canada Company by Thos. Baker, and those opposite by James Baker and Patrick McGowan. James Beirnes generally known as Tinker Beirnes, about this time bought some land on the Waterloo Road, and laid it out in town lots, he being the first to do this except the Canada Company. A considerable number of persons built houses on this land, which was for many years familiarly known as "Tinkertown." Beirnes afterwards moved to Puslinch, and if he did not succeed well in anything else, he certainly fulfilled the Divine command to "increase and multiply," for he was blessed with twenty children, in this particular therefore proving a very good colonist.

For about two years, nothing of any interest occurred in the town, the arrivals of immigrants being comparatively few, and the improvements effected, in consequence of the financial stringency, which affected the whole of Canada, being consequently very limited. In the summer of 1832, however, a fresh impetus was given by the arrival of a large party of immigrants from England, who had chartered the ship "Caroline" to

1832

bring them out. Among them were, Messrs. John and James Wilson, Edward Murton, Wm. Neeve, Edmund and Osmond Huntley, Josiah McKelkan and others, the entire party consisting of nearly a hundred persons. All of them were in comparatively affluent circumstances, some of them keeping servants in livery, and their arrival was the signal for a general revival of business, guineas being very plentiful with them, and they were not in any way niggardly in spending them. Houses sprang up on all sides, and a period of general prosperity commenced, the influence of which was never entirely lost in the town. One of the houses built at this time was that which stood for many years on the site of the present Grand Trunk passenger station, and the coachman's house, belonging to which, still stands, on the east side of the track. The house was a large two story brick building, very commodious, and for some years was undoubtedly the best house in town. Mr. John Combe Wilson, who built it, resided in it for some time, after which it was rented to Rev. Arthur Palmer.

Besides this party of wealthy immigrants, there were a few others, who came from Ireland. A number of gentlemen had decided on coming to Canada, and formed a party by themselves, chartering a vessel. Among them were the late Chancellor Blake, the late Archdeacon Brough, Dr. Robinson, afterwards well known as an eminent physician, the late Justice Connors, Rev. Edward Blake, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Mr. Samuel Crawford and Mr. R. M. Richardson. All of these were in good circumstances, and all men of education and position, every one of them holding a B. A. degree. The three last-named came to Guelph, and Rev. A. Palmer at once organized a church, meeting for the time being in the school-house. The congregations were from the first as large as the building would conveniently accommodate, many dissenters of the various denominations attending the services regularly, the utmost harmony prevailing throughout, until the Presbyterian church was built, when, of course, many of them left, though some of the Methodists never severed their connection with the Episcopal Church. Of the party who came out together, the only survivors are Rev. Archdeacon Palmer, now in England, and Mr. Richardson, who still resides in Guelph.

1834

In the fall of the same year, several other well-to-do immigrants arrived, including Captain Poore and Mr. Rowland Wingfield. Mr. Wingfield did not remain long, but returned to England, and in 1834 he again came out, bringing with him several head of Durham cattle, Leicester and Southdown sheep, Berkshire pigs, and ducks, geese, fowls and pigeons in large numbers. He purchased the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. John Howitt, and for some time was very successful in breeding, and to him is due the honor of bringing into this part of the country the first specimens of these very fine breeds of cattle and sheep, for which—the cattle especially—this part of the country has since been so famous. In 1834 Mr. Wingfield, Captain Poore, Mr. Durand of Dundas and three or four others, contested the election for member of Parliament to represent the District, when Mr. Durand was elected. After this Mr. Wingfield sustained some severe losses, and sold his farm to Mr. John Howitt. He then removed to Chatham, and thence to Windsor, and a few years afterwards returned to Guelph, intending to open a billiard hall, but an American billiard marker, whom he brought with him, being entrusted with £300, all Mr. Wingfield's store, to go to the States to purchase tables, etc., decamped with the money, leaving Wingfield penniless. He soon afterwards received a remittance from

his friends in Wales, when he returned home, and is now in the enjoyment of a large estate, which has been in his family for several generations.

1832

During this year the work of church building commenced in earnest, the first to be erected being St. Andrew's church. In laying out the plan of the town, certain portions of land had been set aside by Mr. Galt for the uses of the various religious denominations. The portion allotted to the Roman Catholics was the hill at the head of Macdonnell street; for the Episcopalians the piece of land now known as St. George's Square, and to the Presbyterians a portion of the market place where the Town Hall now stands. Besides these sites, other lands were also allotted to them as glebes. The Presbyterian church was built on a hill, which was levelled when the church was pulled down, and was a very handsome and commodious frame building, with seating accommodation for about two hundred persons. The first pastor was Rev. ~~William~~ James Smith.

After the Rev. Father Campion had been removed to another district, the Rev. Father Cullen had the oversight of the congregations in this part of Upper Canada, and by his earnestness and zeal he induced the members of the Roman Catholic Church in Guelph to erect a sanctuary for themselves. When once commenced it was not long before the building was ready for use, the members of the church providing the materials and giving their own labor in placing them on the ground ready for the builders' use. Rev. Father Cassidy was then appointed to the charge of the parish. The church, which was a frame structure, was not really finished for some time, either internally or externally, the painting not being done until 1835, when Mr. Harris, father of Mr. John Harris, who then lived at Niagara, sent a quantity of white lead to Guelph for the purpose. The work was done by James Beirnes. This was the first time, so far as is known, that paint had been used in Guelph, externally at least. This church stood until 1846, when on the night when the news was received of the liberation of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish residents became so enthusiastic, that they lighted large bonfires on the hill, and some of the sparks falling on the roof, the church was burned down.

St. George's church was commenced in the fall of the same year, and by the energy of Rev. Arthur Palmer, was fully paid for before it was finished, which was in the Spring of 1833. It was a very substantially built frame structure, said to have been the most solidly and strongly put together building of its kind ever erected in Guelph, and stood as one of the most conspicuous objects in the town until about three years ago, when it was finally removed, it having by that time become not only too small, but for other reasons unsuitable, as well as, to some extent, a detraction from the beauty of the town.

1833

In the following year the Methodists built a neat frame church, on the site of the present Norfolk street church.

Besides the parties of wealthy immigrants who came to the settlement during this year, there were a great many of the poorer classes, many of whom were in a sick and destitute condition. One party, debilited by sickness and an extraordinarily long voyage, had to remain for a time in Montreal, and while there some of them died from cholera, which was making fearful ravages in the Lower Provinces that summer. On the arrival of the others in Guelph, the disease again broke out among them, and the authorities, to prevent the spread of the disease, kept them

1833

all in the Market House, which was boarded in for the purpose. A few of them died, but by careful treatment and the self-sacrificing attentions of the towns-people, most of them soon recovered, and they scattered to different parts of the township.

In 1833, the Court of Requests, for the recovery of debts under £10 was established, the Court consisting of eight commissioners, who met at the British Coffee House, kept by Thos. and Patrick Keating, The first entry in the records of this court reads as follows :—

GORE DISTRICT, } Court of Request, opened at the British Coffee
To Wit:— } House Inn of Thomas and Patrick Keating, in the said District, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon of Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1833. Present—Wm. Heath, J. P., Henry Strange, J. P., Osmond Chas. Huntley, J. P., Samuel Crawford, J. P.

There was only one suit at the first court but at the next there were twenty-two. The other commissioners were, Edward Huntley, Geoffrey Lynch, Dr. Clarke, Robt. Ambrose, and afterwards John Inglis. The Court was held every two weeks, until Nov. 21, 1841, when it was abolished, under the Act making provision for Division Courts. The clerks of the Court of Request were successively—W. Heath, Edmund Huntley—both of whom afterwards returned to England ; Jas. Hodgert, now dead ; Wm. Lowry, who now lives on the Waterloo Road ; and A. A. Baker, who held the office when the Court was abolished.

In referring to Guelph at this time, Dr. Thomas Rolfe, in his "Statistical Account of Upper Canada," says :—"It is extremely healthy, and possesses saw-mills, grist-mills, tanneries, distilleries, and other manufactories ; a large and increasing population ; new and superior houses in course of erection ; an excellent market house ; three well conducted taverns ; three large and handsome churches and a school. However, it may suit the purpose of grovelling malcontents and brawling grievance-mongers to abuse, vilify and misrepresent the labors and exertions of the Canada Company, it was mainly owing to their zeal, enterprise and assiduity that the Province became so much settled. They were the means of diffusing a more accurate account of Canada amongst the British people, and giving a tone to emigration, of which it formerly stood so much in need. Some persons inimical to Guelph had described it as a failure. How far it is to be considered so, let the following statement, from a resident, decide:—

"'In the first place the emigrant is told that Guelph is a failure. How far this is consistent with truth will be seen by the improvements now making, both in town and neighborhood. During the past year no less than sixteen frame and two brick houses made there appearance in our streets, and there are at present two large taverns in progress, a chapel and seven or eight frame houses building or contracted for in the town ; and building of all sorts and descriptions daily rising out of the woods, if I may use the expression, in the country. Almost the whole of the land that is available is disposed of, and is under cultivation and settled on, with the exception, I believe, of from 2000 to 3000 acres out of 48000, which compose the township, with a large and daily increasing proportion of town lots, also disposed of, and built upon. We have breweries and distilleries, which give us the highest market price for our grain in cash. So much for Guelph being a failure.' The short road from Dundas to Guelph, by the mills of Mr. Crooks, of West Flamborough, is through a dense pine wood, extensive cedar swamps, with very few clear-

ings until within seven or eight miles of Guelph. It is but 24 miles, admirable travelling when frozen up in winter, but almost impassable in the spring and autumn months, and but little improved in the midst of summer. The horrible causewayed roads, most clumsily put together, and occasionally broken, renders the most circuitous route by Galt far preferable."

Captain Poore had for two or three years been endeavoring to form a volunteer rifle company in the town, but the men had little time to spare for such purposes, and, at that time, perhaps, but little inclination for playing at soldiering. In 1835, however, considerable anxiety began to be felt as to the probable result of the political agitations which were then beginning to be heard, more especially with regard to the faction headed by William Lyon Mackenzie. This was an opportunity eagerly seized upon by Captain Poore, and during the summer he formed a company some sixty strong, which met for drill every Saturday, on a portion of Capt. Poore's farm, where the race-course is now situated.

1837

The year 1837 opened threateningly for Canada. For some years serious differences had been growing up between the Colony and the Imperial Government, and the breach was gradually but surely widening. In 1832, in consequence of some scandals, having more or less reasonable foundations, which had occurred in the conduct of the Judiciary, and the House of Assembly having decided that, as far as that measure would have the effect of removing the causes for the unpleasant popular feeling then existing, the judges should be made independent of the Crown, and should have permanent salaries assigned to them, and that only the Chief Justice should hold a seat in the Executive Council. The bill was passed by a fair majority, but when sent to England for the Royal assent, Lord Goderich thought fit to reject it. The Assembly thereupon retaliated by adopting the course pursued under similar circumstances in the Lower Province, by refusing to pass more than annual bills of supply, attaching the names of the individuals to each of the sums voted for salaries, and positively refusing to permit any person to hold more than one office at the same time. This latter measure was also rejected by Lord Goderich, and the Assembly then demanded the abolition of the Legislative Council, and the substitution of one, the members of which should be elected by the people. This was not only refused by the Imperial Government, but Lord Stanley (the late Earl Derby) treated the colonists to a long and somewhat severe homily on their impertinence for daring to wish to legislate as they imagined would be best for the country, in opposition to the superior wisdom at home, and for their temerity in offering any opposition to the Imperial will.

There was also existing a feeling of bitterness between the inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Provinces, and between the French and English portions of the inhabitants, each nationality being jealous, lest the other should enjoy any advantage which the other did not. All these minor points of difference, however, were sunk in the more important question of opposition to the home government, in what was universally looked upon as the tyranny of the course of action pursued by them, and the consequent burden of taxation under which the country was suffering. The people did not dare to hope for any practical measures of improvement, their hopes having been so often blighted in the past. To speak of education, or the progress of public works, or the enactment of wiser and better laws, was equivalent to announcing oneself as a half-demented enthusiast; and to express a hope of the speedy establishment of a

sounder form of government, was looked upon by the people as the wild imaginations of a heated fancy, and by the Government partizans as little less than treason. There was practically no constitutional government, the sole power, and the administration of affairs, being really in the hands of the Governor.

In 1834, Mr. Viger having been sent to England to lay the grievances of the colony before the Government, a commission was appointed the following year to inquire into the causes of the dissatisfaction and the remedies which might be taken to alleviate them. The Colonial Secretary was willing to surrender the disposal of the entire revenue to the Assembly, on condition of their making separate provision for the judges, and fixing the salaries of the civil officers for two years; he also agreed to place the whole of the proceeds of the sales of unclaimed lands in the hands of the Assembly, but made such restrictions as to their management as virtually to nullify the effect of this provision.

These so-called concessions were not by any means satisfactory, and in the early part of 1837 the popular discontent began to take definite shape, the murmurings of an insurrectionary movement being heard, more or less distinctly, in all parts of the country. In the Lower Province some active demonstrations of hostility had already been made, and in the Upper Province there were symptoms that the example might soon be followed. In the House of Assembly Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie was particularly active, and on several occasions defeated the Government; but Sir Francis Bond Head, at that time Lieutenant Governor, steadily refused to concede any of the points demanded. Outside the House, public meetings were being held, violent speeches made—some of them most unjustifiably so—and in consequence, eighteen magistrates and thirty-five militia officers were deprived of their commissions. During the summer the agitation increased in intensity, the training of bands of Mackenzie's sympathizers was secretly carried on, and in some places the people went so far as to elect their own magistrates and militia officers. Some of the newspapers were also active in keeping the rebellious spirit alive, and soon armed bodies of men in the Lower Province openly set the Government at defiance, and some sanguinary encounters had taken place between them and the regular troops. At the outbreak of these active measures of hostility in Lower Canada, Sir F. B. Head sent nearly all the British troops to the assistance of the Government there, relying on the loyalty of the people of the Upper Province to restrain or suppress any hostile demonstration which might be made here. The wisdom of this action is open to serious question, and the results proved that the Lt. Governor was not adequately informed, or, what is equally probable, greatly underestimated the strength, or affected to despise the influence and determination of the insurgents. The event proved that, though he was sustained by the loyalty of the people generally, Mackenzie and his sympathizers were strong enough to cause great trouble and loss to the country. On the 4th of December, 1837, the rebels assembled at Montgomery's farm-house and tavern, a few miles up Yonge street, with the intention of marching on and "taking" Toronto; but a party of militia with the assistance of a number of citizens, soon routed them, and Mackenzie fled. This was, however, but the beginning of the troubles, and the Government at once called for the active assistance of the militia companies organized in various parts of the Province. Captain Poore had lost no time in placing his corps in a state ready for service, and on the day of the engagement at Montgomery's they left Guelph, 62 strong

1837

under the command of Capt. Poore, Lieutenant Thompson, and Ensign Grange, a brother of Mr. G. J. Grange; with John Thorp, James Armstrong and James Marshall as sergeants, leaving Col. Lamprey and Col. Young in charge of a portion of the company to protect Guelph. It was known that there were a considerable number of Mackenzie's sympathisers in Eramosa and other districts in the neighborhood, and that if an opportunity were offered they might make some active demonstration, and possibly take possession of the town, so that there was a very natural feeling of alarm here, and it was positively necessary to leave some experienced and determined officers in the town, to prevent the rebelliously inclined in the country districts from taking such steps as, but for the very pronounced feeling of loyalty on the part of the towns-people, they would undoubtedly have proceeded to, they being in want of ammunition, some quantities of which were in the stores in Guelph, several men having been employed for some days in running bullets, and a number of kegs of powder being also in store in the armory, known as Hodgerts' octagon house, where the HERALD block now stands.

On arriving at Dundas the company put up for the night at Bamberger's hotel, and the town being somewhat of a rebel hot-bed, a warm reception was given to the Guelph volunteers, stones being thrown at them, and a sort of intermittent fire of such missiles being kept up throughout the night, at the hotel, in which the company were soundly sleeping, mostly on the floor and tables. None of the men were hurt, however, beyond a few slight bruises, and the next morning they marched to Hamilton, where they were heartily welcomed by the majority of the citizens, though there were quite a number who looked upon them with anything but friendly eyes. The company remained in Hamilton three days, being quartered in the Court House, when, being relieved by some other volunteers from Guelph, they marched to Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford, and other places. While at Brantford a report was brought in that the rebels were making pikes and moulding bullets at Scotland, and the Company at once started for that place, but on their arrival found nothing more conspicuous or treasonable than a cider mill in full operation. After a time the company returned to Hamilton, and on Christmas day went to the front, being stationed between Drummondville and Niagara Falls. The corps which left Hamilton was 1,300 strong, besides about 500 Indians, and upwards of 450 sleighs were employed in conveying them. In consequence of the energetic action taken by the authorities against the steamer "Caroline," and the insurgents stationed on Navy Island, the corps of which the Guelph men formed a part were not called into action, their duty consisting of the more arduous, if less glorious task of preserving peace in the outlying country, and defending the approaches to the scene of action. They were away about six weeks, and when they returned they separated, but were not disbanded, each man going to his own home. In the fall of 1838 another Company was raised by Captain Poore's orders, the men enlisting for a specified time, from November 1st, 1838, to May 1st, 1840. This Company was drafted to Hamilton in the first week in November, and remained there the whole of the period of their enlistment.

In common with other parts of the country, Guelph suffered considerably by this rebellion, not only on account of the general stagnation in business which followed, but also because of the absence of so many of the men from their farms and stores; and it was some years before the confidence and prosperity which had previously existed, fully returned.

It had for some time become a matter of serious inconvenience, that the people of Guelph, and the country lying north and west of it, should be compelled to go so long a distance to Dundas, the District town, to transact legal business, and a movement had for some time been on foot for the division of the Gore District, which then included the whole of what are now the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Grey, Bruce, and the district as far as the shores of Lake Huron. As the result of the agitation which was vigorously carried on, an act was passed in 1837, 7 William IV., chap. 18, providing for the division of the Gore District, and for the erection of the District of Wellington, as soon as a jail and court-house could be erected, and other necessary preliminary arrangements made. Among the provisions of the act were, that the jail and court-house should be situated in the Town of Guelph; that a District school should also be erected, the teacher's salary to be £100, to be paid out of the Provincial funds, as also the sum of £250 for the support of common schools, in addition to a share in such sums as were granted under the Provincial statute of 4th William IV. The justices were empowered to borrow £6,000 for building the jail and court-house, to be repaid in annual instalments of £250, with interest, for which they were empowered to levy an additional rate of 1d. in the £ for four years.

1838

During 1838 a movement was commenced for improving the road between Guelph and Dundas, much inconvenience being felt in consequence of the difficulties in travelling between these two points, letters, as appears by documents now in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, sometimes being five and even seven days in transit. Several meetings were held to consider the matter but nothing definite was done until 1839, when a public meeting was called, Mr. Henry Strange being in the chair, and Mr. Thos. Saunders acting as secretary. It was then proposed that a survey should be made, for a road direct to Dundas, instead of going round by way of Waterloo. Subscription lists were opened to defray the expense of the survey, which was entrusted to Mr. R. W. Kerr, of Flamborough West. The estimated cost was £31,159.17.7, or £1285.16.8 per mile. A strong opposition was offered to the scheme on the part of some residents in Puslinch, who wished the road to be run from Guelph to the Waterloo macadamized road, cutting it at about Lamb's tavern. Petitions were prepared in favor of the original scheme, with the intention of forwarding them to Col. Chisholm and Hon. James Crooks, for presentation to the two branches of the Legislature, but upon its being found that Hon. Mr. Crooks, being personally interested in the success of the rival scheme, would be likely to "throw cold water" on the Guelph enterprise, the petition was sent to Hon. Adam Fergusson, instead of to him. Soon after this had been done, Mr. Henry Strange, who had been the prime mover in the matter, suddenly died, and no further action was taken for some time, as will appear hereafter.

In 1840 the Act for the separation of the District of Wellington from the District of Gore came into operation, and on the 28th July the first meeting of the Court of Quarter Sessions was held, the Justices present being Messrs. Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, John Inglis, Geoffrey Lynch, Wm. Reynolds, Jas. Webster, Wm. Ellis, Wm. Hewat, Edward Murton, Edward F. Henning, Robt. Alling and Henry W. Peterson. The following officers were then appointed for the District :—Sheriff—Mr. Geo. J. Grange; District Treasurer—Mr. Wm. Hewat; Surgeon to the Gaol—Dr. Wm. Clarke; Inspector of Weights and Measures—Mr. A. A. Baker; Gaoler—Mr. Robt. Dunbar; Chief Constable—Mr. John Jones. The

Sheriff was required to give security, himself in £1,000, and two sureties in £500 each. These sureties were Messrs. Marcus Blair of Hamilton and Mr. Thos. Saunders, of Puslinch. On October 3rd, Sheriff Grange took the oath of office, before Messrs. A. J. Fergusson and Thomas Saunders, commissioners.

At the same sittings of the Court, the Courts of Request, with the districts assigned to each were numbered as follows:—1. Guelph and Eramosa; 2. Waterloo; 3. Wilmot; 4. Woolwich, Nichol and Queen's Bush; 5. Erin, Garafraxa, and the townships added from the home district, viz:—Proton, Luther, Amaranth and Melancthon; the divisions to take effect September 1st. At the second meeting of this Court, held October 27th, thirty-one tavern and beer licenses were granted for the District. The fees charged were—for beer license, from £1. to £3., and for tavern licenses, from £5 to £7.

1841

At the meeting of the Court in August 1841, a proposition was made to lease from Wm. Dyson, a room in a new brick building he had just erected on Gordon street for many years known as the Red Lion tavern, and now called the Fountain Hotel. For many years the magistrates' courts had been held at the British Coffee House, but now that the District had been set apart, and the legal business would be large, and constantly increasing, it was decided to lease this place, at a rental of £50 per annum, until the Court House, soon to be commenced, should be ready for occupancy. By the terms of the lease, Mr. Dyson was required to fit up the room in a suitable manner, with the usual judges' bench, dock, witness box, accommodation for counsel, witnesses, &c., and to provide a separate staircase for the judges, all of which was done.

The attention of the Imperial Government having been called to the way in which unscrupulous persons in England were in the habit of misrepresenting to intending emigrants, the resources and general condition of the country, and the rate of wages, cost ot living, &c., a list of questions was sent to prominent and reliable persons in all parts of the Province, with the request that they should be answered as accurately as possible, for the information of the home government, to allow them to issue reliable circulars for the general guidance of emigrants. From one of these lists, filled in by Mr. S. B. Harrison, and now in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, the following facts are gleaned. The price of land in the township of Guelph ranged from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per acre. The cost of clearing was $14 to $16 per acre. Wheat was worth 3s. 9d. per bushel, oats 11d. per bushel, and barley 1s. 10d. per bushel.

In this year the Wellington District Agricultural Society was formed, the committee reporting at the first meeting that ninety four members had been enrolled. The net income of the District in 1841, was £726 11s. 6d., of which Guelph paid £132. The expenditure for the year was £650.

At the January sessions in 1842, Mr. Adam Johnston Fergusson's commission as Justice of the Peace, and his appointment as Judge of the District were presented, when he took the oaths of office. At this time a scene took place in the Court worthy of notice, as showing that the country was not altogether free from religious intolerance. A case in which a note for a small sum of money formed the basis of action was being tried, when a jury was demanded. Upon the jury rising to be sworn, counsel for the plaintiff objected to one of them, on the ground that he was a Mennonist, and consequently ineligible as a juryman. The Mennonists were a sect holding somewhat the same religious tenets as Quakers,

claiming among other things, exemption from service in time of war, a privilege for which they were made to pay dearly enough, a tax of as much as £5 per year being imposed upon them, in peace or war, as an equivalent for the exemption, the other taxes, to which all citizens were liable in common, being collected in addition. It was not till 1848 that this special tax could be even reduced, a majority in Parliament always voting down any measure brought in for their benefit. At the sitting of the Court over which Judge Fergusson first presided, the objection was raised, and the Judge had no alternative but to allow it, and the juryman was ordered to leave the box, and another man called to fill his place. Whether it may be regarded with satisfaction or not is a question, but the fact remains, that the objecting plaintiff lost his case.

During this year the act for the election of school commissioners came into operation, and the first meeting of the Board took place May 11th. The Board consisted of Rev. Arthur Palmer, chairman, Rev. P. Wastel, Rev. Thomas Gibney, Roman Catholic priest, Rev. J. Smith, Dr. Henry Orton, Mr. Thomas Sandilands, Mr. Charles Julius Mickle and Mr. Wm. Neeve. Mr. A. A. Baker was the first clerk to the Board. The first action of the Board, after organizing, was to take under their control all the schools in the District, and order an inspection of all the school-houses, many of which were in need of repair, and in some districts new school-houses were required, and in course of time these were built. Several changes were also found to be necessary in the staff of teachers, some of whom were found to be very incompetent. Some of these were therefore discharged.

In 1843 the new jail was finished, the distinction of being the first man to be confined therein being due to James Lindsay, for stealing cattle. It being proved that he had been carrying on this business for a long time, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years. This does not appear to have cured him of his propensity for driving other people's cattle, for he had not been released from his long confinement more than six weeks, when he was arrested on a similar charge near Toronto, and sent to the Provincial penitentiary for seven years.

The criminal business during the year 1844 was very light, it being on record that at the January sessions there was not a single prisoner for trial; at the July sessions only one, and at the November sessions only four, of whom two only were found guilty, and these for minor offences. This, however, as will be seen, was but the lull before the storm, for the courts were kept busy enough during the succeeding three or four years.

This year witnessed the revival of the St. Andrew's Society. In the year 1828 Mr. Galt had established a *pseudo* society, without any regularly elected officers or times for meeting, but now a properly organized society was formed, but who were the officers there is no record to show. A St. George's Society on a similarly loose plan had also been in existence, and this year it also was revived, Mr. John Howitt being the first president, no record having been kept of the names of the other officers. This was nothing remarkable, for, until 1840, the records even of the courts, and of the meetings for the transaction of public business, were very meagre, and in many instances no records at all were made, the business being transacted in public meeting, and it apparently being thought that those interested could remember what had been done, at least until the next meeting. At the close of this year the Wellington District Benevolent Association was formed, with Rev. Arthur Palmer as president. This association was formed of all creeds and nationalities,

for the relief of all in distress, with the same catholic disregard to religious or national distinctions, and for many years it continued its benevolent operations, being the means of doing an incalculable amount of good.

In 1845 a new era may be said to have commenced in Guelph. As the town had progressed in population and prosperity, two distinct attempts had been made to publish a local newspaper, but, partly owing to the limited constituency in the surrounding country and the financial depression which had existed all over the Province for several years, and partly also in consequence of the lack of practical ability on the part of those who made the ventures, both attempts proved signal failures. In the case of the *Advertiser*, which was now commenced, the result proved far different. The country was more prosperous, farmers were obtaining higher prices for their produce, more settlers were coming in, and, what was of far more consequence, Mr. John Smith, the proprietor, was a man of experience, and seemed to adapt his paper to the wants of the people upon whom he depended for support.

In 1846 an act was passed providing for a reorganization of the District Councils, granting to each of the Districts enlarged powers and an additional number of councillors, the Wellington District being included. Under this new arrangement, which came into operation in January, 1847, many improvements were made, under the direction of Mr. A. D. Fordyce, the Warden, by which increased facilities were afforded for travel, by the repairing of many neglected county roads and the erection of new bridges at several important points. During this year a new mill was built by Drs. Clarke and Orton—the latter being the father of Dr. Orton, M. P.—on the site of the present People's Mills, now owned by Mr. James Goldie. It was a frame structure, of considerable dimensions, with six run of stones. A large business was done in gristing, and the enterprise promised to be exceedingly profitable for the proprietors, as it was undoubtedly a great convenience to the small farmers. Early in the next year, however, these hopes seemed for a time to be shattered, and a heavy blow was struck at the industry of the place. About two miles out of the town, on the Eramosa road, lived two families named Oliver and Coghlin, between which a long-standing religious feud had existed, the Olivers being Orangemen and the Coghlins Roman Catholics. Whenever any members of these families met, high words, and frequently hard blows, were exchanged, the young men especially evincing great bitterness towards each other, and none of them bearing a very high character for sobriety, the disputes generally resulted from excitement through drink. On the afternoon of March 23rd three of the Olivers were driving home in a sleigh, and when a short distance beyond the Eramosa hill, they met some of the Coghlins, and a fight ensued, in which Charles Coghlin stabbed Richard Oliver with a bayonet, killing him almost instantly. For this Coghlin was tried before Mr. Justice McLean, and being found guilty of murder, was hanged in front of the Court House on July 1st. There had been some difficulty in getting the scaffold erected, threats of a serious nature having been made by the friends of the convicted man that whoever undertook the job should suffer for it afterwards, and the lawless character of some of them was sufficient to deter many from doing the work who otherwise would have willingly undertaken it. Of the extensive sympathy for the family of the doomed man which existed in the minds of the lower classes, ample evidence was afforded on the morning of the execution, when a most

unseemly riot took place under the scaffold, which, but for the presence of a large posse of special constables, would probably have had serious results. When the prisoner was first arrested he was brought before Dr. Clarke, as Justice of the Peace, and the Coghlins declared that the prisoner was not fairly dealt with by him, a statement for which there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation, judging from the numerous letters on the subject which were published in the *Advertiser* at the time. This impression took a deep hold on the minds of the Coghlin family, however, and it was feared for some time that some injury, either of a personal nature or in his property, would be inflicted on the Doctor. When, therefore, in March, 1847, the mill was burned, the general impression was that it was the work of an incendiary, and it was so stated in a proclamation issued by the Government, offering a reward of £250, in addition to £400 offered by Drs. Clarke and Orton and the District Council, for such evidence as would lead to the conviction of the culprit. Nothing ever came to light upon which to base a charge, though several persons were suspected, and the matter gradually lost its interest. The loss by the fire was £5,500, which was covered by insurance to the amount of about £3,000.

Hitherto the Conservatives in the District had possessed no permanent organ for the enunciation of their political principles. Two separate attempts had been made to establish a Conservative paper here, one in 1842. when Mr. Chas. Macdonald commenced the publication of the *Herald.* Mr. Peterson, Registrar of the District, who was the first to establish a newspaper west of Ancaster, had published a German paper, the *Canada Museum*, in Berlin, in 1832, and having the press, one of the Ramage make, and a quantity of type still on hand, Mr. Macdonnell made an arrangement with Mr. Peterson, by which that gentleman was to be the actual proprietor, though Mr. Macdonnell was to be nominal owner, and the practical manager and editor. This paper only lived about nine months, when a Mr. Matthew S. Willet came to the town and made a similar arrangement, by which he commenced the *Wellingtonian*, a paper very similar in all respects to the *Herald*, but from a variety of causes the venture did not prove a success, and in a few weeks it was dropped. In the Spring of 1847, Mr. F. D. Austin effected an arrangement with Mr. Peterson of somewhat the same nature as the others, and brought out the HERALD. He soon after took a partner, and the paper was published by Austin & Pearson. In the course of the following year, it being desirable to improve the character of the paper and to put in new type, a joint stock company was formed, by Mr. Webster, Mr. Peterson, and several other gentlemen in the town, and Mr. Geo. Pirie, a man of liberal education and considerable ability, was invited to take the editorial control, which he did, and the paper at once took a foremost place among Canadian newspapers, its fearless advocacy of the principles of the Conservative party, and the unflinching opposition it offered to everything savoring of meaness or trickery in local or general politics, as well as the ability displayed in its editorial columns, and the enterprise shown in the news department, stamping it from the commencement as a high class newspaper, destined to exert a powerful influence on the future of the District, a mission which it most emphatically accomplished. It was soon found, as has generally been the case, that a joint stock company, in a small town like Guelph, was not the best machinery for carrying on a newspaper business, and it was finally arranged that Mr. Geo. Pirie should become sole proprietor and editor, a

position for which his remarkable abilities eminently fitted him. With what success he conducted the paper those who had the honor of his acquainiance can fully testify, and it is not too much to say that the Conservative party in this town and surrounding districts, owes much of its prosperity and power to his untiring exertions and self denying labors, in which he never flagged up to the time of his death, which took place in 1870. Of the course pursued and the success of the paper since, the public are left to judge for themselves.

Early in 1848 an appeal was made by Rev. Arthur Palmer and a number of the most prominent men in the town, for funds to assist in the relief of the people of Ireland, who were then in the greatest distress consequent on the recent potato famine, and to the credit of the people of Guelph, small in number though they were, it is recorded that upwards of £400 was subscribed.

The farmers of the Wellington District had always taken a deep interests in the proceedings of agricultural societies, more especially that of the Gore District, and several local clubs had been formed in the townships in the neighborhood of Guelph, excepting Puslinch. This year the Puslinch farmers determined to have a club, and accordingly in February a meeting was held, and the Puslinch branch of the Wellington District Agricultural Society was organized, a club which has, perhaps, been more generally successful, and exerted a more beneficial influence, both on account of the hearty interest taken in it, and the more than ordinary intelligence and energy of its members, than almost any other in the Province, and there is probably not one local organization of the kind in this country which to-day commands so much respect among the agricultural community.

In April a deputation arrived here from Toronto, to consult some of the leading men of the town as to what steps should be taken by Guelph in support of the proposed Toronto and Goderich Railway, which the company contemplated bringing through the town, if sufficient encouragement were offered. A public meeting was at once called, Sheriff Grange in the chair, when the intentions of the company were fully explained by Mr. Thos. (now Judge) Galt, who said he had visited the town in 1827, and had on foot traversed the distance from Guelph to Goderich, before there was even so much as a pathway cut through the woods, and he felt peculiar pleasure in being the first to lay before the people of this town a proposal to build a railway across the same country. It was resolved that a committee should be appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of a survey and push the matter forward; but, though a number of meetings were held, and considerable stir was made in the country, the project, so far as this company was concerned, died a natural death.

Mr. James Webster had sat for the District in the Local Assembly for several years, and the Reformers thought that a gentleman of their own side in politics should be chosen at the next election, which was expected to take place at no distant day. They accordingly organized, and Mr. A. J. Fergusson, District Judge, was induced to resign his position for the purpose of becoming a candidate. which he did in April, and Mr. Wm. Dummer Powell was appointed his successor in May. At the retirement of Judge Fergusson addresses were presented to him by members of the bar and others, on both sides in politics, expressive of the high esteem in which he had been held as a judge, and the warm feelings of respect entertained for him personally. Canvassing went

vigorously on during the remainder of the year, the result of which will be referred to hereafter.

In the November session of parliament an act was passed incorporating the Guelph and Dundas Road Company, for the purpose of building a macadamized and gravelled road from the town to a point to join the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, with a capital of £10,000, with power to increase it to £20,000. The sum of £9,000 was at once borrowed on debentures, and this very important work was proceeded with vigorously. An act was also passed incorporating the Guelph and Arthur Road Company, for the purpose of building a macadamized and gravel road to Card's Corner, near the present junction of the Elora and Fergus roads, and that work was also soon afterwards commenced. In June of this year Rev. J. G. Macgregor was ordained pastor of Knox's Church, and in November a church was finished on the present site of Raymond's sewing-machine factory. The Primitive Methodist chapel, on Surrey street, was also built and dedicated in the fall of this year. Among the other buildings worthy of note erected this year were the large stone house and store of Mr. F. W. Stone, on Gordon street; a stone building by Mr. Thomas Heffernan on Wyndham street, and a commodious hotel, of stone, by Mr. Thomas Hood, known as the Wellington Hotel.

1848

At the close of the year Parliament was dissolved, and in January, 1848, a general election took place, the candidates in the Wellington District being Mr. A. J. Fergusson, Reformer, and Mr. James Webster, Conservative. The election was hotly contested by both sides. The result of the general election was that the Baldwin, or Reform party, succeeded to power, but Mr. Fergusson was defeated in this district by 300 votes. He thereupon entered a protest, on the plea of corruption on the part of the Conservatives, especially in the neighborhood of Owen Sound where some votes appear to have been polled by some persons not duly qualified. Mr. Webster, however, took his seat, and the contested election suit dragged its weary way along until February, 1849, when judgment was given in Mr. Fergusson's favor, and he took his seat.

At the June assizes Joseph and Thomas Ferris were tried for the murder of Henry Wilson, in Wellesley, in March. A dispute had arisen respecting the ownership of a strip of land, and Wilson had obtained a writ of ejectment, and upon going to serve it, Joseph Ferris knocked him down and strangled him with his scarf, the other prisoner looking on while it was done. They were both sentenced to be hanged, when they made a full confession, and their sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. At the Quarter Sessions in July, Judge Powell had the gratifying duty to inform the Grand Jury that, for the third time, there were no prisoners for trial, and only one case was brought before the magistrates in Guelph during the whole year.

During the summer contracts were let for macadamizing seven miles of the Dundas Road at £1,230 per mile, and gravelling the remainder at £420 per mile. On July 21st a large number of the inhabitants of Guelph proceeded in procession to Hamilton's tavern, where the first shovel full of earth was turned, and the work, the total cost of which was to be £20,000, to be finished in September, 1849, was fairly commenced. To carry on the work, debentures for various amounts were issued, including some for five shillings each, to be used in paying wages to the men, and as a regular circulating medium. One of these is now in the possession of Mr. George Sleeman, and shows that it was not deemed necessary to go to the expense of having them prepared in the highest style of

the engraver's art, the work being of the roughest description, such as some down-easters might have been expected to whittle out with a jack-knife or hew out with a "little hatchet." They were adorned with a cut of the Duke of Wellington mounted on a rampant steed of the orthodox rocking horse pattern, and informed all whom it might concern, that "The District of Wellington Promise to pay William Cook, or bearer, Five years after date, at the office of the Treasurer in Guelph, and not *elsewere*, the sum of Five Shillings in currency, with —— years' interest, for value received." They were signed by James Wright, Warden, and William Hewat, Treasurer.

Among the incidents worthy of notice during this year may be mentioned the death of Dr. Alling, who had been in the town for seventeen years, during which time he had been successively a physician in good practice, agent for the Canada Company, merchant, bank agent, and District officer, and who by his application to business and his unimpeachable integrity, had become one of the most wealthy and respected inhabitants of the town. During the summer several stone stores were erected on Wyndham street by Mr. Wm. Day and Mr. T. Heffernan ; a foundry had been built by Dr. Clarke, and was soon in active operation under the management of Robertson & Co., and the Wellington Mills were rebuilt of stone by Dr. Clarke. In May the brewery and distillery owned by Mr. Oliver, and occupied by Mr. Williams and Mr. Fox, were burned, and one of the oldest and most prominent buildings in the town thus disappeared.

In December, considerable excitement was caused by an agitation which originated in Galt, for a division of the District, and several public meetings were held at the Court House, when it was decided to send Mr. John Smith to Montreal to represent the people of this portion of the District, and to oppose the proposed division before the Legislature. Subsequently Mr. Jas. Wright and Dr. Clarke were also sent on the same errand, but without avail, for in March 1849, a bill was passed for the division of the District into the counties of Waterloo and Wellington, and the united counties of Grey and Peel, the Act to take effect January 1st, 1850. The Act provided that the County of Waterloo should consist of the townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Wellesley, Woolwich, (except the Pilkington tract) and the north half of Dumfries. Wellington to consist of the townships of Guelph, Puslinch, Eramosa, Erin, Nichol, Garafraxa, Peel, Maryboro, and the Pilkington tract, which was to be attached to Nichol. Grey and Peel to consist of all the northern townships, with five others from the Simcoe District. Though the Districts were thus abolished under this Act, District Courts and other District Institutions and all laws applicable to them, were to be continued as applying to the counties, which would, however, at once become separate for registration and electoral purposes, and so soon as all necessary arrangements had been made, such as the building of gaols and court houses, for municipal and judicial purposes also.

1849

In June, Mr. Fergusson having returned from his first session in parliament, a grand banquet was given to him at Pipe's hotel. In the afternoon a procession of his friends from all parts of the District, two miles in length, paraded the streets, and at the dinner in the evening about 500 persons were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed, Mr. Fergusson on this occasion making one of the best speeches he ever delivered.

In the summer of this year the cholera made fearful ravages in various parts of the country, as many as 26 cases, 7 of which were fatal, having

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been reported in one day in Toronto. Though the disease did not assume an epidemic form in Guelph, there were some cases and a few deaths, which led to the appointment of a Board of Health for the Town and Township, consisting of Sheriff Grange, Mr. A. J. Fergusson, M.P.P., Mr. Jas. Wright, Judge Powell, Rev. A. Palmer, Rev. S. Sandrel, Mr. Jas. Hough, Mr. Jno. Harrison and Dr. Clarke, to whose untiring exertions in securing the cleansing of the streets and outhouses, as well as the bed of the river, for which purpose the water was drawn off between the dams, very much of the comparative immunity from the disease which Guelph enjoyed is to be attributed.

In common with most other towns in Canada at that time, in consequence of the cheapness of spirits, the curse of drunkenness was very prevalent, and in 1845 a Temperance Society was formed, numbering among its members nearly all the prominent men of the town, and in September of this year a monster temperance demonstration was held, when speakers were present from all parts of the country, and quite a temperance revival took place, the beneficial effects of which never passed away, while the immediate results were of the most gratifying nature.

In the same month Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, in the course of a tour he was making through the Upper Province, arrived at Galt, when Sheriff Grange at once called a meeting to ascertain the wishes of the people with reference to inviting his lordship here. The feeling was far from being unanimous on the subject, there being many in Guelph, as elsewhere, who considered Lord Elgin had gone beyond his constitutional rights in his action towards the government of the day, and in his reports on certain measures made to the home government, and some went so for as to advocate a petition to the Queen to have him recalled. The majority being in favor of inviting him to visit Guelph, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Fergusson, Sheriff Grange, Judge Powell, Mr. T. Sandilands and Mr. John Smith, was appointed to wait upon him at Galt, and tender to him the hospitality of the town, which he accepted, arriving here September 29th. A procession numbering about 2,000 persons met him about two miles out of the town, and escorted him here with bands playing and colors flying. On arriving at Thorp's hotel, where the vice-regal party dined, a loyal address was presented by the town officials, another by the Total Abstinence Society, and one by the people of Elora, to which His Excellency replied in a long speech from the balcony of the hotel, the malcontents showing their good sense by maintaining a respectful silence. The next day being Sunday, his lordship remained over that day, and attended the English church, in company with Mr. Fergusson, Sheriff Grange and others. On his leaving the town on Monday morning a royal salute of 21 guns was fired on the Market Square, and the visit concluded most creditably for Guelph.

In the Municipal Act, passed in 1849, Guelph was included in the list of towns to be accorded municipal rights, and great was the mortification felt when, at the close of the session, it was found that schedule D. had, by a mistake on the part of one of the engrossing clerks, been omitted from the bill as sent to the Upper House, so that when it passed there, this schedule was not considered, and consequently formed no part of the bill to which the assent of the Governor-General was given. The consequence was that Guelph, with about half a dozen other town similarly omitted, could not be incorporated until another Act was passed the following year, and the incorporation was necessarily deferred till 1851.

1850

It had long been felt that to counteract some of the evil influences and attractions of bar rooms and other similar places, some provision should be made for affording to the young men of the town facilities for self-improvement after the hours of labor had passed, and it was therefore proposed that a Mechanics' Institute, similar to those which had proved so successful in the Lower Province, should be established, and accordingly, in January, 1850, a public meeting was held to lay the matter before the people, and so highly was the scheme approved of, that upwards of one hundred members were enrolled that night. In order to make it popular with the rural as well as the urban population, the name of "The Farmers and Mechanics' Institute" was adopted, and an organization was at once effected by the election of the following officers: President—C. J. Mickle, 1st Vice-Pres.—Dr. Liddell, 2nd Vice-Pres.—J. Harrison, Treasurer—T. Sandilands, Secretary—A. McDonald, Committee—Sheriff Grange, Col. Hewat, Rev. R. Torrance, Messrs. R. Scott, P. Gow, J. Ferguson, J. Watt, D. Savage, J. Armstrong, W. Crowe, R. Thompson and J. Jackson.

The first meeting of the new County Council, under the Act of 1849 was held in the Court House on Monday, January 28th, the late Warden, Mr. J. Wright in the chair. The members present were:—Messrs. Bowman and Snider, Waterloo; Meyer and Passmore, Woolwich; Thurtell and Sunley, Guelph; Cockburn and Ellis, Puslinch; Henshaw and Clarke, Erin; Armstrong, Eramosa; Donaldson, Garafraxa; Carney, Derby; Watt, Nichol; Cameron, Arthur; Bettschin, Wilmot; C. O'Callahan, Peel; George Jackson, Bentinck; A. B. McNab, Glenelg; Robt. Houth, Sydenham; Charles Thorpe, Holland; William Halliday, Sullivan; Hawk and Cunningham, Wellesley; W. Fox, Normanby; D. Cochrane, Egremont. At the commencement of the proceedings, it was discovered that some of the councillors had not deposited their certificates of qualification, nor taken the oaths of office, and an adjournment of the Council, for one hour was agreed to, in order to afford time for such certificates to be presented. The Council re-assembled about 5 o'clock, when the chair was again taken by Mr. Wright, who said that the County was entitled to return 27 members to this Council; but that only 25 had, at present, given in their certificates, and taken the oaths of office. Of this number, there were some who were not qualified according to Mr. Baldwin's opinion, but he believed the majority were so qualified, and, therefore, the Council would be competent to act. He would read the list of those who were entitled to sit in the Council, having qualified according to Mr. Baldwin's opinion: (£300 freeholders): Messrs. Bowman, Armstrong, Donaldson, Passmore, Cockburn, Carney, Watt, Sunley, Thurtell, Henshaw, Cameron, Ellis, Bettschin and Clarke. There being 27 Councillors necessary to form the total number of the Waterloo County Council, and 14 of this number being present, and duly qualified to sit, the Council proceeded to business, and Mr. B. Thurtell was elected Warden, Mr. A. D. Ferrier, Clerk, Mr. W. Hewat, Treasurer, and Messrs. T. R. Brock and Thos. Heffernan, Auditors. Mr. A. A. Baker, who had been clerk of the District Council for nine years, had resigned, not wishing to hold the office of clerk any longer. At the first meeting of the Township Council under the new law Mr. James Hough was appointed clerk.

At the June session of the House of Assembly a new Representation Bill was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. LaFontaine, for the further division of a number of counties, and redistribution of seats, among the provisions of which were, that "the County of Halton shall consist of the

townships of Erin, Esquesing, Trafalgar, Nassagaweya and Nelson; the County of Waterloo shall consist of the townships of North Dumfries, including the town of Galt; Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, Wellesley, Peel and Maryborough; the County of Wellington shall consist of the townships of Puslinch, Guelph, Nichol, Garafraxa and Eramosa; the County of Peel shall consist of the townships of Normanby, Egremont, Proton, Melancthon, Minto, Arthur, Luther and Amaranth." The excitement and indignation in the public mind at this new attempt to curtail the boundaries of the county were intense, and several most enthusiastic public meetings were held to protest against the proposed measure. By this arrangement Wellington would have been left with a population of but 13,000, while Waterloo would have had 26,000, which was rightly looked upon as a great piece of injustice, especially as the County of Wellington had assumed liabilities, in connection with the building of the Brock Road and other improvements, amounting to upwards of £14,000; and, as was agreed at the first meeting, if the contemplated division were effected the county would find it extremely hard to raise sufficient money even to pay the officers necessary to carry on its business. At this meeting an able speech was delivered by Mr. A. J. Fergusson, M. P. P., who advocated that instead of cutting off any portion of the county, it should be divided into three electoral districts, but that for other purposes it should remain intact. The three electoral divisions he would propose, to consist of the Western, containing 279,000 acres, with a population of 17,000; the Eastern, containing 274,000 acres, with a population of 16,000; and the Northern, containing 365,000 acres, with a population of not more than 7,000. These divisions he considered sufficiently near, both in area and population, to balance each other, and would answer the purposes of extended representation perfectly well, without bringing upon the county the evils which would arise from a division into separate counties. That this county, with a population of upwards of 40,000, should have but one parliamentary representative, while some places had sent a member to parliament upon a population of not more than 5,000 or 6,000, was manifestly unfair. It was finally decided that a deputation, consisting of the Warden and Messrs. Webster, Wright, Smith and Sandilands should proceed to Toronto to lay the case before the Government, which they did, the result being that it was arranged between Messrs. Hincks and Price, on the part of the Government, and the deputations from Galt and Guelph, that the townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Wellesley and Lower Woolwich should be set apart from the county, bearing an equal proportion of any taxation, on the basis of the assessment of 1848, for paying off the debentures issued for the construction of the Brock Road; leaving to Wellington the townships of Guelph, Puslinch, Eramosa, Erin, Nichol, the Pilkington Tract, Peel, Maryboro, Minto, Luther, Arthur and Amaranth. The County of Wellington, as thus constituted, was to have two representatives assigned to it in the Bill, while the former townships, with the north halves of Dumfries and Blenheim, were to be formed into the County of Waterloo, with one member. By the emphasis of public opinion, and the persistent opposition offered by the members from the constituencies more immediately interested, the bill was defeated at that time, though, as will be seen hereafter, a measure, so far as it affected this county, very similar in its tenor, was passed at a subsequent session.

During the sitting of the Legislature in August, a serious misunderstanding occurred between the House and the Press. While an import-

ant debate was in progress, Mr. (now Hon.) David Christie, left the floor of the House and stood near the desks assigned to the reporters, and carried on a conversation with some friends in so loud a tone that the speakers could not be distinctly heard, thus interfering very materially with the reporters in the discharge of their very onerous duties. Mr. George Ure, a reporter on the *Globe* staff, therefore politely requested Mr. Christie to speak in a little lower tone, or to move a little farther away from the reporters' desks. This Mr. Christie chose to construe into an insult, and brought the matter before the House as a question of privilege, and though Mr. Ure had sent him an apology, disclaiming any intention of insulting him or infringing upon the privileges of members, he insisted on the floor of the House that the offending reporter should be called to the bar and censured by Mr. Speaker, on the ground that the members of the Press were only admitted on sufferance, and had no rights which members were bound to respect. The House divided on the subject, the majority voting in favor of Mr. Christie's motion, and Mr. Ure was accordingly brought to the bar and mildly—very mildly—censured by Mr. Speaker, upon which the reporters withdrew from the House in a body, and being sustained in their action by the proprietors of the several papers, positively refused to return until some action had been taken by the House in reversal of the former proceedings, so that, with the exception of such fragmentary scraps of information as were volunteered by members, or gathered by private individuals, no reports of the proceedings of the remainder of that session were published. At the conclusion of the session, when hon. members went home, they were exceedingly surprised at the storm of public feeling which burst about their heads, those who had sustained Mr. Christie being condemned in the most unqualified manner, whilst the glorious minority, of whom Mr. Fergusson was one, were dined and feted all over the country. As Mr. Fergusson had taken so firm a stand in favor of the liberty of the Press, his constituents tendered him a banquet at Thorp's hotel, to express their disapproval of Mr. Christie's action, and their high appreciation of Mr. Fergusson's energetic opposition. About five hundred persons were present at the dinner, and a most emphatic vote of condemnation of the majority of the House was passed. Several other demonstrations of a similar character were got up in different parts of the country, at which Mr. Fergusson was tendered votes of thanks. The result was that at the commencement of the next session, it was found that, though the House did not feel disposed to reverse its action, a gallery had been built behind the Speaker, which not only offered better facilities for reporting, but prevented any interruption from members or any other persons. Thus, though not formally, yet practically, Mr. Christie was condemned by the Government and the country, and found that it is a hard thing to kick against the Press. Here, therefore, the matter was allowed to drop, and the first and last battle for the rights of the Press in Canadian parliaments was fought and won.

During the Spring of this year, Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie visited Guelph, and it may be interesting to reproduce his evidence as to the prosperity of the town. The cry most industriously raised by interested parties several years before, and once before alluded to in these pages, that Guelph was a failure, had never been allowed entirely to drop, and considering that Mr. Mackenzie could not, remembering the unflinching opposition which Guelph offered to his faction in 1837, have any very deep love for the town, his evidence is valuable. In writing to the New York

Tribune he said:—"I went up the country last week as far as Guelph, and saw one 300 acre farm close to Dundas, which I was offered at $1,200 thirty years since, but could not now obtain it for $60,000. Guelph is 26 miles north of Dundas, by a new road, graveled and macadamized, and I had the pleasure to go up in the 'Guelph' coach (her first trip) and to return in the 'Prosperity,' new and comfortable stages. When at Guelph 16 years since, it consisted of a few houses—now it is a hansome well-laid out village, with many elegant residences and substantial stone and frame houses, and the capital of the rich county of Waterloo, so named after a prosperous Pennsylvania Dutch settlement of 35 years duration. In 1831, there was scarcely a passable road in the county; now two lines of stages leave Guelph thrice a day for Dundas and Hamilton by various routes, and one weekly line goes back to the Owen Sound settlement on Lake Huron, 85 miles distant."

The Act to amend the Municipal Act of 1849 was passed this year, by which those towns mentioned in Schedule D. omitted by an error, were incorporated, among them being Guelph. In this Act the limits and boundaries of the town are thus described:—"The Town of Guelph is to consist of all that part of this Province situate in the County of Waterloo, and lying within the following limits, that is to say:—Commencing at a point where the south-westerly side of the Edinburgh Road in the said County intersects the north-westerly side of the London Road produced in the said County; thence, north-east, in a course along the north-westerly side of the London Road, and crossing the river Speed, to the easterly bank thereof; thence, along the said easterly bank, down the stream, and following the course thereof to its junction with the Eramosa branch of the said river; thence, crossing the said Eramosa branch in a direct line, to the south-easterly bank thereof; thence down the united stream along the south-easterly bank thereof, and following the course thereof, to a point where the said south-easterly bank intersects the south-westerly side of the said Edinburgh Road produced; thence, north-west, following the course of the said road, to the place of beginning." It was provided that the election of the first Council should be held on the first Monday in January 1851, the Council to consist of five members, to be constituted precisely similar to the then existing Township Councils, a Reeve to be chosen from the number elected, he to be a member of the County Council. The qualification of Councillors was fixed at £100 real, or £200 personal property. It was further provided that when the population amounted to 3,000 persons, it should be lawful for the Governor-General, on petition of the existing Council, to issue a proclamation dividing the town into three wards, no ward to be less than 500 inhabitants. Three Councillors should then be chosen by each ward, and a Mayor chosen, in precisely the same manner as the Reeve.

During this year Mr. J. Thorp commenced running a line of stages to Hamilton, three times a week, the time occupied in the journey being about six and a half hours. The line was subsequently run daily and the time reduced to five hours.—The temperance movement having taken a strong hold in the town, a Division of the Sons of Temperance was formed by Rev. Mr. Dick, of Toronto, and a large membership was secured.—Martha Bourdon was tried on a charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic in Berlin, but upon the evidence of Drs. Orton and Clarke, to the effect that though death might have been produced by means of poison, it was possible that such was not the case, she was acquitted.—Mr. T. R. Brock, an old and very highly esteemed resident of the town,

who had for many years taken a prominent part in all the public matters, met with a fatal accident in September. He was going, with some of his children into the woods to shoot squirrels, and in crossing a log he struck his gun on the ground, and the charge exploded, discharging the contents of the gun in his breast, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. The Wellington Mills, now the People's Mills, were enlarged, and a joint stock company formed to work it, with Mr. Smith as the acting partner. This Company was shortly afterwards dissolved, and the mill was carried on by Smith, Lynch & Co., who added a bakery, and supplied bread at one penny per pound, about one fourth less than was being charged in Galt and other places. The partnership was subsequently dissolved and the mill was carried on by Fred. George & Co., for a considerable time.

In January 1851, the election of members of the Town Council under the new law took place, resulting in the election of Messrs. E. Carroll, S. Smith, J. Thorp, W. Stevenson and E. Hubbard. The first meeting of the Council took place January 20th, when Mr. Samuel Smith was chosen Reeve, and Mr. James Hough, who had resigned his position as Township Clerk, was appointed Clerk and Treasurer of the Town of Guelph. Thus was the town erected into an independent corporation, and completely severed from the township, of which it had hitherto formed a part, and in connection with which its business had been conducted. Previous to this all nominations and appointment of officers, as well as the transaction of a variety of other public business, had usually taken place in the Market House, which building, as already described, consisted simply of a roof supported by posts. The annual elections were always field days for wiping off old scores of dissatisfaction contracted during the year, and for the perpetration of all manner of jokes by the waggishly inclined among the free and independent electors, who would sometimes make the most incongruous and ridiculous nominations, as, for instance, nominating an unpopular reeve for the position of poundmaster. The mode of taking the vote was also of the most simple kind, not trammeled with any of the protracted forms of modern conventions or voting by ballot, but literally a counting of polls, the electors passing through a narrow gate, and the Returning Officer touching each on the head as he passed, first those in favor of a motion or nomination, and then those against. As may be imagined, the rules of order were not very rigidly observed, and much fun and merriment were invariably extracted from the proceedings, the day usually winding up by all parties interested drowning their differerences in a flowing bowl at Thorp's or some other hostelry.

The first meeting of the Township Council was held January 20th, the members being Messrs. B. Thurtell, R. Boyd, William Logan, J. Tolton and T. Hood. Mr. B. Thurtell was elected Reeve, and at a subsequent meeting Mr. R. F. Budd was appointed clerk. The first meeting of the new County Council was held on Monday, January 27th, the following being the members present: Arthur, J. McA. Cameron; Bentinck, Alexander Smith; Derby, R. Carney; Erin, W. Clarke and Donald McBain; Eramosa, T. Armstrong; Egremont, J. Brown; Guelph, B. Thurtell; Guelph Town, Samuel Smith; Garafraxa, J. Donaldson; Glenelg, Peter Watson; Holland, Thomas Willoughby; Maryborough, Hugh Hollinshead; Nichol, John Valentine; Normanby, John Robertson; Peel, C. O'Callaghan and J. Wilson; Puslinch, J. Cockburn and T. Ellis; Sydenham, Thomas Lunn; Sullivan, W. Halliday; Waterloo, Elias Snyder and H. Snyder; Wellesley, John Hawke and G. Hawke; Wilmot, J. Ernst and A. Kaiser; Woolwich, John Meyers and E. Passmore. Mr.

Thurtell was unanimously elected Warden, and Mr. A. Stephens and Mr. T. Heffernan were appointed auditors.

The church of St. George, to the building of which reference has already been made, was now found to be quite inadequate to the accommodation of the rapidly increasing congregation, and it was therefore determined to build a larger edifice, of stone, the corner stone of which was laid July 17th, 1851, by Rev. Arthur Palmer, assisted by Rev. E. M. Stewart, Assistant Minister; Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; Rev. M. Boomer, Galt; Mr. Sheriff Grange, Mr. R. Jackson, Col. W. Hewat, churchwardens, and others. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. M. Boomer, from 1st Peter, i. 1-5; after which the ceremony of laying the stone was performed. The Building Committee consisted of Messrs. F. W. Stone, James Wilson, G. J. Grange, A. A. Baker, W. H. Parker and Frederick Marcon, together with the Rector. The architect was Mr. William Thomas, and Messrs. John Worthington, John Harrison and James Thompson were the contractors. In the bottle placed in the stone were deposited: a parchment roll, inscribed with the names given above, Report of the Church Society for 1850, Charge of the Bishop of Toronto, delivered May 1851, Visitation sermon preached by Rev. A. Palmer, Scobie's Almanac for 1851, Circular from the Rector to the parishioners, Appeal to the members of the Church in the Mother Country, Programme of Ceremonies used on this occasion, The *Church* of July 10th, Guelph *Advertiser* of the 3rd July, and the Guelph HERALD of the 15th July. The estimated cost of the new building was £2,500, and the work was at once commenced, but the original design was never fully carried out, only a part of the contemplated stone building being erected, as an addition to the original wooden structure. The work was completed in the course of a few months.

For some time a scheme had been under consideration to erect a new Market House, and in February of this year it took definite shape by the circulation of a subscription list, the heading of which was as follows:—"PROSPERITY TO GUELPH!—Proposal to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to build a NEW MARKET HOUSE!!—The Agriculturists of Guelph and adjoining Townships have long felt the want of some Public Mart, to which they might resort for the purpose of turning their Produce into CASH; and the Inhabitants of this Town having also long felt the want of such a place of general accommodation, the Undersigned hereby agree to take the numbers of Shares opposite their respective names, in the above important undertaking; such shares to be 5*l* each, and to be called up in installments of 20s each, at intervals of three months. A Committee of Management to be appointed when half the amount shall have been subscribed." The estimated cost of the new building was £1500, debentures for which sum were to be issued, redeemable at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, the expectation being that the profits derived from the fees would be sufficient to meet the payments which would then become due. A public meeting was called to consider the matter, when it was announced that 121 shares at £5 each had already been subscribed, which amount was ready for investment in debentures, but great opposition was offered to the scheme by Dr. Clarke and many others, and a very warm discussion ensued, during which interested motives were imputed to the promoters, various recriminatory charges were made, the meeting finally separating without any definite action being taken. Another meeting was held shortly afterwards, but in the interim Dr. Clarke and his friends had organized a powerful opposition, and upon the question being put to

the meeting whether the work should be undertaken or not, it was decided by a large majority that they did not want a Market House, and would not have it at any price, at least for the present.

The railway mania had by this time fairly taken possession of the country, and Guelph had become infected with the contagion. In this case, unlike many others at that time, the desire for railway communication was a most laudable one, and the building of a line to bring the town into direct communication with some large business centre and shipping port was absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the town, and as the Great Western, with its contemplated branch to Galt, which was already being spoken of, would cut off a large portion of the trade from the town, it was of the most vital importance that a like advantage should be secured for Guelph. The question was therefore brought formally before the County Council in July, and a proposition was made that £25,000 stock should be taken in the proposed Toronto and Guelph railway, a scheme which would secure to this town much greater advantages than Galt would derive from the contemplated branch of the Great Western to that town. A public meeting was accordingly called to consider the proposition of the County Council, and the enthusiasm in favor of the plan was of the most intense description, and a deputation was at once appointed to proceed to Toronto to confer with the Directors of the Company on the subject, when it was arranged that if the amount named were voted for the railway, Guelph should be made the terminus of the road for the present, and should always be a first-class station. Subsequently a fusion of the rival companies, the Toronto and Goderich and Toronto and Lake Huron railways, and, a bill incorporating the Toronto and Guelph Railway Co. having passed the Legislature in August, the scheme was fairly floated, and on the news being brought to Guelph the excitement was most intense, cannon roaring and bonfires blazing in every direction. Shortly afterwards a by-law to grant the sum of £25,000 was submitted to the ratepayers, and carried by 112 to 6. In the Township a similar by-law was carried by 130 to 4, for granting £10,000, and by-laws were carried in other townships making grants of various amounts.

Attracted doubtless by the splendid success which had attended the efforts of the promoters of the Toronto and Guelph Railway, a deputation, consisting of Mr. (now Hon.) Isaac Buchanan, Mr. A. Kerr and Mr. R. Juson, soon afterwards arrived from Hamilton, asking for a grant of £3,000 per mile, to enable the Great Western Railway to continue their branch line from Galt to Guelph. The deputation was very cordially received, and the proposal very favorably considered, at a public meeting called by Sheriff Grange at the Court House, but, though, as will be seen hereafter, the work was subsequently completed, no action was taken in the matter at that time.

In September of this year the agency of the Canada Company, which had up to that time been held by Mr. F. Marcon, was discontinued, and all books and documents were removed to the head office in Toronto.—In December the Guelph Horticultural Society was formed, with Mr. A. A. Baker as President, Messrs. W. S. G. Knowles, J. T. Tracy and W. Benham, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Robert Sunley, Secretary-Treasurer.

In the last session of the Legislature an Act had been passed, temporarily uniting the counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey for municipal and judicial purposes, and also for parliamentary representation, the entire district covering 150 square miles, and consisting of 33 townships,

each of which sent a reeve, and some of them deputy reeves also, to the Council, so that, with the reeves of Guelph, Galt and Preston, the Council consisted of 45 members. The first meeting was held January 26th, 1852, Dr. Clarke being the member from Guelph, and Mr. Thurtell from Guelph Township. The members of the Town Council for 1852 were Dr. Clarke, Reeve; Messrs. J. Smith, G. Sunley, W. S. G. Knowles and Dr. Orton.

In January the Puslinch Agricultural Club was formed into a separate organization, so as to be entitled to their share of the Government grant made at the last session of Parliament. The President was Mr. John Cockburn, Vice-President Mr. John Hammersley, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. David Stirton. The Guelph Township Agricultural Society was formed at about the same time, in a few days 112 persons having subscribed not less than five shillings each to the funds. At the first meeting there were present, among others:—Messrs. James Wright, Richard Jackson, James Loghrin, A. A. Baker, J. McCrea, J. Harland and D. Allan, Col. Hewat, Drs. Clarke and Liddell, Messrs. William Day, John Mitchell, James Davie, Thomas Card, A. Quarry, Joseph Jackson, John Card, Robert Scott, George Pearson, W. Nicholson, F. Marcon, A. Fisk, J. T. Tracy, W. Jackson, John Day, George Harvey, E. A. Harland, W. H. Parker, Arthur Hogge, Henry Watson, George Murton, Henry Lynch, C. Davis, J. C. Wilson, John Sauvey, G. Pirie, John Thorp, James Grahame and others. After the objects and nature of the society had been explained, and some able speeches had been delivered, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. R. Jackson; Vice-President, Mr. John McCrea; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. Harland; Directors, Messrs. James Wright, A. Hogge, W. Whitelaw, E. Hubbard, A. Ritchie, J. Card, R. Campbell, A. Quarrie and J. Davie.

About this time an advertisement was published by the Canada Company, offering for sale the lower portion of the Market Square. This, as may be imagined, created no small consternation in the town, especially among those who owned property in that neighborhood, and a public meeting was called, at which a resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Council to take such steps as might be necessary to prevent such an encroachment on the rights of property owners, and such a high-handed confiscation of what had always been looked upon as Town property. The Council consequently obtained the advice of Mr. Fergusson, and the opinion of eminent counsel in Toronto, the result being that the case was thrown into Chancery, where it continued pending for a long time. At length the trial took place, when some score or more of witnesses were subpœnaed from Guelph, and in course of evidence it was clearly shown that on all the maps published by the Company the land in question was distinctly marked "Market Square," and, also, that in all sales of land in that vicinity, it had been clearly stated by the agents of the Company that it had been reserved as an open space for market purposes in perpetuity, upon which representations the adjacent lots had been considered far more valuable than those more remote. In reply to this the Company asserted that their agents had never been authorized to make such statements, but the Court held that the fact that all the agents had made the same representations, together with the evidence afforded by the maps, if not conclusive proof that it had been the intention of the Company so to reserve the land for a market as contended by the Town, was sufficient to entitle the Town to retain the land, and judgment was given accordingly, thus securing the land in question as a market place

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or for such municipal purposes as might be lawful, for ever. The Town Council this year was composed of—Dr. Clarke, Reeve; Messrs. W. S. G. Knowles, Dr. Orton, G. Sunley and J. Pipe.

Early in this year another important step was taken in constituting Guelph a first-class town, and in affording to the inhabitants the facilities for rapid communication enjoyed by other places. In the course of the previous year the Montreal, or Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, had been vigorously engaged in extending their lines to various important points in Upper Canada, and in January of this year a deputation arrived in Guelph to ascertain how far the town would be likely to support an office here, and to what extent financial assistance would be granted in bringing the lines to this point. The Company asked a bonus of £375 for that purpose. A meeting was called to lay the matter before the people, and in a very short time the requisite amount was fully subscribed, and the work at once commenced, so that in June an office was opened, adjoining Thorp's Hotel, and from the commencement to the present time has proved one of the most remunerative offices, for a town of this size, in Canada.

In the Upper Canada *Gazette* of January 22nd a proclamation was issued, erecting Waterloo into a separate county for all purposes, with Berlin as the County Town, much to the chagrin of the people of Galt, who had for some years been agitating the movement, with the expectation that that would be the county seat. The new county was adjudged to assume £3,809 as its proportion of the debt which had been incurred in building the Guelph and Dundas Road and for other purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. cap. 78, sec. 15. At the meeting of the County Council in Guelph on January 24th, therefore, only the members of the counties of Wellington and Grey were present, those two counties still remaining united. In this council Messrs. B. Thurtell and Thomas Hood were the members for Guelph Township, and Dr. Clarke for the Town. Dr. Clarke was elected Warden by a vote of 15 to 13.

In March a bill was passed giving to the County of Wellington two representatives in Parliament, the county being divided into the North and South Ridings. The following were the townships, with the population of each, in the respective ridings:

NORTH RIDING.		SOUTH RIDING.	
Nichol	2,459	Guelph Township	2,870
Garafraxa	2,083	Guelph Town	1,860
Pilkington	1,990	Puslinch	3,862
Peel	2,455	Eramosa	2,350
Maryborough	994	Erin	3,590
Amaranth	335		
Arthur, Luther and Minto	1,803		
Total	12,119	Total	14,541

For a considerable time the bridge across the Speed at the Eramosa Road, known at that time as the Breakneck Bridge, had been in a very dilapidated condition, and it was now determined to replace it with an iron structure, at a cost of about £700. During the succeeding summer the present bridge was erected by Mr. John Watt, the approaches on either side being graded at the same time.

The old cemetery, situated in the angle between Wyndham and Woolwich streets, having been condemned, a plot of land, consisting of

forty acres, situated in the Scotch Block, on the Elora Road, was purchased for the sum of £600, and during the summer was partially laid out and fenced. By a special arrangement, ten acres of this was set apart as an Episcopal cemetery, in connection with St. George's Church.

The Guelph and Galt Railway was now in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact. In September, 1853, a rivalry sprung up between Galt and Preston as to which town should be the terminus of the road, and some sharp practice was resorted to by the Galtonians to secure the largest representation on the Board of Directors. Many straw men were induced to take shares for which they never expected to pay, and for which they never would be in a position to pay, in order to secure an additional number of votes in the election of Directors. Galt thought it was all secure, when, to their surprise and mortification, it was found that the day before the stock books closed, previous to the election, a bar-tender in Preston, named McCracken, had signed his name for shares to the amount of £25,000, thus securing 1,000 votes, a *coup* which fairly staggered the Galt people, and completely swamped them in the election. Of course McCracken never paid a shilling for the shares, notwithstanding that a suit was commenced—though not proceeded with—to compel him to do so. Previous to this Guelph had subscribed for £10,000 of stock. Mr. Sheriff Grange was elected President of the Company, and he turned the first sod, near Galt, May 12, 1854. In September, 1853, ground was broken at Berlin for the Guelph and Sarnia Railway, a work which was vigorously proceeded with.

In December, 1853, Mr. George Brown came to Guelph by invitation of the Reformers to deliver an address on the political questions of the day, and a large number of persons assembled to hear him. Unfortunately for the harmony of the meeting, however, some of the Conservatives, with a section of the Reformers, had sent an invitation to Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie to be present, probably as much for a joke as anything else, and he arrived soon after Mr. Brown had commenced speaking. This was the signal for a general disturbance, the Reformers having announced that Mr. Mackenzie should not be allowed to speak, a privilege which the Conservatives were equally determined should be accorded him. So great and uncontrollable did the interruption eventually become, that the Reformers adjourned to the Temperance Hall, and Mr. Mackenzie addressed those who remained.

The members of the Town Council this year were: Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, Reeve; Messrs. John Pipe, John Harris, W. Stevenson and Dr. Clarke.

1854 By virtue of a proclamation published in the *Gazette* in September, 1853, the County of Grey was set apart for municipal, judicial and electoral purposes. The first meeting of the Wellington County Council was held January 23rd, 1854, the following being the names of the members:—Amaranth, John Currie; Arthur, Robert Morrison; Eramosa, D. Black; Erin, William Clarke, Robert L. Campbell; Guelph Town, W. S. G. Knowles; Guelph Township, James Wright, George Shortreed; Garafraxa, J. Donaldson, John Dobbin; Maryboro', Samuel Robertson; Nichol, James Ross; Peel (a double return), William Stutridge and P. O'Reilly; J. Wilton and G. Molloy; Pilkington, Hugh Roberts; Puslinch, J. Cockburn, D. Stirton. Mr. James Wright was elected Warden. Some alterations having become necessary in the arrangements for holding Division Courts, the following Divisions were adopted: No. 1, Guelph Town and Township; No. 2, Puslinch; No. 3, Eramosa; No. 4, Nichol

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concessions 1 to 10 in Garafraxa, and Peel from the 4th concession eastward; No. 5, Erin, Amaranth, East Luther, and Garafraxa; No. 6, Pilkington, concessions 11 to 14, inclusive of Peel; No. 7, Peel, concessions 1 to 10 inclusive, and West Maryborough; No. 8, Arthur, East Maryborough, Minto and West Luther.

At about this time the Guelph *Mercury* was first published, under the management of Mr. G. M. Keeling, who had for a time, in 1848, had the management of the *Advertiser*, which paper, now, under the management of Mr. John Smith, who had resumed control some years previously, was published tri-weekly.

The Baldwin administration, having been defeated on a question relating to the Clergy Reserves, a dissolution of Parliament took place, and on July 17th the nomination for South Wellington took place, when Mr. A. J. Fergusson was returned without opposition. The nomination in the North Riding took place the following day, the candidates being Dr. Clarke, of Guelph, Conservative, and Mr. George Barron, of Elora, Reformer. The canvass had been vigorously prosecuted by the Reformers for several months, but notwithstanding that, and the fact that Mr. Barron was far better known in that part of the county, Dr. Clarke was elected by an overwhelming majority.

In August the county sustained a severe loss by the death of two of the most prominent citizens. The first was that of Mr. Wm. D. Powell, Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts, a position which he had held since the retirement of Judge Fergusson in 1847, and the duties of which he had discharged with the greatest satisfaction to the entire community, and in which, though still a comparatively young man, he had acquitted himself in such a manner as to command the respect of the entire legal profession, and the warmest esteem of all with whom he came into contact, not only for his conduct on the bench, but also for his self-sacrificing labors in promoting all movements for the interests of the town. He died suddenly August 20th from epilepsy, superinduced by fatigue and exposure in driving from place to place in the discharge of his duties, in the various parts of the large counties of Wellington and Grey, over which his jurisdiction extended. A few days afterwards another useful citizen was removed, in the person of Mr. B. Thurtell, who, with the exception of two or three years, had represented Guelph Township in the District and County Councils from 1841, and had several times held the honorable position of Warden.

In October a serious fire occurred on Wyndham and Macdonnell streets, in which about a dozen of the best stores in the town were burned, the loss amounting to several thousand pounds. In December another fire occurred in the new buildings recently erected by Dr. Clarke on Wyndham and Quebec streets, the Doctor's loss being about £1,000, and others losing property to the value of £500 more.

Guelph had latterly been attracting considerable attention, not only throughout Canada, but also in the United States, on account of the important position it was assuming in manufactories and general commerce, and also from the large quantities of grain and fine cattle sent from its market. As an indication of the interest felt in the town, it may be mentioned that the *International Journal*, in September 1854, published a description of the town, which, though in some particular not quite correct, and in some respects partial in its notices of manufactories and buildings, may be worth reproducing here. It says:—"Guelph (commonly pronounced Gwelf,) lies 14 miles north from Galt, and nearly 100 miles

from Goderich on Lake Huron, to which there are daily stages over fine roads. Guelph was founded by Mr. Galt, the Canada Land Company's Agent or general Superintendent, about 20 years ago, and in 1850 the population was 4,399. The houses are scattered over a large and rolling surface, and contrary to the usual order in Canadian cities and towns, many of the streets radiate from a central, open space, as the streets in Washington, D. C., radiate in all directions from the Capitol. The river Speed flows past the town, affording by a gradual fall of about 30 feet, a valuable water privilege for mills or other machinery. One gentleman, Frederick George, Esq., who came to the country a few years ago, as a farmer, has now upon the Speed, a flour mill with four run of stones, to which workmen are preparing to put in an addition of four pairs more. On the opposite side of the Speed, and connected with this mill by platform and railway, there is a distillery, capable of using nearly 200 bushels of grain per day, and adjoining this there is a piggery containing 200 sleek-looking "porkers." The same proprietor has on his premises a saw-mill, a tannery, and a building used for a foundry, which are leased to tenants. Besides these he has about 1200 feet of land fronting on either side of the Speed, with sufficient water power to drive the machinery in any buildings that may be erected on the premises for manufacturing purposes. The dam across the river is built of stone, and is amply secured from accident. There are two other Grist Mills in the town, owned by Mr. Wm. Allan, and Mr. Jas. Present; a distillery by Mr. Allan; a Brewery by Mr. Williams, and another by Mr. Hodgert; and five malt kilns, owned by different individuals. There are three foundries in Guelph. The establishment of Mr. John Watt gives employment to over 60 men. The machine shop is in a large three-story stone building, the first and second stories of which are used for manufacturing and general machine work, the third for preparing patterns, &c., and the attic or half-story, is used as a pattern loft. In an L, or wing of the main building, is the moulding and casting room; the blacksmith work being done in an adjoining building. Steam engines and boilers, mill work, stoves and agricultural implements, are manufactured at this establishment. The Foundry and Tin-ware Manufactory of Smith, Mathewson & Co., is devoted to stoves, agricultural implements, &c., and is a neat and well arranged establishment. The other foundry is that of Mr. A. Robertson, devoted to general castings and machinery. The tannery of Mr. John Harvey is very extensive, and turns out annually about 5000 sides of sole leather, besides upper leather and kipskins. Mr. Gow has a large tannery in operation, and there are three others in the suburbs of the town, owned by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Horning. A fanning-mill manufactory is carried on by Mr. James Mays, where fanners capable of cleaning a bushel of wheat per minute, are made and sold for $25 each. There is a chair factory in the town, carried on by Mr. Allen, and a number of furniture manufactories, some of which are aided by steam or water power, and use the most approved machinery for expeditious work. Over the door of the ware-room of one of these establishments, we noticed, on a sign in large letters: "Boston Rocking Chairs," but whether that offered for sale was the genuine article or only an imitation, we did not inquire. In the suburbs of the town, there is a woollen factory in operation, by Messrs. Campbell & Co. Thorp's Hotel is a good house and well conducted. The proprietor has realized a fortune from its fruits, and is erecting his "Castle" on a beautiful hill-side in the suburbs, to which he will retire. The Hotel will be let, and is now in

the market. The Grand Trunk Railway will pass near it, and will be opened to Toronto within a year, and the Galt branch of the Great Western will be extended in a few months to the town. The "Wellington," by William Hood, is a commodious house; and we notice the "Farmer's Arms" by Wm. Underhill, the "Railroad Inn" by Wm. Temple, and "Mechanic's Arms" by Thomas Ingraham, &c. A new hotel, of large size, has been erected, and is ready for a tenant; it is built of stone, with narrow doors, narrow windows, &c., and has altogether too much of the stiff, strait-jacket appearance for the modern taste and fancy of travellers. Were a stranger in search of a nunnery he would as likely direct his steps to the new hotel as to the convent on the hill, for they are as near alike, externally, as can well be conceived. However, travellers will not quarrel about the exterior of a hotel if the *table d'hote*, and other essentials, come up to their reasonable ideas of comfort. Guelph has a tri-weekly, and three weekly papers, and an intelligent, social, hospitable, and enterpr ising community."

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The limits of the town having been considerably enlarged, and it being expected that this would be the last council under the existing arrangements, before the regular incorporation, the election for councillors in January 1855 was very hotly contested, as it was thought very probable that the members of the council this year would have a very fair chance of election under the new law, when the head of the Corporation would be the Mayor, instead of the Reeve. On the day of nomination, therefore, a large crowd assembled, and great excitement prevailed, each of the candidates being very popular, and the difficulty with most of the electors appearing to be, whom they should select. The nomination took place at the Court House, on January 1st. Mr. S. H. Garrard nominated Messrs. J. Harris, J. Watt, J. Pipe, J. Smith and P. Gow, who were seconded by Mr. Geo. Pirie. Mr. J. W. B. Kelly nominated Messrs. J. Harris, J. Watt, Wm. Stevenson, Robt. Scott and W. S. G. Knowles. All these gentlemen went to the poll, but after about an hour Mr. Scott retired. At about three o'clock on the second day Mr. Stevenson also retired, having polled in the two days 56 votes. At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows :—Harris—182, Gow—178, Watt—170, Pipe—169, Smith—148, Knowles—140, showing a remarkably close run. Messrs. Harris, Gow, Watt, Pipe and Smith were therefore declared elected, and at the first meeting of the Council, on January 16th. Mr. John Smith was chosen Reeve.

The members of the Township Council for this year were, Mr. T. Hood (reeve), Mr. W. Whitelaw (deputy reeve), Mr. G. Shortreed, Mr. M. Sweetnam and Mr. R. Cooper. The meetings of the Council were held at Blyth's hotel, the sum of £15 being paid for the accommodation.

One of the first subjects which claimed the attention of the ratepayers this year was a proposed Bill to amend the Galt and Guelph Railway Act, among the proposed provisions of which were, the giving to each municipality subscribing for stock in the Company, certain representation on the Board of Directors; the extension of the railway from Guelph to Owen Sound; the building of a branch to some suitable point on the northerly part of the eastern shore of Lake Huron; and also an extension from Preston to Berlin, and thence to some suitable point on Lake Huron; and also an extension from Preston to Paris; to increase the amount of stock from £140,000 to £1,500,000, and to increase the amount the Company was authorized to borrow by their Act of Incorporation from £50,000 to £1,000,000. To this Bill there was great opposition,

when the full meaning of its provisions were explained to the people, which, however, was not until it had nearly slipped through a second reading. Subsequently an amended Bill was brought in, giving to each municipality subscribing £5000 a seat at the Board; allowing the construction of the extension from Guelph to Sydenham, or some suitable place near that village, and also the extension from Preston to Berlin, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. It also provided for the increase of the capital from £140,000 to £550,000. A further proviso was that the Owen Sound, or Sydenham line should not be commenced until £350,000 of the stock was taken, and 10 per cent. paid thereon; nor the one to Berlin until £50,000 stock should be taken, with the like proportion paid. Sections 5 and 6 provided that as the Great Western Railway and the Galt & Guelph Railway Companies were desirous of entering into an arrangement for the working and leasing of the road, power should be given to the said Companies to make arragements for that purpose, the Great Western to grant assistance, by providing iron, &c., for the railway, or to build and finish the works of the Galt and Guelph Company, the amount of such advance or assistance to be a first charge on the works. The extension to Owen Sound was to be commenced within three years and finished within seven years. By a final arrangement, made in October, Guelph subscribed an additional amount, making the total stock held by the Town £20,000, this action being endorsed by a public meeting held October 4th, and effected by the Council a few days later.

Throughout the whole of the British Empire a movement, which originated in London, England, and the ramifications of which extended wherever the English tongue was spoken, had for some time been in operation, for the raising of a fund, known as the Patriotic Fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans, and others who suffered by the consequences of the Crimean war, which at this time did not appear likely to cease for some time. Appeals were published, and sent to every city, town and village throughout the British possessions, for contributions towards this noble object, and everywhere were they right nobly responded to. In Canada, the modes of raising contributions were various, in many places the favorite mode being by a regular assessment, and among other places Toronto and Hamilton adopted this plan, but Guelph, true to the benevolent instincts which had always characterized it, as in the case of the appeal for help for the poor suffering Irish people when the potato famine brought such misery and suffering on that fair land, resolved to adopt the voluntary principle, the people preferring to give what they had to give freely, rather than have their benevolent offerings put upon the basis of an ordinary tax. In other places the amount of the assessment was in the proportion of £100 for every 1,000 inhabitants, which would have made the sum to be raised in Guelph about £300, had this method of raising the money been adopted. Toronto and Hamilton did, with some difficulty, and also with some expense, raise the sums expected from them, but Guelph did more. Here, hundreds of willing and energetic workers were found, among all classes, young and old, and instead of the £300 which was expected from Guelph, upwards of £450 was soon raised and forwarded to headquarters, being more than half as much again in proportion to the number of inhabitants as was raised in the cities where the assessment was made, and where, in some instances, there was no little dissatisfaction expressed at being compelled to *pay*, whether the people would or not. That the benevolence of Guelph was

duly appreciated, even in the cities where the tax was adopted, may be readily inferred from the following, clipped from the Toronto *Old Countryman*, which was only one newspaper in a hundred which made the graceful acknowledgement of Guelph's superior benevolence:

"The only *commanity* in Canada in which there appears to be any enthusiasm about the Patriotic Fund is the little town of Guelph. There they seem to be proudly conscious that there is 'no disgrace in poverty honestly come by.' The rich have given of their abundance, and the poor of their penury, and the scores who have placed their published names opposite sums of sevenpence halfpenny and threepence, are worthy of all praise, and will in no wise lose their reward. This noble feeling will reflect eternal honor upon the whole district. Perchance the very name of their town, being that of the royal lady who occupies the proudest throne in Christendom, may have its influence, as well as the fact that many of its inhabitants are countrymen of him who is the father of the future kings of England, and the husband of their gracious Queen. Nobly, right loyally done, men of Guelph! We devoutly wish that there was something of the same good spirit in other places we wot of. Your donations have been heartily given, and may He who seeth in secret one day reward you openly, for this your free-will offering to 'the fatherless and the widows' in their bereavement."

Among the leading members of the County Agricultural Society, none had for many years been more active and zealous in promoting the interests of the farmers, both by his efficient and untiring exertions, as secretary and treasurer, and by his practical suggestions whenever an opportunity offered, than Mr. John Harland. It was therefore determined to make some acknowledgment of his services, and a subscription was taken up among the members of the association for this purpose, and on the evening of March 24th a dinner was given in his honor at the British Hotel, a very large number of gentlemen from all parts of the county being present. After dinner Mr. John McCrae, in the name of the Society, presented him with an address, which, besides alluding to his general usefulness, contained the following passages: "Your general knowledge of agriculture, the first and most noble employment given to man, pointed you out as the most fit and proper person to organize the Agricultural Society for this fine county, of which you have been and are so distinguished a member, and in the success of which you have been so devoted an advocate. To you the continued progress of the Society, and the advantages thereof brought before the public, must in the main be attributed, for although you may have been directed and encouraged by the body of the Directors, yet without your constant aid and advice, the various presidents and directors never would have brought the Society into successful working order. Again, as a member of the Board of Agriculture, and your essay on the capabilities of our county, brought your name before the public, and made known to the Province the fitness of the soil of our county to bring all the cereal productions of the earth to perfection, as well as the capabilities to raise the finest stock in Canada, encouraging the industrious immigrant to make a settlement among us." The address was accompanied by a presentation of a handsome cup, salver and snuff-box, all in silver, manufactured in Toronto.

For two or three years past, it had been evident that some action would have to be taken by the School Trustees to provide a Central School building, those buildings then in use being altogether inadequate to the accommodation of the large and ever increasing number of chil-

dren in attendance. In 1854, therefore, a committee of the Board was appointed to obtain information respecting sites which might be available for the erection of a suitable building, and reported :—1st. That there are within the Corporation upwards of eight hundred children between the ages of five and sixteen years. 2nd. That the two School Houses belonging to the town will not accommodate more than one-fourth of that number; also, that one building is in a bad state of repair, and situate so near the Railway that it would be advisable to remove from it altogether. 3rd. That the Trustees have been under the necessity of hiring school accommodation at the cost of about thirty-five pounds per annum ;—they have also received notice from the landlord of the Female School Room that he will require it for other purposes at midsummer, and that the school house at present in charge of Mr. Hough, may be required in like manner, as the term for which it was rented expires at that time. 4th. That under the present management the Trustees employ four Teachers, at an aggregate salary of three hundred and twenty pounds a year. The Committee would therefore recommend the selection of a suitable site of not less than one acre in a central part of the town, and the building of a School House of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the present and fast increasing school population, and place the same under the management of one efficient Head Teacher, where all the advantages of centralization will be acquired without a large additional outlay to the ratepayers. No definite action was taken on this matter until April 1855, when a largely attended meeting was held at the Court House to consider the question. It was then announced that offers had been made for the sale to the Board of lots 1046, 1047, 1051 and 1052, comprising about an acre of ground, on the crown of the hill, adjoining the Catholic church property, which might be had for £445. After some discussion it was decided to purchase these lots, but, as will appear later on, no steps were taken for some time towards the erection of the proposed building, temporary accommodation being found in other places.

Up to this time the Methodist body had been worshipping in a small building, which had long since become too small for them, and during the winter of 1854–5, an energetic effort had been made to raise subscriptions for the erection of a commodious stone church, on the corner of Norfolk and Cork Streets. These efforts had been so far successful, that in April of this year a sufficient sum had been raised to warrant the commencement of the building, and on the 23rd of April the foundation stone was laid. A short service was held in the church then in use, immediately adjoining the site of the new building, after which the congregation adjourned to where the corner stone was to be laid, which, after the usual preliminary services, was performed by Mr. John McLean. In the cavity of the stone Mr. Wm. Day placed a bottle, containing the following :—The name of His Excellency the Governor-General of this Province. The date when this bottle was deposited, and this foundation stone laid ; and the name of the gentleman who laid it. The names of the ministers present on this occasion. The names of the President of the Canada Conference of the Wesleyan Church, and of the Chairman of the District and Superintendent of the Circuit. The names of the Trustees of the Guelph Wesleyan Church. The names of the Ladies of the Guelph Wesleyan Bazaar. The names of the Choir. The number of members belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Town of Guelph. The names of the gentlemen composing the Town Council, and Municipal Officers ; population of the Town of Guelph for 1853 ;

annual assessment of real and personal property in the Town of Guelph for the year 1854—duly authenticated by the seal of the municipality. Names of County Officers and other gentlemen. Names of the Members of Parliament. Names of the Contractors and Architect. Copies of the Guelph HERALD, *Advertiser*, *Mercury*, and the *Christian Guardian* and some small coins. Addresses were then delivered by Mr. John McLean, Mr. Wm. Day, Rev. Lewis Warner, pastor, and Rev. G. Goodson, of St. Catharines former pastor, after which a soiree was held in the old chapel, when several addresses were delivered, and a number of anthems sung by the choir. The estimated cost of the building was £2400, the contractors being, for the stone work, Mr. Freeman, and for the wood work, Messrs. Hatt & Robinson.

In May, Mr. John Pipe, in consequence of the pressure of business, which required his presence in England for a few months, resigned his seat at the Council Board, he at the same time stating that he considered the business to come before the Council during the year of so much importance, that he could not consent to have his place at the Board vacant so long. The resignation was, of course, accepted, and in the following week Mr. Fred. George and Mr. George Elliott were brought forward as candidates for the vacant seat. The election was very close, but resulted in the election of Mr. George, by a majority of nine votes only.

In the early part of this year the Baptists in the town had taken steps to erect a place of worship, they previously having been compelled to meet in a school-house. Funds were soon raised, and a neat frame chapel erected on Norfolk Street, and on Sunday, July 8th, it was opened for Divine worship. The Rev. Mr. Booker, of Hamilton, preached in the forenoon, selecting for his text Nehemiah, 2nd chap., and 20th verse : "The God of heaven, he will prosper us ; therefore we his servants will arise and build." The Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Nassagaweya, preached in the afternoon and evening, on both occasions from Genesis, 29th chap., 17th verse, last clause: "This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The different discourses were alike earnest, evangelical, and appropriate, and the chapel was well filled at each service. On Monday evening, a soiree was held in the chapel, which was well attended. The provisions made for the sustentation of the outward man was profuse, and highly creditable to the ladies of the congregation. On removal of the tables, Mr. E. Hubbard was called to the chair, and after the assembly had joined in singing and in prayer, addresses appropriate to the occasion, and marked by much brotherly feeling and catholicity of spirit, were delivered by the Revs. McDougall and Booker, and other gentlemen present. The sum realized at the different services amounted to about £20.

Towards the close of the year the interest in the contemplated incorporation of Guelph as a town gradually increased, and some warm discussions were held on the subject. Up to this time Guelph had ranked in schedule D. in the Municipal Act, and was called a town only by virtue of its being the seat of the county buildings and offices. Now it was proposed to place it in schedule B., and to divide it into wards, with an increased number of councillors and with a Mayor as the presiding officer. The HERALD and *Advertiser* both advocated this measure, but the *Mercury* opposed it, Mr. G. Keeling, the editor of that paper making some most absurd and extravagant statements with respect to the proposed change, with a view to influence persons to sign a petition against the proposed incorporation. Among the other bugbears conjured up by this

gentleman to frighten the people, was the statement that the incoporation would entail upon the town an additional expenditure of about £1200, £400 as salary for the Mayor, £250 or £300 for a Chamberlain, besides payment of Councillors and an endless array of officers of various grades. This was represented as necessary under the Act, although in fact the Act provided that the payment of the Mayor and Councillors should be altogether optional. The other two papers in harmony with the great body of the ratepayers, urged that the town having reached the requisite status as to population—3000,—was in duty to itself, and in defence of the business interests of the inhabitants, bound to take the necessary steps for incorporation, and so maintain its position among the neighboring municipalities, some of which were petitioning for such incorporation even before they had acquired the population specified in the Act. It was rightly urged, also, that it was a duty which a community owed to the country at large, as soon as it had reached that stage of development and prosperity contemplated by the Act, to take advantage of the privileges and rights to which it was entitled, and thus add not only to its own importance, but to the general well-being of the country. The majority of the Council took the same view, and accordingly ordered a census to be taken, with a view to the division of the town into wards, some of them favoring three wards, and others four. It was decided, however, at a meeting of the Council held November 15th, that the Town of Guelph be divided into three wards as follows:—All below the Grand Trunk Railroad and Market street one Ward. Commencing at the Railroad, running along Quebec and Paisley streets to the Town Line, thence to and along Market street, to the place of beginning: The remainder another Ward; And that the Reeve and Mr. Gow be a Committee to prepare the necessary papers and proceed to Toronto for the purpose of arranging the matter with the Governor General. On the following day the Reeve, Mr. John Smith and Mr. Gow proceeded to Toronto with the petition of the Council, and on the same day Messrs. George, Keeling, Watt, Scott, S. Smith and Kelly proceeded there also, with a counter petition signatures for which had been actively sought during the day. When this became known, a number of ratepayers met and drew up a petition supporting the action of the Council, and on the following Monday 260 signatures had been procured. Messrs. Sandilands, Harris, Day, Sunley, and Fisher then went to Toronto to support the Reeve and Mr. Gow in their audience with the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and the Inspector General, and impress upon them the desirabilty of a division into four wards.

Some misrepresentations having been made by the counter memorialists to the Governor-General, at the next meeting of the Council Mr. Gow introduced a memorial, as under, which was adopted, and duly forwarded:—

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor-General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of the Town Council of the Town of Guelph humbly showeth :—

That the rapid advance of the Town of Guelph in wealth and population, the large boundaries of the municipality, and important financial and other interests, loudly call for more extended corporate powers, and an addition to the number of councillors it at present possesses.

That the subject of an advance of this municipality from Schedule

D. of the Municipal Act to Schedule B., has long been under consideration, and was at one time contemplated by the Council of 1854 when an extension of the boundaries of the corporation was sought for at the hands of the Government; but that it was finally postponed to give an opportunity of taking the census showing the population of the present year.

That in carrying out such intention, and from a full conviction of the advantages likely to ensue therefrom, the initiative steps were taken by the unanimous concurrence of the Council in April last, in instructing the assessors to take the census with the assessment, for which purpose additional columns were inserted in the assessment schedule, as may be seen by the one annexed, marked A.

That on the 28th of June last, the Clerk of this Council was instructed by resolution hereunto annexed, marked B., to prepare a full statement of the population of certain divisions of the town therein mentioned; but that although frequently requested to carry out such resolution, the same was delayed until the beginning of October last, when it was agreed by resolution annexed, marked C., that three persons should be appointed to take a fresh and more perfect census of the municipality, which was returned by the Clerk two weeks thereafter.

That on such census being received by the Council, a petition to Your Excellency in Council was unanimously adopted by your memorialists, praying that Your Excellency in Council would be pleased to issue a proclamation declaring Guelph a town in Schedule B., with three wards, as therein described; setting forth that your petitioners believed such division the most desirable and equitable that could be made; which after due consideration your memorialists are desirous of repeating.

That on the occasion referred to, your memorialists had presented to them a petition against any division of the town into wards, of which a copy marked D. is hereunto annexed, in which the objection urged was, that "it would necessarily lead to the creation of a number of new municipal offices, largely increased expenditure, and increased taxation," the incorrectness of which your memorialists were so fully aware of, and the same must be so well known to your Excellency and your constitutional advisers, that they do not deem it necessary to offer one single reason for rejecting it. Further:—That although such petition had attached thereto 231 names, this Council is assured by their Clerk that upwards of 90 thereof are not those of municipal electors.

That on the transmission of the aforementioned petition of the Council to Toronto, your memorialists are informed that a counter petition was addressed to your Excellency, setting forth that the municipal petition was only adopted on the casting vote of the Reeve, and praying the disallowance of the same on the plea that the divisions asked for were unjust. That such petition was signed by about 120 persons, of whom a number were not municipal electors, nor will have any voice in the next election, and that such petition was carried to Toronto by several parties opposed to the action of the Council.

That upon such proceedings becoming known, 261 "householders and freeholders" of the municipality signed a petition in a few hours, praying your Excellency in Council to grant the request of the corporation, and declaring the division therein asked for to be fair and equitable. And one of the largest and most respectable deputations that ever left Guelph waited upon certain members of your Excellency's administration, and urged the granting of the request of the Council.

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That at a subsequent meeting of the Town Council corrected minutes of previous proceedings of that body were forwarded to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, for the information of your Excellency.

That the time is rapidly approaching for another election, and it will be necessary for your memorialists to pass a By-law for appointing Returning Officers, should Your Excellency see fit to grant their request. Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Excellency in Council assembled will cause the immediate issue of a proclamation declaring Guelph a Town in schedule B, as prayed for in a former petition, with the ward divisions therein described.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray, &c., &c.

Dated at Guelph this 7th day of December, 1855.

(Signed,) JNO. SMITH, Reeve.
JAS. HOUGH, Town Clerk.

At a meeting of the Council in the following week it was unanimously resolved to send a petition to the Governor-General, praying for the division of the town into *four* wards, the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to form the division line in one direction, the Dundas Road, Gordon Street, Wyndham Street, and the Woolwich Road being the intersecting lines, the four wards centreing in the Market Square, thus securing the erection of the future Market House in that locality, the object for which the majority had all along contended, though some persons, having property in other places, had been opposed to this location.

At a meeting of the Council in December it was proposed to open negotiations with the trustees of St. Andrew's church, for the purchase of that building, with the site, for the purpose of building a Market House and Town Hall, the want of a suitable council chamber being very much felt, and as the town was now on the eve of taking a higher rank in the municipalities, it was thought right that it should possess correspondingly adequate buildings. It was also felt that the town had now reached such proportions, and had attained that position in wealth and importance, as to render it necessary that a public hall should be provided, for the holding of meetings and for the transaction of public business, instead of using the Court House, rooms in taverns, or such other rooms as might happen to be available. This was the opinion also of the Council, but as the Reeve pointed out, the suit between the Town and the Canada Company regarding the Market Square, in which the church would be involved, was still pending, it having been taken to the Court of Appeal, and it was not certain that the trustees of the church would be able to give a title to the land. The question was therefore laid over for the time, until a final decision was given.

The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society this year was the most interesting and largely attended since the formation of the society. One reason for this was the presence in town of a large number of gentlemen, many of them Scotch, to attend the sale that day, of a portion of the land belonging to the Macdonald estate. Hon. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald, owner of the property, was present, and was warmly greeted by gentlemen on both sides of politics. At noon a sumptuous lunch was partaken of at the British Hotel, after which the party adjourned to the Macdonald property, when the sale commenced, some of the property sold that day bringing as much as £10,000 per acre, corner lots on the Market Square reaching £2,000 cash, and square lots fetching £20 per foot frontage, exclusive of the buildings.

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In the evening a grand dinner was given at the Wellington Hotel, Mr. Fergusson, M. P. P., in the chair, supported on his right and left by Hon. John A. Macdonald, Mr. John McLean, Mr. James Webster. Mr. W. Hewat, Mr. Peter Gow, Mr. Whitelaw and others. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Gow gave "The Attorney-General West, and the Bar of Upper Canada," and in reply Hon. John A. Macdonald is said to have made one of the best after dinner speeches he ever delivered. In the course of his remarks, he said that when he came to Guelph he little anticipated the pleasure of the evening's entertainment, for, visiting the town on business, he thought of himself and his pocket rather than of St. Andrew, which was quite excusable seeing he was a Scotchman. He certainly anticipated meeting a large company of respectable gentlemen at the afternoon sale, but he was surprised and delighted to see so numerous, so large an assemblage from the town and neighborhood in remembrance of the country that gave them birth. But that delight was much increased when he heard himself and the Bar of Upper Canada thus toasted and so heartily responded to by men so intelligent, so respectable and so influential. The speaker having jocosely and with hearty good will, disposed of his profession, next referred to the day, and the objects of the association they were then celebrating, which he considered of vital service to the community at large, for whether the Society had reference to Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen, it gave them a unity of purpose and enabled them to give a proper reception to those who from time to time come amongst them; whilst the circumstance made them none the less loving neighbors and good citizens. In conclusion he congratulated the inhabitants of Guelph upon the present and future prospects of the place, reminded them that although that was his first visit, he was a land holder here, and his interest was wrapped up in its prosperity, he therefore asked permission to give "the Town and Trade of Guelph." Some other toasts followed, with songs, &c., after which the company separated, much gratified at having had the pleasure of hearing so eloquent a speech as that given by the Attorney-General.

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The year 1856 was a notable one in the history of Guelph, as marking the commencement of a new era in its progress and importance. The first election under the new organization took place on Monday and Tuesday January 14th and 15th. In the South Ward there was no contest, Messrs. W. Day, W. Atkins and Peter Gow being nominated by Mr. Fisher, and seconded by Mr. John Clarke, were returned by acclamation. Mr. Henry Hughes was at the same time elected Tavern Inspector for the Ward. In the East Ward the contest was exciting, Messrs, J. C. Presant, Evan Macdonald and R. Thompson being nominated by Mr. W. Dyson, and seconded by Mr. Penfold, with Mr. James O'Reilly as Tavern Inspector —and Messrs. J. C. Presant, Thomas Williams and William Crowe, with Mr. James Harris as Tavern Inspector, nominated by Mr. Thomas Husbands, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Hewer. As Mr. Crowe and Mr. McDonald declined running against each other, it was determined that a show of hands should decide which of the two was to retire, and the majority being favorable to Mr. McD. the latter retired. Great efforts were made to enlist the sympathies of the electors in favor of Mr. Williams, and sleighs with flaming handbills ran rapidly through the ward, but few were tempted to take a seat, and on Monday night the poll stood, Presant 23, Thompson 19, McDonald 18, Williams 14; with O'Reilly one ahead of Harris for the Inspectorship.—On Tuesday two more votes were given for the first three names, and the poll closed at noon. Just as

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the poll closed, Mr. Thos. Husbands handed to the Returning Officer a protest against the election, on the plea of their not being 500 inhabitants in the ward, as required by the Act, but this was not pressed. In the North Ward the election was held at the Court House, and the returning officer appointed by the Council refusing to act, the ratepayers chose Mr. John Harvey, whereupon Mr. E. Hubbard proposed, and Mr. John Harrison seconded, the nomination of Messrs. John Thorp, F. George, and A. Robertson, with Mr. James Mays as Tavern Inspector. Mr. Thomas Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. John McQuillan, a ticket in which the only difference was, Mr. David Allan for Mr. F. George; and in commencing polling considerable activity was displayed. About one o'clock on the second day the poll closed for want of voters, when the votes stood thus:—Thorp 61, George 55, Robertson 49, Allan 24. For Inspector there was no contest. The West Ward appeared from the first to attract most attention, from the strenuous efforts made to prevent the return of Mr. John Smith, his nomination being very unpalatable to a certain portion of the ratepayers. After some delay, arising out of the difficulty in settling the tickets to suit some malcontents on both sides, Mr. Fraser moved, and Mr. Barber seconded the nomination of Messrs. Samuel Smith, G. Elliott and Robert Scott as Councillors, and Mr. Joseph Higginson as Inspector. Mr. J. T. Tracey moved, and Mr. Ainlay seconded, that Messrs. G. Elliott, George Sunley and John Smith be Councillors, and Mr. William Wilson be Inspector. The show of hands was in favor of the second ticket, and after a slight delay the polling commenced with vigor, the votes at the end standing thus:—Elliott 69, John Smith 57, Sunley 55, Samuel Smith 26, Scott 24. For Inspectors, Wilson 49, Higginson, 21. During the second day there was little interest felt or exertion made as the above figures had decided the contest, and on two or three occasions nearly an hour elapsed without a vote, but as the Candidates lowest on the poll would not retire whilst there was hope of a vote, it was not until 3 p. m. that the poll closed, when the numbers stood,—Elliott 89, John Smith 65, Sunley 60, Samuel Smith, 47, Scott 43—Wilson 53, Higginson 29.

The choice of Councillors for the Township was less interesting than for many years past, no contest taking place in either of the wards, Mr. W. Whitelaw, Mr. G. Shortreed and Mr. M. Sweetnam being returned without opposition for the wards they respectively represented the previous year, and Mr. John Rannie and Mr. A. Quarrie being elected in the places of Mr. R. Cooper and Mr. Thos. Hood, who were not candidates on this occasion.

In consequence of the division of the town into wards, the old Board of School Trustees became dissolved, and an election of two trustees was required for each ward. In conformity with the law, Mr. Newton, the Returning Officer, called a meeting of the electors on the 15th January, at Underhill's tavern, when, on the motion of Mr. G. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Robt. Scott, Mr. Samuel Smith was elected; and on motion of Mr. Sunley, seconded by Mr. Horning, Mr. Geo. Pirie was elected, both unanimously. In the East Ward Mr. Presant moved, seconded by Mr. Orme, that Messrs. W. Crowe and Alex. Emslie be elected, which was carried by acclammation. In the South Ward Messrs. John Clarke and W. Stevenson were returned, and in the North Ward, two of the former trustees, Messrs. John Harrison and W. Heather were elected.

On Monday, 21st, the newly elected Town Councillors met at the Court House, and organized by presenting to the Clerk their oaths of

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office. The Clerk then announced the election returns as follows :—West Ward—Messrs. Geo. Elliott, John Smith and George Sunley. South Ward—Messrs. Wm. Day, Peter Gow and Wm. Atkins. East Ward—Messrs. Jas. C. Presant, Evan McDonald and Robert Thompson. North Ward—Messrs. John Thorp, Fred. George and Adam Robertson. The chairman stated that a proclamation having been issued by the Government declaring Guelph a *Town*, with four wards, the election had been held in accordance, and that the first duty which devolved upon them was the election of a Mayor, whereupon, Mr. Day moved and Mr. Thompson seconded, that Mr. John Smith be Mayor for the current year, which was unanimously carried. The Council then adjourned for half an hour, to accompany the Mayor elect to the residence of Judge Macdonald, to be sworn into office. On resuming, the Mayor briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, stated his conviction that the duties and responsibilities accompanying the office were not light, and trusted that he should acquit himself to the satisfaction of the Council and the Town generally. He then reminded the Council that their next duty was, the election of a Reeve and Deputy Reeve, with the taking of such steps for the appointment of the Committees as might be deemed advisable. It was then moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. McDonald, and unanimously resolved, that George Sunley, Esq., be Reeve. Moved by Mr. Atkins, seconded by Mr. Presant, and unanimously resolved, that Peter Gow, Esq., be Deputy Reeve.

The County Council met on Monday, January 28, the members present being:—Amaranth, David Spence; Eramosa, L. Parkinson; Erin, Peter McGill, William Everdale; Guelph, William Whitelaw; Guelph Town, George Sunley, P. Gow; Garafraxa, J. Donaldson, John Dobbin; Maryborough, John McKieman; Nichol, James Ross; Peel, John Wilton, William Stutridge; Pilkington, Charles Allan; Puslinch, D. Stirton, John Black.

The Council being organized, it was moved by Mr. McGill, and seconded by Mr. Everdale, that Mr. Charles Allan be Warden for the present year. It was moved by Mr. Donaldson, seconded by Mr. Parkinson, that Mr. D. Stirton be Warden for the present year. On a vote being taken it stood thus : For Mr. Allan—Messrs. Everdale, McGill, McKieman, Ross, Stutridge, Whitelaw, Wilson, 7. For Mr. Stirton—Messrs. Black, Dobbin, Donaldson, Gow, Parkinson, Spence, Sunley, 7. The numbers being equal, and there being no evidence to guide the Council as to which Township had the largest number of names on the assessment roll, considerable discussion ensued, and strong opinions were expressed as to the course to be pursued. The representatives of Arthur were not present, and Mr. Allan's friends were desirous of postponement until their arrival, whilst the supporters of Mr. Stirton insisted upon the question being disposed of by those present, and that parties could not vote when they were not present on the motion being put. Eventually, an adjournment was carried, to enable the representatives of Puslinch and Erin to procure the collectors' rolls of their respective townships, and thereby decide who had the casting vote, it being well understood that the question lay between them. On Tuesday morning the representatives of Arthur—Messrs. R. Morrison and P. Kelly—took their seats, and after some delay the roll for Erin was produced, but as there were five collectors in Puslinch it was found impossible to obtain the whole of them within a reasonable time. In organizing, therefore, Mr. Stirton rose, and proposed, seconded by Mr. McGill, that Mr. Allan be Warden ;

and Mr. Donaldson withdrawing his motion of the previous day, the same was carried unanimously.

On Wednesday, 30th January, the first train which ever passed over the railroad between Toronto and Guelph made its appearance at the York Road bridge about half-past two p.m. and great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants generally. A large concourse of people assembled at the station, and on the train coming up, the event was signalized by loud cheering, the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. This was not an official opening of the line, but simply a trip of a private nature, for the inspection of the road and to give the visitors a view of the country and an opportunity to see the town of Guelph. The party consisted of twenty-three gentlemen, the most distinguished of whom were, His Excellency the Governor-General, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, Chief Justice Robinson, Justice Richards, Justice Burns, Chancellor Blake, the members of Parliament for Toronto, the Mayor of Toronto, the ex-Mayor of Toronto and the President of the Northern Railway, &c. The party were met at the station by Mr. Sheriff Grange, Mr. Jas. Webster, Mr. Kingsmill and others. His Excellency was escorted to the Court House, where addresses were presented by the Warden and County Council, the Mayor and Town Council, the President and Committee of the Mechanics' Institute. The company then proceeded to the British Hotel when a splendid lunch was partaken of, and in a brief period the whole party was again on its way to Toronto.

The Methodist church having been now nearly finished, it was formally opened on Sunday, March 2nd, when sermons were preached, in the morning by Rev. Enoch Wood, President of the Canada Conference, in the afternoon by Rev. Richard Jones, and in the evening by Rev. G. Gemley, nearly one thousand persons being present at each service. On the following evening a public meeting was held, when it was announced that the cost of the building would be £2785, only £475 of which had been paid. A loan of £1880 had been obtained, leaving still a considerable sum to be raised. The collections amounted to £114, and at the meeting on Monday £112 more was promised.

At about this time a movement was commenced to erect a monument in the town to Mr. John Galt, in announcing which the HERALD of March 5th, said:—"We have much pleasure in announcing that a movement has been made to procure the erection of a monument to the memory of the founder of our "good town," the celebrated John Galt, the author of Lawrie Tod, The Annals of the Parish, The Provost, The Steamboat, The Lairds of Grippy, Ringan Gilhaize, and half a dozen other piquant and racy Scotch novels, which have given to their author a world-wide and undying fame. Mr. Galt's discrimination in selecting the peninsula of the Speed as the most favorable site for the granary, the laboratory and commercial mart of the rich agricultural country which lies between Huron and Ontario, has of late years become sufficiently conspicuous, and the hamlet to which its illustrious founder, in anticipation of it destiny, assigned the patronomic of the reigning family having risen, steadily, if slowly, to its present status and importance, appears likely to mark its onward course by accelerated rapidity, and increased stability. The opening of the Toronto and Guelph section of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been deemed a favorable opportunity for bringing the present movement before the public, on the supposition that it may probably be desirable to combine the monument to Mr. Galt with that proposed to be erected to commemorate that event. We learn that

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three of "the oldest inhabitants"—Messrs. Baker, Corbet and Thorp—have agreed to act as a provisional committee in making the preliminary arrangements; and we are persuaded that under such supervision the affair will soon be brought to a successful issue. We have seen a very excellent design for the proposed monument, others will, doubtless, be offered and the selection will of course be left to the subscribers." At first the proposition was very warmly received, and in the following week a largely attended public meeting was held, when a committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to collect subscriptions and obtain designs:—Messrs. John Smith, Mayor of Guelph, A. J. Fergusson, M.P.P.. Wm. Clarke, M.P.P., Chas. Allan, Warden of Wellington, John Scott, Warden of Waterloo, Col. Hewat, R. Corbet, John Thorp, A. A. A. Baker, D. Allan, Thos. Sandilands, John McLean, Geo. Sunley, Wm. Day, J. J. Kingsmill, Andrew Lemon. Geo. Pirie, Fred. George, Peter Gow, Robt. Thompson, John Harris, sr., Edward Carroll, Rev. R. Torrance, Wm. Whitlaw, Reeve of Guelph Township, David Stirton, Reeve of Puslinch, John McCrea and Robt. Patterson, Guelph Township, Wm. Patterson, Puslinch, Geo. Armstrong and Rev. Wm. Barrie, Eramosa, A. D. Ferrier and Samuel Broadfoot, Nichol, James Mathieson, Hamilton, John Quarry, Mayor of Dundas; Dr. Hamilton, Flamboro', John McDonald, Goderich, and Dr. Daly, Stratford. At this meeting $400 was subscribed, and further promises were afterwards made, but for some unexplained reason the monument was never procured, and thus an opportunity passed, such as may, probably, never occur again, for publicly recognizing the benefits conferred on the Town by its noble founder.

During the Spring of this year a large number of the political friends of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie throughout the Province had been agitating the question of raising a fund for the purpose of presenting to that gentleman a homestead, and in June a public meeting of those favorable to the project was held in Guelph, when the following resolutions, which will explain the sentiments of his admirers, were passed :—Moved by Mr. C. Horning, seconded by Mr. R. Stewart, That one of the brightest jewels and rarest traits of man's character is, political consistency and unwavering attachment to the people's cause ; that no man has exhibited such a long and earnest devotion to the public service of the Province of Canada as Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie ; and that some public testimonial is due for his long and faithful services. Moved by Mr. Gow, seconded by Mr. Melvin, That this meeting, fully approving of the scheme of the Central Committee in Toronto, of presenting Mr. Mackenzie with a suitable homestead by the freemen of the Province, feel called upon to use their best endeavors to promote the project. Moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Mr. John Smith, That the following gentlemen do constitute a committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Mackenzie Homestead :—Messrs James Bates, Charles Horning, Robert Stewart, Peter Gow, George Sunley, John Smith, Robert Sunley, James Armstrong, Alexander Henderson, John Bookless, James Howard and John Orme. Subscription lists were thereupon prepared, and several sums subscribed.

On the 14th of this month, the formal opening of the Guelph division of the Grand Trunk Railway took place. About two hundred gentlemen left Toronto in the morning, and after stopping at various places along the road, reached Guelph at about three o'clock. The company of visitors comprised a large number of the members of the Legislative Assembly, some members of the Legislative Council, and several

prominent citizens of Toronto. On their arrival they were conducted to Horwood's hotel, (now the Royal,) then nearly finished, and a most unseemly farce was there enacted. In that part of its report of the day's proceedings relating to Guelph, the Toronto *Leader* said:—"An invitation having been given by the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to the members of the Legislature, the City Council, and the Board of Trade, to take a trip to Guelph on Saturday, along the Toronto and Guelph section of their line, which is to be opened this morning for passenger traffic. a large number of the members of Parliament, as well as of the Corporation and Board of Trade, took advantage of the invitation. About ten minutes past one o'clock, five cars pretty well filled with ladies and gentlemen, started from the depot at the Queen's Wharf. On reaching the magnificent bridge which spans the Credit, the train stopped, and nearly the whole party walked down a very long flight of stairs to the bank of the river, to make a closer inspection of this piece of workmanship, over 800 feet in length and 115 feet from the level of the river, supported on five massive stone piers with heavy abutments. We glided along to the centre of the bridge and stood between the centre piers to show that there was not the slightest visible deflection caused by its immense weight. We then passed along the bridge entirely to give the passengers below a better idea of its height. As there had been a heavy shower very shortly before, the ground was rather wet, and the company remained only a few minutes outside. During this little divertissement, the attendants for the occasion had been busy, for on reaching the cars, there was a very expensive display of sandwiches and champagne made which, it is unnecessary to say very speedily disappeared. Some 12 dozen or so were thus quickly disposed of. There was also an abundant supply of very excellent water for those who don't drink champagne till after dinner. The train halted a few minutes at the Georgetown Bridge, and a number of persons went out to take a peep at it. It is of a different construction, but equally substantial looking with the Credit one. Matters went all well until we reached Guelph, when a scene occurred, which we must say was grossly indecent. Some of the worthy M.P.P.'s it is said, concocted a scheme to introduce Mr. Shaw, the M.P.P. for Lanark, to the inhabitants of Guelph as the Governor-General. Accordingly when the hon. gentleman stepped out of the cars, they took off their hats and gave him a hearty cheer as the Governor-General. Mr. Rankin, the hon. member for Essex, then took Mr. Shaw's arm and they walked along to the new hotel, followed by nearly all the excursionists, with a large turn out of townspeople. Upstairs the gentlemen marched and made their appearance on the balcony in front of the hotel, which was speedily surrounded by a large crowd of persons eager to get a glimpse of His Excellency. The hon. member for Essex, without pausing for a moment to define his new position, introduced Mr. Shaw to the audience as Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General of Canada. His Excellency then came forward, and stated that he had come up to Guelph along with a number of their representatives, both from Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and he was happy to say that upon a closer acquaintance the Lower Canadians did not appear to be that inferior race which he at first believed them to be. He was happy to see so large and thriving a town as Guelph, and he was sure that the representatives of the people now that they had witnessed the beautiful country through which they had just passed—and the magnificent road over which they had travelled, would go back to

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their places in the legislature, determined to meet in a more liberal spirit the demands which the Grand Trunk Company had made upon them.

"Mr. Turcotte then came forward and stated that he was a representative of that inferior race which had been alluded to. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length, referring to the necessity of maintaining the Union intact, and the fact that if they did so, the two provinces, each representing the most civilized nations on the earth, would, by the combination of French vivacity with English reserve, make the most noble people in the world.

"Mr. Foley, the hon. member for Waterloo, came forward—seemingly in a state of great excitement. He said that a fraud had been practised upon them, and that this was the very same kind of fraud which had been practised upon Upper Canada in Parliament. They had been grossly deceived by false representations (cheers and hisses and noise and turmoil). Several parties pulled Mr. Foley back, but he was determined to speak. He said, Gentlemen, that is French Canadian justice—(hisses and cheers.) This is French Canadian justice—(hisses and cheers.) That is the kind of justice which a portion of the Upper Canada representatives, with their French majority, are giving to us—(cheers and uproar.) Gentlemen, you have been imposed upon—most foully imposed upon. You have been led to believe that the Governor-General is here to-day, while he is not here. (Here the hon. gentleman was forcibly dragged from the front of the balcony, perhaps in mercy to himself, for he was speaking above his strength.)

"Mr. Powell came forward and briefly denied having had anything to do with the deception. Several gentlemen then attempted to speak, but the noise and confusion was too great. Mr. Alderman Duggan, finding that he could not get an audience from the balcony, came down and mounted a one-horse wagon, and commenced to address the people, telling them amongst other things that he had got up the first meeting which was held in Guelph in connection with this railway enterprise. During the time the worthy Alderman was speaking, there were several parties trying to get the horse to run off, but it was somewhat baulky and resisted all their coaxing. While this was going on below, Mr. Mayor Smith, of Guelph, was attempting to get a hearing from the balcony; but at this stage fortunately the steam whistle sounded and the crowd moved off towards the depot. Nothing particular occurred on the homeward trip. In some of the cars singing was kept up all the way. The cars arrived at the terminus at half-past six. The excursion was a very pleasant one, although the day was somewhat chilly and wet, and but for the unhappy incident at Guelph, it might have formed a pleasing retrospect. But whether it will be taken seriously or not, it was rather a serious jest, and one which had it been aimed at any one other than the representative of royalty might have passed off with a guffaw. But it will now be apparent to the meanest capacity that "when drink's in, wit's out."

The press throughout the country was very severe in the denunciations published of this sorry jest, and when Mr. Shaw returned to his constituency he was met with universal condemnation. On his arrival at his home in Smith's Falls, some of the indignant electors of Lanark sent him the following address:—

To His Excellency James Shaw, Esquire, M.P.P., Governor-General, &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the

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village of Smith's Falls, beg leave most humbly and most respectfully to approach your Excellency, at this our *earliest notice* of your arrival amongst us, to bid you welcome to this our humble village, and to express our deep sense of the honor conferred on us by the visit of so *august* a personage as the representative *(albeit self-constituted)* of Her Most Gracious Majesty. It could not fail to afford us the most *intense satisfaction*, when the news reached us from Guelph, of the *elevation* to so *distinguished a position* of one who sojourned so long amongst us, and whose *social habits and familiar intercourse with all*, and more particularly of late years, have been the theme, and excited the admiration of all.

There are those, we are well aware, who will not fail to grumble at your Excellency's *assumption* of the office of Governor-General; but, if your Excellency will be advised by us, you will treat all such invidious remarks, *as is your wonted custom in the House, with dignified silence!*

We would beg leave to refer to history for a precedent for an appointment similar to your own; it is to be found in *Don Quixote*, where Sancho Panza was made "Governor of the Island of Barataria," and a model Governor he was; and why not you?

Only a little longer bear with us, your Excellency, and we will have done. We are not altogether pleased with all of your Excellency's advisers, and would recommend the dismissal of some of them, and the appointment in their stead (excuse us for troubling you so much) of Mr. Foley, M. P. P. for the North Riding of Waterloo; as the advice, which we hear, he tendered you, on the *auspicious* event of your elevation to the *distinguished position you now occupy*, was such as to meet *our entire approval;* and which if followed out, would no doubt be attended with the most beneficial results to us all, and to your Excellency in particular. Your Excellency, we have done.

(Signed.) ALL OF US.

Whether these very intelligent and dignified legislators looked upon this freak as a joke or not, the affair developed a laxity of political morality and a disrespect to the Queen, through her representative, unjustifiable in any subjects of Great Britain, but peculiarly reprehensible when found among the Legislature. At best it was a miserably foolish diversion to play on ignorance, and a poor, selfish mode of creating amusement, and as such should never have been perpetrated by men with any claim to education or gentlemanly consideration; but when it is borne in mind that the insult was not really to the people of Guelph, but to Her Majesty the Queen, the conduct of these legislative clowns cannot be too strongly condemned. The probability is that the transaction was concocted and carried out under the influence of champagne, which flowed abundantly that day, but that was no excuse. In the position in which they were, as members of the Legislature, come to inaugurate a great public work, they should have remembered what is due to Her Majesty, as the representative of our glorious Constitution, and that no frivolous freedom can be permitted with her deputy in Canada. The Legislative excursionists might, as some of them did, and some do even now, on such occasions, allow their excitement to find vent in frothy speeches, but nothing could palliate the gross conduct of Mr. Shaw and his associates, and it certainly was in miserable taste that the men who had been selected to represent the people in the Legislature should be so politically immoral as to impose a broad lie on the people, or a portion of the people, and laugh at the vulgar and criminal deception played on the credulity of an audience which had no means of detecting the imposture.

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On the Monday following the opening, the trains commenced to run regularly between Toronto and Guelph, and on the first train upwards of 150 passengers left Guelph. The Oddfellows also celebrated their anniversary by a trip to Toronto, between four and five hundred persons joining the excursion, Mr. Hutchinson, the station-master here, making every arrangement for their comfort. The first train to Berlin was run July 1st, and during the month of November the Grand Trunk was opened to Montreal, thus affording a direct railway communication between Guelph and the Atlantic, an advantage which soon made itself felt in the prosperity of the town and neighborhood, by ensuring for the farmers a larger return for their products. The celebration at Montreal was extremely grand, consisting of monster processions during the day, and torchlight processions and illuminations at night. There was also a public dinner, at which gentlemen from all parts of the country were present. Among the residents of Guelph who received invitations to be present were, Messrs. D. Allan, W. Allan. W. J. Brown, E. Brown, Dr. Clarke, Chas. Davidson, John Smith, A. J. Fergusson, W. Hewat, N. Higinbotham, G. S. Herod, A. Macdonald, J. Peters, H. W. Peterson, W. K. Smith, J. Webster and Capt. Vale.

Guelph had long suffered from the want of additional hotel accommodation, and this fact, together with the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway, had induced Mr. Harwood to give up an hotel in Toronto and open the hotel in Guelph, which for some years bore his name. To celebrate the opening a number of prominent gentlemen in the town formed themselves into a committee, and a grand dinner was provided. The committee consisted of Mr. C. Allan, Warden of the County; Col. Hewat, County Treasurer; Mr. T. Saunders, Clerk of the Peace; Mr. John Smith, Mayor; Messrs. Jas. Webster, John Harland, A. A. Baker, W. D. P. Jarvis, D. Allan, G. A. Drew, G. Elliott, W. Day, G. Sunley, J. Harris and P. Gow. Mr. A. J. Fergusson, M. P. P., took the chair, and Dr. Clark, M. P. P., the vice chair.

The 12th of July, kept with much parade in many parts of the Province, had always passed off very quietly in Guelph, sometimes no notice whatever being taken of it. This year, however, formed an exception to the rule, for a party of about two dozen Orangemen having been to a picnic at Rockwood, were, on their return by the train, attacked with stones and clubs, and a serious disturbance was the result. The Orangemen took refuge in a saloon and defended themseles as best they could by blocking up the doors and firing occasional shots from pistols. The Mayor and other magistrates were quickly on the spot, and succeeded for the time in quelling the disturbance, but it being feared that the fight would be renewed, and with more vigor, after dark, the Mayor and Reeve swore in a number of special constables and read the Riot Act in various places. It was well they did, for in a short time the battle was renewed. A man named Kelly raised a loud shout and in other ways incited the mob to disturbance, when he was ordered to be arrested, which was at once accomplished. A dozen constables soon overpowered him, and succeeded in conveying him to the gateway leading to the gaol, when they were assailed with stones and sticks, and the crowd numbering many times their own number, they were soon overpowered, and the prisoner was rescued, but not before the Mayor and several constables had been struck with stones. The Mayor forthwith sent for Capt. Kingsmill of the Rifle corps and presented him with a requisition for his services, and in half an hour a body of from forty to fifty armed men took

up a position on the ground previously occupied by the mob, which had, in the interval, perceptibly diminished. Sufficient time having elapsed, the streets were cleared as far as possible, and a keen look out kept for the rioters. At ten o'clock the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve, accompanied by a section of the Rifles, visited the various taverns, clearing them of all strangers, and ordering that no more drink should be served that night. About midnight a disturbance took place in the rear of Moran's saloon, and some half dozen constables proceeding thither, found Kelly, the rescued man, with others, and again effected his arrest. Again he was rescued, and but for the timely arrival of a portion of the Rifles he would probably have escaped. He and four others, who had assisted in the rescue, were taken to the gaol. The next night (Sunday), a keen look out was kept, and also on Monday night when a large number of men were collected on the Catholic Church premises, and about forty Orangemen from Rockwood were lying in readiness in various parts of the town, but in consequence of the vigilance and energy of the constables and the military, no further disturbance took place. The rioters were brought before the magistrates, and most of them fined, but Kelly was sent for trial at the Assizes.

After the election of the Council under the new organization, one of the first questions claiming attention was the erection of a suitable market house, and after considerable discussion, and correspondence with the trustees of the Scotch Kirk, the site of that building was purchased for £1750. Then a long delay occurred in deciding upon plans, and in letting tenders, but all these preliminaries were at last arranged, and on Thursday, September 18th the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed. The Town Council, contractors, &c., assembled at the Court House, and preceded by the band of the Rifle Corps, marched to the site of the new building, where a large number of the inhabitants had assembled. A platform had been erected, and from this the Mayor addressed the people, explaining the object for which the meeting had been called. The Town Clerk then read the following list of manuscripts, &c., deposited in the cavity under the stone :—

County of Wellington, Town of Guelph, History and Statistics.

The first tree of the forest cut down within the limits of our present Town, of which we have any record, was felled on the 23rd day of April, in the year 1827.

The Population of the Town of Guelph.

In the Year 1843 was..... 700
In the Year 1846.....1357
In the Year 1847.....1480

The Town of Guelph was incorporated with the Township under the Municipal Act in the year 1850. In the year 1851 it was set apart with the powers common to incorporated villages. At the commencement of the present year it was constituted a Town proper.

The Annual Assessment of real and personal property for this year is £33,372 7s 0d., and the population about 5000.

There are also deposited a Lithographed Map of the Town, published in the year 1855; a copy of each of the Town Newspapers; one Victoria Sovereign; one Victoria Florin; one Victoria Shilling; one Victoria Sixpence; one Canada Penny.

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Memoranda.

Governor-General of this Province :—His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart.

Members of the Legislative Assembly :—North Riding—Dr. Wm. Clarke. South Riding—Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esquire, formerly Judge of the County Court.

Town Corporation.

John Smith, Esquire, Mayor.

Councillors—Messrs. Frederick George, John Thorp, Adam Robertson, James Presant, Robert Thompson, Evan McDonald, William Atkins Peter Gow, George Elliott, George Sunley, and William Day.

Treasurer—James Hough.

Building Committee.

Messrs. Day, Robertson, Thompson, and G. Elliot, Chairman.

Architect—William Thomas, Esq., Toronto.

Inspector—Mr. John Wright.

Contractors.

Masons—Messrs. Morrison & Emslie, Guelph.
Carpenter—Mr. George Netting, Toronto.
Plasterers—Messrs. Stephen & Pringle, Guelph.
Slaters—Messrs. Mitchell, Rannie, and Duther, Toronto.
Painter and Glazier—Mr. Chas. Marsh, Toronto.

Cost of Building.

About £6,500, and £1,750 for the ground, formerly the site of St. Andrew's Church.

This bottle and its contents were deposited by the Chairman of the Building Committee, and this corner stone laid by John Smith, Esq., first Mayor of Guelph, on the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1856, and in the Twentieth year of the reign of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria.

All of which is duly authenticated by the seal of the Corporation, and signed,

JOHN SMITH, Mayor.
JAMES HOUGH, Town Clerk.

The stone being suspended by a windlass, Mr. Elliott proceeded to deposit the bottle in the cavity prepared, and the Mayor performed the usual ceremony of laying the corner stone, the Rifles firing a *feu de joie*, and the band playing appropriate music. The Mayor then addressed the audience from the stand, in doing which he briefly referred to the history of the town from the cutting of the first tree in 1827, spoke of the struggles in the past for the erection of a Market House, and regretted that one of its most zealous advocates, Mr. Thorp was too ill to be present on that occasion, concluding by expressing the hope that the steady progress the town had hitherto made would be continued, and that the building then erected would tend much to develop the business of the place, and prove a source of profit both to those who brought produce to it for sale and those who bought there. Mr. Fergusson then delivered a brief address, and in pointing to the past looked upon it as an index of the future, and fully anticipated that in a few years the population of the town would be tenfold what it was then. The band then played "God Save the Queen," and the company dispersed.

In the evening a dinner was given at Horwood's hotel, about sixty gentlemen being present. The Mayor occupied the chair, having on his right Mr. Fergusson, M.P.P., and Mr. D. Stirton, Reeve of Puslinch; and on his left, Mr. Wm. Thomas and Mr. W. Whitelaw, Reeve of Guelph Township. Mr. Elliott, chairman of the Market House Committee, occupied the vice chair. A number of toasts were drunk and responded to, among the speakers being Mr. Stirton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Whitelaw, Mr. Pirie and others.

The building of the railway had by this time begun to have a very sensible effect on the value of property in the town, and on the progress of business generally. As a proof of this it may be mentioned that a park lot which four years previously had been bought for $300, was this year sold for $1800; and in another case, six acres of land, which five years before had been sold for £300, was now sold for £2,700. A lot on the Market Place was bought in 1854 for £625, and this year fetched £2,500. Building operations were being pushed with great vigor, and the improvements all through the town were very marked, more especially in the business portions, Wyndham street particularly presenting a very busy aspect, among the other fine stores erected during this year being those built by Mr. R. Corbet. The Toronto *Colonist*, referring to Guelph at this time, says:—"Guelph is particularly fortunate in possessing a building stone easily worked, and very pleasing in appearance, closely resembling in color the white brick so much used in Toronto. This is well displayed in a street newly built, called Wyndham street, leading north from the Market Square, and branching off to the right and left on either side of the Wellington Hotel. This is now the chief business street, many shopkeepers and others recently moved into it from the Market Square. St. George's Church, which, when finished, will be a handsome building, is in this street. The new market, the walls of which are just finished, is a fine substantial edifice. It is built of Guelph stone, from a design by Mr. Thomas. The trade and manufactures of Guelph are rapidly increasing. Ten years ago the quantity of flour sent to market by the principal miller was considered to be too highly estimated at eight hundred barrels. This season the exports of wheat and flour are set down at fifty thousand bushels of the former, and fifty thousand barrels of flour. One mill alone is said to manufacture twenty-five thousand barrels. The manufacture of whiskey is also large, the quantity sold amounting this year to about twelve thousand five hundred barrels. The opening of the Grand Trunk has given the means of turning the stone quarries of Guelph to valuable account. There are now four in full operation, and arrangements are being made for the delivery and sale of the stone all along the railway. There are also several foundries and breweries, some of them doing a large business. The water power afforded by the River Speed is quite sufficient to supply much more than what is required by the factories now on its banks; but now one mill owner has let power for ten additional factories to be erected next year. The local trade of Guelph is very considerable, the country about it in all directions being of the most fertile description and well settled. The Guelph storekeepers have hitherto done a large business with Hamilton, but the completion of the Grand Trunk renders their communication with Toronto and Montreal so much more direct, that their trade will be chiefly with those places, especially with Toronto."

And again in reference to Guelph as a stock depot, it says:—"No one interested in stock-breeding, or in agricultural pursuits generally,

1856

who has occasion to visit this place, should lose the opportunity of seeing Mr. Stone's herd of short-horn cattle, probably the finest and most valuable in the Province. Mr. Stone, who is one of the leading merchants, has gone to an expense in importing cattle from England, which would hardly be credited by any one not aware of the immense capital which is requisite at the present time to enable a breeder to lay the foundation of a first-rate stock of short-horn cattle, or the more expensive kinds of sheep. Year after year Mr. Stone and many other entrprising agriculturists have gone to the most eminent English breeders to enter into competition for the purchase of stock with men who, as regards genuine mercantile enterprise, extensive means and social position, comprising as they do many noble Lords and royal Dukes, may fairly rank with the princes and cotton lords of England. With a noble spirit of enterprise, these men have invested in this way the accumulated savings of a life of toil, and at great risk to themselves, and endless care—and, in spite of great discouragement and even opposition, have doubled the agricultural wealth and resources of the country. Mr. Stone has now fifty-four head of thoro'-bred Durham cattle, chiefly direct importations, and from the choicest strains and best blood—the very aristocracy of the breed. The prices of some of these cattle would astonish many an unsophisticated backwoodsman, who would stare at being asked £150 for a calf 6 months old, or the price of a small farm for a two year old heifer. Mr. Stone has also some very fine Cotswold sheep and a lot of nice Southdown ewes just imported."

1857

There was very little excitement over the town elections in 1857, there being no question of very great importance likely to come up to absorb public interest. The nominations were held on Monday, January 5th, the candidates being:—West Ward—Messrs. Sunley, Elliott, Samuel Smith, Brown, Ainlay and Wilson. Mr. John Smith was not a candidate on this occasion. In the South Ward—Messrs. Day, Gow, Clarke, Knowles, Condy and Carrol. East Ward—Messrs. Presant, Tatham, Thompson, Macdonald, O'Reilly and Adsett. North Ward—Messrs. George, Harvey, Robertson, Armstrong, Mackenzie and Anderson. The polling was not by any means as spirited as in previous years, the vote being comparatively small. The result was that Messrs. G. Sunley, G. Elliott, S. Smith, F. George, J. Harvey, J. Armstrong, E. Macdonald, R. Thompson, G. P. Tatham, W. Day and W. S. G. Knowles were elected.

On the Council being organised, Mr. George proposed the election of Mr. George Sunley as Mayor, on the ground of his long standing in the town, his property and business qualifications, and the position he had long occupied in the Council. He had been informed, and perhaps they might be told, that Mr. Sunley declined the nomination; but he hardly thought that with the knowledge that the whole Council would support him, he would resist their wishes. Mr. Harvey seconded the nomination. Mr. Elliott said he should be happy to support Mr. Sunley if he thought he would accept the appointment. After some hesitation Mr. Sunley accepted the appointment and took the oath of office. The Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. Smith moved, and Mr. Day seconded, that Mr. P. Gow be Reeve. Mr. Tatham moved, and Mr. George seconded, that Mr. W. S. G. Knowles be Reeve. On a division Mr. Gow was declared elected. Mr. James Armstrong was unanimously elected Deputy Reeve.

The official *Gazette* of December 21st, 1856, contained the following announcement:—" His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased

to appoint Port Guelph, in the County of Wellington, to be a warehousing port from and after January 1st." Under this order a regular staff of Government officers were appointed, and much greater facilities were afforded for the warehousing and entry of goods. Mr. John Harland was appointed Collector, and Mr. E. Carthew landing waiter at this port.

Towards the close of the previous year a proposition was made to make a grant to Mr. John Smith, as compensation for loss of time and the work which had devolved upon him as mayor. This raised a storm of opposition in certain quarters, more especially among those who had contended against the incorporation of the town, and who had been so extravagant in their statements of the probable expense which would be entailed by the change, in the payment of the various municipal officers. It was urged that Mr. Smith had promised that, if elected, he would serve without demanding or expecting any remuneration, and those who had been disappointed in delaying the incorporation were very zealous in their efforts to defeat the proposed grant. His friends, however, claimed for him that, even if he had made such a promise, he had not contemplated that he would be expected to perform the duties of Police Magistrate, in addition to those of the Mayoralty, and as, if a Police Magistrate had been appointed, he would have received a salary of £150 per annum, it was not unreasonable that Mr. Smith should receive a grant of £100. Finding that the opposition was likely to be much more bitter than they had at first anticipated some of the friends of Mr. Smith suggested that a subscription should be taken up for the purpose of indemnifying him, but Mr. Smith and some of his supporters objected to this, and finally the grant was carried in the Council.

In the Spring of this year considerable changes were made in the Militia Department throughout the Province, and a general re-organization of the corps was a necessary consequence. Among the other changes was that the 1st Waterloo Battalion became extinct, and the 1st Wellington Battalion was created. In the *Gazette* of February 14th, the following appointments were announced:—To be Majors: Captain G. Harvey, from late 1st Waterloo; Capt. John C. Wilson, do. To be Captains: Lieutenant Edward Thompson, from late 1st Waterloo; Lieut. William Henry Parker, do.; Lieut. Walter King, do.; Lieut. Robert Richardson, do.; Lieut. Alfred A. Baker, do.; Lieut. Richard Greet, do. Ensign James G. Husband, do.; Ensign Arthur Hogg, do.; Ensign John Thomas Tracy, do. To be Lieutenants: Ensign W. Porter, from late 1st Waterloo; Ensign and Adjutant James Cain, do. Charles Davidson, Henry Watson, Robert White, Thomas Watson, George Murton, Henry W. Peterson, John C. Allan, Nicol Kingsmill. To be Ensigns: George Tolton, Edmund Harland, James Webster, jr., Colin Blyth, John C. Chadwick, jr., Frederick J. Chadwick, Walter Murton, Thomas Heffernan, Leonard Harland. To be Adjutant: Lieutenant James Cain. To be Surgeon: Surgeon William Clarke, from late First Waterloo. To be Assistant Surgeon: William S. Hewat. The following Officers from the late First Battalion, Waterloo, are permitted to retire, viz.:—Major Wm. Thompson, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Ensign James Davie, retaining rank. Ensign David Allan, do.

In the *Gazette* of May 16th, the following notice appeared:—*Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Guelph*—To be Acting Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant: Ensign James Armstrong; to be Ensign: Sergeant George Bruce, jr., vice Armstrong, promoted; to be Surgeon: George S. Herod, Esquire.

In May, Mr. John Smith retired from the management of the *Advertiser*, his interest in that paper having been purchased by Mr. P. Clerihew, late of the Berlin *Telegraph*. In addition to a long and somewhat windy article, in faint and ineffectual imitation of the style which marked the productions in Addison's *Spectator* an explanation of the principles, political, moral, religious, social, domestic, and, in fact, in relation to almost every other conceivable subject on which men's opinions could possibly differ, the new proprietor printed the entire platform of the Reform Alliance, as the *summum bonum* of human desires, and of all that related to the advancement of mankind, and as the infallible guide to universal prosperity, contentment and peace. Unfortunately for the stability of the utopian vision which Mr. Clerihew's fertile imagination conjured up, the millenium which he apparently anticipated as the certain consequence of the enunciation of these principles, not only to the world at large, but to our good town in particular, faded like thousands of other visions have faded before and since, and in a short time the sanguine dreamer awoke to the stern reality of the fact, that the degeneracy of the people in this part of the world was such, that they could not appreciate either his dreams or his talents, and evinced their callousness to his frequent and impassioned appeals to come forward in support of his universal peace and prosperity theories, by the cold and unpatriotic command—"stop my paper."

At the Assizes in March a case of a most painful nature was tried. James McGarrie, a boy fourteen years of age, was placed in the dock charged with the murder of a boy named William Cull, eleven years of age, in Garafraxa, on the 11th of October, 1856. It appeared that the two boys were in the woods together gathering berries, when a dispute arose between them, and finally McGarrie struck Cull on the head with a stick, knocking him senseless. He then took a piece of a glass bottle, which had been broken in the struggle, and deliberately cut the child's throat from ear to ear. The youthful murderer then ran away, and it was not for several days that the body was discovered. McGarrie was arrested near Goderich, and fully confessed the murder, giving the fullest account of all the revolting details. At the trial a defence was set up that he was of unsound mind, and that he must have committed the dreadful crime while in a fit of insanity, but this availed nothing, the jury finding him guilty of wilful murder. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged on the 11th of April, but before that time the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

At the close of this month the town was called upon to mourn the death of one of the most prominent and highly respected inhabitants, in the person of Mayor Sunley, which took place, somewhat suddenly, on the 30th March. Mr. Sunley had been extremely unwilling to accept the position of Mayor, probably because he felt that his health would not permit of his discharging the duties of the position satisfactorily to himself, but it was little thought that his tenure of office would be so brief, and terminated by so sad an event. He presided at a meeting of the Council only a few days before, and within a day or two of his death no serious apprehensions were entertained that the result of his illness would be fatal. On the day of the funeral upwards of a thousand of his fellow townsmen assembled in front of his residence, to follow his remains to the grave, and thus testify to the love they bore him personally, and the high estimation in which they had held him as a friend, a citizen, and as Mayor of the Town. The funeral procession was formed

1857

in the following order :—Guelph Rifle Company, the Fire Company, the members of the Town Council in carriages, the ministers and physicians of the Town, the pall-bearers, the hearse, the executors and children of the deceased, Mr. Melvin and Mr. Mills, his partners in business, the band, playing the dead march, in "Saul," the Associated Mechanics of Guelph, and some hundreds of inhabitants, in carriages, on horseback and on foot. The stores throughout the town were closed during the afternoon, and for several days a deep gloom was cast over all.

On the 13th of April the nomination of candidates for the seat in the Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Sunley took place, when Mr. John Kirkland and Mr. W. J. Brown were the candidates. Mr. Brown was elected by a very small majority. At the next meeting of Council Mr. Samuel Smith was elected mayor for the unexpired term. At this meeting the Market House Committee reported that they had expended £6400 17s. 9½d. on the building, and that £2743 3s 5½d. more would be needed to complete the work, including the stone cornice which it had been decided should be put up, instead of the wooden one, as at first contemplated.

At about this time a number of new stores were opened, including the hardware establishment of Horsman Bros., the business of which very speedily developed into large proportions, the enterprise and thorough business knowledge of the proprietors soon placing them in the front rank in their trade, a position which they maintained with marked success for several years, and which the present proprietor, Mr. John Horsman, still continues to hold.

On Sunday, May 10th, a chapel, intended for the Evangelical Union congregation, was opened, sermons being preached by Rev. R. Peden of Hamilton, who was assisted in the devotional exercises by Rev. E. Barker of Eramosa, and Rev. John McDougall, pastor of the church. The chapel, capable of holding between two and three hundred persons, was well filled at all the services. On Monday evening a tea meeting was held, followed by a public meeting, Rev. J. McDougall in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. Paul (Primitive Methodist), Rev. Dr. Cooney (Wesleyan), Rev. E. Barker (Congregationalist), Rev. J. Clarke (Baptist), and Rev. R. Peden (Evangelical Union).

In the fall of this year a general election took place, and in the North Riding Mr. Charles Allan of Elora (Reformer) was elected over Dr. Clarke by a small majority, principally on account of some of the electors disapproving of the course taken by Dr. Clarke on the question of removing the capital to Quebec.

In October, the new building on St. George's Square, for the Bank of Montreal, was finished, and a motion was passed in the Council for laying a sidewalk in front of it. In November a Gas Company was formed, and a petition was presented from Sheriff Grange and others, asking the Council to take such measures as might be deemed advisable for the encouragement of the enterprise, by adopting gas for the lighting of the streets and other purposes.

The year 1858 did not present any circumstance of any great public interest. The election for Councillors resulted as follows:—East Ward, Messrs. John Harris, Charles Davidson and James Murphy; South Ward, Messrs. J. Kirkland, P. Gow and W. Day; West Ward, Messrs. George Elliott, George Keeling and George Bruce; North Ward, Messrs. J. Harvey, F. George and James Armstrong. At the first meeting of the new Council on Jan. 13th, Mr. George Elliott was elected

1858

Mayor, Mr. James Armstrong, Reeve, and Mr. John Harvey Deputy-Reeve. At the next regular meeting of the Council, Mr. F. George resigned his seat, in consequence, partly of some disputes in the Council and probably because he was not elected Mayor, and partly on account of business engagements. On the 15th February Dr. Herod was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. George.

It having been represented to the Council that it would be a great convenience to farmers and others living to the East and North of the Town if a foot-bridge were placed on the Grand Trunk railway bridge, the contractors, Messrs. Gzowski & Co., were written to on the subject, requesting them to erect such bridge, according to their contract, and the required accommodation was shortly afterwards provided. In April a little tea-cup storm was raised in the Council over a somewhat small matter. The ladies of the town had subscribed to present a flag for the Town Hall, and instead of formally making the presentation through the Mayor, it was sent to the Council through one of the members. No doubt the ladies were guilty of a breach of etiquette, and their conduct in casting such an unwarrantable slight upon His Worship the Mayor was most reprehensible, and of course the Council protested against such an insult to his dignity, but it is not recorded that that they refused to accept the gift. In December the by-law for establishing a monthly cattle fair, instead of the quarterly fair, as heretofore held, was introduced, though the by-law was not carried until January 10th, 1859.

A vacancy having occurred at this time in the representation in Parliament for South Wellington, Mr. David Stirton was elected, but there was little excitement over the matter.

In the fall of 1858 an act was passed in the Legislature for the election of mayors of municipalities by direct vote of the people, instead of by the Councils as heretofore. The passing of this act was the cause of considerable excitement in this, as in other towns, many being anxious to be the first to receive the honor of election to that honorable position by the suffrages of the people. At the nomination in Guelph, in December, therefore, a larger number of electors were present than at at any previous nomination for many years. The candidates were—Mr. James Webster and Mr. Peter Gow, and at the election, Mr. Webster was the choice of the people, defeating Mr. Gow by 226 to 203. The Councillors for 1859 were—Messrs. J. Harris, C. Adsett and J. Murphy. South Ward—Messrs. J. Kirkland, J. Stevens and Robt. Thompson. West Ward—Messrs. C. J. Buckland, R. Melvin and G. M. Keeling. North Ward—Messrs. J. Harvey, Jas. Armstrong and F. George. After the declaration had been made, a large body of the electors proceeded to the residence of Mr. Webster and took possession of the house. The health of the newly-elected Mayor was drunk, and a number of very complimentary speeches were delivered, congratulating Mr. Webster on the honor which had been conferred upon him. After this the party drove to the residence of Sheriff Grange, where the jovial part of the programme was repeated.

1859

On the 10th of this month a large fire occrrred at the granary recently erected by Mr. John McCrae at the junction of the Grand Trunk and Galt and Guelph Railways. The building was a large and substantial structure, and had only been in use a few months. At the time of the fire there were stored in it about 15,000 bushels of barley, peas, oats, &c., which, with the building, were to a large extent destroyed. The loss was about $4000, which was only partially covered by insurance.

1859

On January 14th, the County was called upon to mourn the loss of one of its oldest and most valued citizens Mr. Charles Allan, M.P.P., who had been elected for the North Riding only about a year and a half previously. Mr. Allan had been in Guelph the day before and had reached Hamilton, from whence he intended going to Toronto. On his way to the railway station he was taken suddenly ill, and before he could be conveyed to the residence of his friend, Mr. J. Matheson, he expired, the cause of death being disease of the heart. At the funeral, which took place at Elora on the 17th, gentlemen from all parts of the County, as well as from the County of Waterloo, were present, the funeral being the largest ever seen in that part of the country. Mr. Allan had served in almost every capacity it was possible for a man to fill, from that of village Councillor to Warden of the County, and at last, as a member of the Legislature, and few men ever lived in the County who were more highly respected than he, for his business integrity, his devotion to the interests of his fellow citizens, and the general kindliness of his disposition.

In the Council on the 17th, the election of Reeve and Deputy Reeve took place, the nominees being, for Reeve, Mr. John Harvey, proposed by Mr. Keeling, and seconded by Mr. Armstrong; and Mr. John Harris, moved by Mr. Kirkland, and seconded by Mr. Murphy. On the question being put the vote showed a tie, and the Mayor thereupon gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Harvey, who was consequently declared elected. For Deputy Reeve, Mr. Murphy nominated Mr. John Kirkland who was seconded by Mr. Melvin. Mr. Robert Thompson was nominated by Mr. Keeling and seconded by Mr. Armstrong. On a vote being taken Mr. Kirkland was elected by a vote of seven to five.

The Township Council for this year consisted of Messrs. Whitelaw, Laidlaw, Rannie, Shortreed and Sweetnam. Mr. Whitelaw was elected Reeve and Mr. Rannie, Deputy Reeve. The County Council was composed of the following members:—Amaranth, C. Gillespie, Reeve; Arthur and Luther, R. Morrison, Reeve, John Sinclair, Deputy; Elora, Charles Clarke; Eramosa, Donald Black, Laz. Parkinson; Erin, Wm. Everdell, Wm. Cornock; Fergus, Alex. Wilkie; Garafraxa, John Dobbin, Thomas Duffy; Guelph, Wm. Whitelaw, John Rennie; Guelph, John Harvey, John Kirkland; Maryboro', Wm. Hambly; Minto, J. Harrison; Nichol James Ross; Peel, Thomas Gabutt, Wm. Sturtridge; Pilkington, John Smith; Puslinch, Wm. Leslie, Samuel Taylor. On motion of Mr. Whitelaw, seconded by Mr. Dobbin, Mr. James Ross was unanimously elected Warden.

On the 4th February, the nomination of candidates for the representation of the North Riding took place at Fergus. For about three weeks political excitement had run high all over the north part of the County, it being evident from the first that the contest would be very close. The candidates were Mr. James Webster, Conservative, and Mr. James Ross Reformer. At the nomination there was a very large attendance, and the show of hands was in favor of Mr. Ross by a small majority. A poll was, of course, demanded by Mr. Webster, and the election took place on the 11th, resulting in the election of Mr. Ross by a narrow majority. This result was due to the fact of Mr. Ross, as Warden of the County, being intimately acquainted with most of the electors personally and also to the fact that many Conservatives, more especially those in the neighborhood of Elora, at the last moment, were induced out of friendship for Mr. Ross, to succumb to the strong pressure brought to bear upon

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them by his friends. A few days afterwards a grand dinner was given to Mr. Webster at Fergus, the chair being taken by Lieut-Col. Valentine, of Nichol, and the vice chair by Mr. Thos. Whitley, Mr. Webster's mover and seconder at the nomination. The attendance was very large, and the enthusiasm exhibited was such as to render it certain that at a future election, should Mr. Webster run again, the result would be far different from what it was then.

In April some consternation was caused in the Town by an assertion made in the *Mercury*, that the assessment this year, on account of the Galt and Guelph Railway debt, would be 1s. 11d. in the £. In order to grant the bonus to this railway, £20,000 had been borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund, and it was true that on January 1st, the arrears due, in consequence of the inadequate assessment made under Mr. F. George's financial policy in the previous year, amounted to $12,678, but by the judicious management of the Council of 1859, that indebtedness had been reduced by the payment of $3,200, so that it was found necessary to levy a rate of only 1s. in the £.

In April a shocking murder was perpetrated a short distance from the Town on the Brock Road. John McGaffney was in the woods with his wife and son, aged about 12 years, when, after taking their dinner, McGaffney accused his wife of infidelity, and while the son was absent, struck his wife on the head with a large piece of wood and then battered the body almost out of recognition. The murderer did not attempt to escape, and when arrested fully admitted the crime. At his trial it was proved beyond a doubt that he was subject to fits of temporary insanity, he having for several months been an inmate of the Toronto Asylum. It was also proved that the suspicion of his wife's infidelity was a delusion. He was acquitted of the charge of murder, and ordered to be confined in a lunatic asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The new church of St. Andrew being now finished, the formal induction of Rev. John Hogg as pastor of the congregation was held July 1st, the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Gibson of Galt and Rev. Mr. McDonnell of Fergus.

The death of Mr. H. W. Peterson, for many years Registrar of the County, which occurred June 13th, having caused a vacancy in that office, Mr. James Webster was appointed to succeed him July 16th. It was at first thought that the appointment would necessitate Mr. Webster's resignation of the office of Mayor, but the opinion of the Attorney-General having been obtained, to the effect that such resignation need not necessarily follow such appointment, Mr. Webster retained the position.

In August another important enterprise connected with the trade of the town was commenced. Mr. C. E. Romaine, acting for Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, distillers and grain dealers, of Toronto, purchased a quarter of an acre of land near the apex of the Market Square, and at once commenced building a large granary, capable of holding 50,000 bushels. He immediately commenced buying large quantities of grain from farmers in all parts of the county, the consequence being that better prices were realized than had been the case for a considerable time.

The Rev. J. G. Macgregor having retired from the pastorate of Knox's Church, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. D. H. McVicar, which, having been accepted, the ordination service was held October 11th, Rev. William Millican of Garafraxa, Rev. George Smellie of Fergus, Rev. James Middlemiss of Elora, Rev. Thomas Cuthbertson of Winterbourne, Rev. Alexander McLean of Aberfoyle, and Rev. Andrew

McLean of Puslinch, officiating. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Millican, who chose as his text, Psalm lxxxvii, 3. On the following Sabbath Mr. McVicar preached his first sermon in the church, from 2 Corinthians, iv. 5.

The month of October brought some severe losses to many of the merchants in the town, consequent on the stoppage of the International and Colonial banks. Although the notes of these institutions were not convertible at the local bank agencies, and were looked upon with suspicion by most of the sagacious moneyed men, still a considerable amount of these promises to pay had got into circulation here; for in those hard times persons were apt to think "a brown loaf better than no bread," and when a decent-looking ticket, unadorned with "wild cats," and claiming no paternity from the land of bogus banks across the lines was offered in payment, they were not generally disposed to be very critical. And so, for a while, there was quite an interesting spice of excitement, desks and tills were examined, spleuchans were ransacked, and not a few good folks who had put off dunning creditors on the previous day, with the time-honored response of "no funds," found to their astonishment that they had nice little rolls of bank bills securely stowed away in snug receptacles, which, on examination, gave out a moderate percentage of the now proscribed commodity. But while nearly all the merchants lost more or less heavily, a few of the *canny* monied men were smitten much more heavily, by venturing to accumulate large stocks of the suspected scrip. In fact, there was a general loss on all the trading community. In the case of the International Bank, the affair was undoubtedly got up with the intention of swindling the Canadians, who lost, in the aggregate, nearly $250,000 by the failure.

In November a proposition was made to the Vestry of St. George's Church by Dr. Clarke and Mr. W. J. Brown to purchase the site on St. George's Square, for the sum of £2150, the purchasers to hold the property in trust for the Town for two years, at the expiration of that time, if the Town did not buy it, it was to be the sole property of Dr. Clarke and Mr. Brown, to be used as they thought fit. The matter was fully discussed in the Vestry, but the proposal was not accepted, Rev. Arthur Palmer agreeing, if the congregation would contribute £1500, to provide the balance of what would be required to finish the church where it then stood, from other sources.

The Rev. H. W. Stewart, B. A., assistant minister of St. George's Church, being about to remove to another sphere of labor, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Leslie, Battersby, Thos. W. Saunders, F. J. Chadwick, H. W. Peterson and Capt. Vale, waited upon him and presented him with the following address:—

TO THE REV. HENRY WM. STEWART, B. A.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, members of the Church of England, and others, inhabitants of the Town of Guelph and vicinity, hearing of your proposed change to some other parish, cannot allow you to leave this sphere of your useful ministry without expressing our heartfelt regret at parting with you; and renewing our assurance of every kind wish for your health and happiness.

We would avail ourselves of this occasion to bear willing testimony to the constant faithfulness with which you, in co-operation with your esteemed father, have discharged the laborious duties devolving upon you, during the absence from the parish, for a period of nearly two years, of the Rector, the Rev. Arthur Palmer.

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And we earnestly trust that the blessings of a kind Providence may attend you, wherever your lot may hereafter be cast, and that there your future ministry may be marked with the same measure of success which it has been here.

This address, which was signed by about four hundred persons, members of St. George's and other churches, was replied to in suitable terms by Rev. Mr. Stewart, who expressed the hope that all those who had signed it might receive the same blessings they had wished should be given to him.

At the nomination for Mayor, in December, there was very little excitement. It had been the very generally expressed wish that Mr. John Harvey should be the next Mayor, and steps had been taken to carry his election by acclamation, but a few persons, inimical to him, were determined that this should not be, if they could prevent it, and accordingly a requisition was prepared to Mr. James Webster, to allow himself to be nominated, which however, he refused. On the day of nomination, therefore, against his expressed wish, Dr. Parker was nominated, and he only escaped being obliged to go to the poll, by claiming his right to exemption from service, as a medical man, under the statute which makes special provision for such a purpose. Mr. Harvey was thereupon elected by acclamation.

The close of the year was very near being marked by the destruction of the new market house, by fire. In order to prevent the meat from freezing, Mr. Wald, who occupied the first stall on the left, had filled a stove with firewood, and there being no guard plate beneath, the stove became hot enough to ignite the floor, which soon burned through, and the stove fell into the stall beneath, where there was a quantity of butter stored, which, of course, burned very fiercely, and had the fire not been discovered when it was, the probability is that the entire building would soon have become a heap of ruins. As it was, however, a liberal supply of water being procured, the flames were extinguished before very much damage was done.

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The members of the Town Council for 1860 were:—East Ward—Messrs. C. Davidson, D. Allan and N. Higinbotham. South Ward—Messrs. J. Kirkland, T. Holliday and Dr. Parker. West Ward—Messrs. George Elliott, C. J. Buckland and G. M. Keeling. North Ward—Messrs. James Armstrong, Fred. George and Dr. Herod. At the first meeting of the Council, Mr. George Elliott was chosen Reeve, and Mr. Chas. Davidson Deputy Reeve.

The County Council for the year was composed as follows:—Amaranth, Chas. Gillespie, Reeve; Arthur, John Martin, Reeve, Robt. Morrison, Deputy Reeve; Elora, (village) Charles Clarke, Reeve; Eramosa, D. Black, Reeve, L. Parkinson, Deputy Reeve; Erin, P. McGill, Reeve, W. Cornock, Deputy reeve; Fergus (village), James Grindley, Reeve; Garafraxa, John Dobbin, Reeve, Thos. Duffy, Deputy reeve; Guelph, Wm. Whitelaw, Reeve, John Rannie, Deputy reeve; Guelph (town), G. Elliott, Reeve, Charles Davidson, Deputy reeve; Luther, George Todd, Reeve; Maryboro', W. S. Hambly, Reeve, Joseph Medill, Deputy reeve; Minto, Joseph Harrison, Reeve, Noah Bullock, Deputy reeve; Nichol, John Beattie, Reeve; Peel, Wm. Sturtridge, Reeve, John Gibson, Deputy reeve; Pilkington, John Smith, Reeve; Puslinch, Wm. Leslie, Reeve, John Cockburn, Deputy reeve. On motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Beattie, Mr. Whitelaw was elected Warden.

A fire of a serious nature occurred on the morning of January 31st,

on the Market Square, on the premises occupied by H. Jacobs & Co., cigar manufacturers and the Castle Garden Saloon, on the site now occupied by the HERALD Block. The buildings being principally of wood, were soon enveloped in flames, and though the fire engines were quickly on the ground, the hose was rendered useless by the severe frost, only one engine being able to be of any service whatever. Jacobs & Co.'s loss was about $500, while Mr. Moran's on the saloon with the stock was about $4000.

The period of service of the Governor General having expired, by official rule, during the past autumn, and he having been re-appointed by Her Majesty recently, Mr. Allen moved, in the meeting of Council of February 6th, the following address, to be presented on behalf of the Corporation:—

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, K. C. B., Governor General of British North America &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Municipal Council of the Town of Guelph having learned that Her Most Gracious Majesty has vouchsafed to testify her cordial approval of the manner in which you have discharged the onerous duties of the high position you occupy as Her Majesty's representative in this Colony, by prolonging your term of office, respectfully beg leave to tender their sincere congratulations on so desirable and auspicious an event.

Under the judicious, the firm and constitutional rule of your Excellency, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education—all the staple interests of the country have been fostered and have flourished; greatly increased facilities have been given to internal traffic, the credit of the province has been maintained and improved, and the country has attained a position and enjoys a prosperity unsurpassed by any portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

Should the expectation of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province be realised by a visit from the Prince of Wales or other member of the Royal Family in the ensuing summer, we entreat your Excellency's good offices to procure us the honor and the happiness of welcoming a scion of Her Majesty's illustrious house to her loyal town of Guelph.

Guelph, February 6th, 1860.

Dr. Parker opposed the presentation of this address, on the ground that the Council should not interfere in any way in politics, while the majority of the members contended that there was nothing political in it. Dr. Parker, however, insisted that there was, and that by introducing such an address, some of the members had disregarded their oath of office, and threatened that if the address should pass he would resign his seat. Dr. Parker then moved for an adjournment, which was lost by a vote of 7 to 4. Dr. Parker then moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkland, "That the address now proposed to the Administrator of the Government is an improper interference with public affairs, and calculated to disturb the efficient working of the Council." The amendment was then put and lost, after which the address was carried. At the next meeting of the Council, the Clerk read a communication from the Governor General's Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the address and enclosing the following reply of His Excellency to the same:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Municipal Council of Guelph.

Although I am not aware that my term of office has been *specially* prolonged, I thank your very sincerely for your congratulations on my

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having continued up to the present time to administer the government of this Province.

I rejoice to think that the last harvest, with which Providence has blessed us, will have done much to restore Canada to its former prosperity; and if His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visits the Province, I shall hope to see him welcomed by a thriving and a loyal people.

I acknowledge the expression of your attachment to out most gracious Sovereign.

EDMUND HEAD.

Government House, Quebec, February 13th, 1860.

Dr. Parker then moved, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the answer of His Excellency to the Address of the Council, be received and entered on the minutes of the Council. In moving this the Doctor said the Governor's reply was an admirable one, and had completely changed his opinion of His Excellency, who, he now believed, was not such a bad fellow after all, and he hoped the address would be entered on the minutes with the reply.

In February the Town Clerk received a new Commission of the Peace for the Town, containing the following names:—William Clarke, David Allan, George Elliott, Charles Davidson, John McCrea, W. S. G. Knowles, John Harris, John Horsman, C. P. P. Hutchinson and James Hough. At the same time the Clerk of the Peace received a new Commission for the County, as follows:—

TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH.—John C. Chadwick, George Elliott, William Whitelaw, James Laidlaw, George Pirie, William Day.

TOWNSHIP OF ERIN.—Henry Read, John McEwan, John Rott, Adam Conboy, James Kerr.

TOWNSHIP OF ERAMOSA.—John Blanchfield.

TOWNSHIP OF NICHOL.—Charles Michie, George C. Hamilton, Brebner Cadenhead, James Ross, Nicholas Murphy, James Reynolds, William Tindal, George Wilson, Alexander Muir, Eugene Scanlan, James Wilson (Fergus), James Grindlay.

TOWNSHIP OF GARAFRAXA.—John Campbell Ross, Joseph W. Ferrman.

TOWNSHIP OF LUTHER.—George Todd, James Newson, Duncan Saunders, Hugh McDougall, James Isles.

TOWNSHIP OF ARTHUR—T. H. Philips, Richard Chalmer, John Morrison (the Elder, Lot 23, Con. 10th.)

TOWNSHIP OF PILKINGTON.—Hugh Roberts, Arthur Ross, John Finlayson, David Henderson, James M. Frazer, John Potter, Walter P. Newman, William Gibbon, Charles Clarke.

TOWNSHIP OF PEEL.—Robert Nay, A. Bannerman, George Stewart, Thomas Holt, James Gibson, Thomas Heritage, William Blackwell, George Halley, Thomas Burns, Alexander Weir, John Malloy, Senior, Samuel Thompson, David Blair.

TOWNSHIP OF MARYBOROUGH.—Samuel Kilgour, John Watson, William Clarke, William Ayerst, John Robinson, William Robinson, John Walker, William Johnson, John Kilpatrick, Samuel Benson, Thomas Henderson, John Johnston, Henry Maudsley.

TOWNSHIP OF MINTO.—Noah Bullock, Robert Caldwell, John Smithurst, Henry Stovel, Senior, Leonidas Chalmer, Archibald Harrison, Alexander Dow, William Webber, William Keith, Mathew G. Miller, Joseph Harrison.

At the meeting of Council on May 7th Mr. F. George tendered his resignation, on account of pressing business engagements, and the resignation was accepted. At the same meeting a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Messrs. Allan, Kirkland, Keeling, Dr. Parker and Dr. Herod, was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On May 21st Dr. Clarke was elected to fill the vacancy in the representation of the North Ward caused by the resignation of Mr. George.

In May an Act received the Royal sanction for the consolidation of the debt of the Town of Guelph, the provisions of which were as follows: The Town being indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund in the sum of $80,000, and on ordinary debentures $48,132, the arrears on which were $3,667; and on other accounts the Town being indebted $4,475, the same should be consolidated by the issue of debentures for such sums unconnected with the Municipal Loan Fund, to the amount of $28,000, for the purpose of redeeming or discharging certain debentures, due and in a short time to be due, provided that the by-law for issuing such debentures should receive the assent of a majority of the electors, and that the Town should not deviate from, change or repeal the terms of the issue of such debentures, except that the Town might abstain from issuing all the debentures. The whole to be redeemable not later than the year 1880.

In the Council on June 4th, the Mayor, Messrs. Allan, Buckland and Dr. Parker were appointed a committee to correspond with Rev. Arthur Palmer with reference to the purchase by the Town of the site of St. George's church, the result being that Rev. A. Palmer declined to name a sum, and for a time the matter dropped.

In June of this year the HERALD commenced the publication of a semi-weekly edition, in reference to which some very flattering notices appeared in the newspapers in various parts of the country. Among others, the *Colonist* said:—"Our contemporary the Guelph HERALD now publishes a semi-weekly edition, besides his usual weekly issue. We are glad thus to notice the enterprise and energy displayed, for the HERALD is one of the best Conservative papers we receive. It has long and manfully fought our battles, and stood true to the interests and fortunes of our party. We are glad to notice this sign of increased prosperity, and hope its spirited proprietor will meet with the success he deserves under this additional responsibility." The London *Free Press* said:—"The Guelph papers have made a sudden start, and there are now two semi-weekly journals issued in that comfortable well-to-do place. The semi-weekly edition of the Guelph HERALD is now before us, presenting itself as a well-filled, attractive sheet, containing a capitally selected and well digested budget of the news of the day, such as may be taken up and read with pleasure and profit by any one, be his bias what it may. Mr. Pirie, its conductor and proprietor, is among the oldest members of the Provincial press, and that he knows well how to cater to his readers is fully shown in his new and creditable enterprise." The *Canadian Freeman* said:—"It is this week our pleasing duty to chronicle a change in the Guelph HERALD. Though differing essentially with our contemporary in general politics, we the more cheerfully accord him the credit of being among the fairest and most liberal of the Conservative journalists in the Province. The columns of the HERALD have always been open to just remonstrance against grievance or wrong, to truthful refutation of misrepresentation or falsehood, and to temperate discussion. Further, we have never known the editor of the HERALD to descend to

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the mean and insulting slang with which some other journals befoul their columns. We wish our contemporary triumphant success."

At the meeting of the Town Council in August 8th, Dr. Parker made a statement to the effect that the joint committees of the Town and County Councils had transmitted a memorial to the Governor-General, soliciting a visit from the Prince of Wales, to which no answer had been returned. The memorial read thus :—

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor General of British North America, etc., etc.

The memorial of the Joint Committee of the Municipal Councils of the Town of Guelph and the County of Wellington, to solicit a passing visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Town of Guelph, during his tour through Western Canada, and to make such arrangements as will insure to His Royal Highness fit and proper reception within the reach of your memorialists, should the prayer of your petitioners be granted—Humbly showeth:

That your memorialists desire to approach your Excellency at this auspicious moment for Canada with renewed assurances of devoted attachment and loyalty to the person and government of our gracious, beneficent and beloved Queen, and, in common with the whole Province, hail with pride and gratification the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country.

That the obvious and direct route for His Royal Highness from Toronto to Sarnia would appear to your memorialists to be by the Grand Trunk Railway, passing through the centre of the Western Peninsula, one of the finest and most populous agricultural districts in Canada, thus affording to a large portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, otherwise debarred by their remoteness from the frontier towns, an opportunity of exhibiting their devotion and loyalty to the Crown by welcoming the Heir apparent to the British Throne to this most important part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Therefore your memorialists, on behalf of the people of this town and county, pray your Excellency to use your kind offices to secure the Town of Guelph, a town which bears the illustrious family name of the House of Brunswick, and is situated on the route, a visit of an hour or two from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed by the members of the Joint Committee of the County and Town Councils.

No reply having been received to this memorial up to August 18th, the Mayor of Guelph and Warden of Wellington proceeded to Quebec to present another and similar memorial. They were introduced to the Governor General by Col. Irvine, and presented the memorial, and in reply his Excellency said the Prince would pass through Guelph and would probably be induced to stop long enough to receive an address. The deputation were directed to transmit a copy of the address proposed to be presented, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who would intimate to them when and where the Prince would receive it. At a meeting of the Joint Committee, held a few days afterwards, it was decided to erect a covered stand in which to receive the Prince, each person occupying a seat therein to be charged a small sum for the privilege. An address was also drafted, and Mr. Hough was despatched to Montreal to submit it, through the Governor General, to the Duke of Newcastle.

In a few days a telegram was received intimating that the Prince would leave the cars and remain in Guelph for a short time, and preparations were at once commenced for his reception. On September 12th the Prince paid his much wished for visit to Guelph, and a most loyal reception was accorded him. The following description, published in the HERALD, will give a better idea of the proceedings than anything written now could possibly do.

Wednesday last will be written in large letters in the annals of Guelph, and will be remembered for many years to come, as the period of an event that must needs be of a rare occurrence in the interior of a Province so far removed from the central seat of Government of this mighty empire. How little could the founder of our good town have anticipated, how remote from even his fertile imagination, the idea, that in little more than thirty years after he felled the first tree in the unbroken forest which then stood where Guelph now stands, ten thousand persons would be assembled within a few hundred yards of the site of that goodly maple, to welcome the heir of the British Crown, the eldest son of the reigning sovereign, after whose illustrious house he named the embryo town, for which he chose so fair a site.

As only some ten days intervened between the period at which it was conceded that the Prince should make a short stop at Guelph on his way to Sarnia, and the date of his arrival, the preparations for the royal visit had to be made somewhat hastily, but despite such disadvantage the arrangements were tastefully designed and well and elegantly completed. The amphitheatre connecting on the one side with the railway track, through a beautifully ornamented arch, surmounted with a crown of flowers, and having on the opposite side a dais surmounted with a gaily-colored cupola and a flag staff, from which floated the royal standard, was capable of accommodating some 6000 persons in the seats and on the floor. The entrance arch and dais were connected by an elevated gangway about 150 feet in length, which had a rope rail on either side, and surmounted by numbers of minature union jacks, was neatly carpeted. This gangway led up to the platform forming the pedestal of the dais, which was elevated a few steps above it, was elegantly carpeted, and furnished with three handsome arm chairs. On the floor of the amphitheatre to the right of the dais, seats were prepared for the school children, and on the left some of the brass bands were subsequently placed. Lofty flagstaffs, bearing a variety of colors and flags, rose from different parts of the building, which did much credit to Messrs. Bruce and Armstrong the artificers.

The sidewalks on Wyndham street and the Market Square were tastefully dressed with evergreens, and flags fluttered gaily from the house tops and from elevated flagstaffs. The Dundas Artillery Company under Lieut. Smith, which had arrived on the previous evening, drove up and unlimbered their guns on the upper section of the Market Square early in the forenoon, Major Notman, who commands the Company, was prevented from attending by sickness in his family. Lieut. McKenzie acted as signal man, to announce the arrival and departure of the Royal party, which regulated the firing. The Company wear a very handsome uniform and have quite a soldierly appearance, and their Brass Band, although numbering few instruments, were fully as efficient as any on the ground. The other brass bands present, were those of Fergus, Elora, Berlin and Guelph, who all merit much praise for their services on this occasion. Soon after noon, the school children, who had assembled in the Town

Hall to the number of 500, were ushered into the amphitheatre by their teachers and took their seats, and soon after the gentlemen invited by the Mayor and Warden to take places on the platform with the members of the Town and County Councils arranged themselves around the dais. Colonel Webster, commanding the 6th Military District, Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, Lieut.-Colonel Fergusson, Lieut.-Colonel Drysdale, Lieut.-Col. Munro, Major Greet, A. Q. M. G., Major Wilson, Captain Date, Captain Hamilton and other officers, the Rev. A. Palmer, Rural Dean, Rev. E. M Stewart, of St. George's church, and Rev. John Hogg, of St. Andrew's church, these gentlemen appeared in their clerical gowns—the Rev. Messrs. McVicar and Torrance, of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Messrs. Holzer and McQuag, Roman Catholic, Rev. Messrs. Douse and Adams, Methodist, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Baptist, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Congregationalist, all of Guelph, F. Kerr, Esq., County Surveyor. J. Hough, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown and A. D. Ferrier, Esq., Clerk of the County Council, John Miller, Esq., R. F. Nellis, Esq., and Wm. Cooke, Esq., from Galt, and several other gentlemen were present. The stoppage of the trains on the line prevented the appearance of several gentlemen from Toronto.

About 12.30 the rifle company, led by Capt. Higinbotham and preceded by the Artillery Company's brass band, entered the enclosed space and took post in front of the arch. They were followed by a detachment of the Guelph Cavalry (dismounted) who were posted by Colonel Webster in front and rear of the dais.

The Royal party having left Toronto at 11 a.m., were announced in the instructions transmitted to the employees of the Grand Trunk along this section of the line, to arrive in Guelph at 1 p.m. and that hour was now at hand. The school children, aided by Messrs. Sunley, Wheatley, &c., with instrumental music, and led by Mr. James Fergusson, sang some stanzas in very excellent style, but were not heard, we believe, by many present, so fully occupied were they in expectation of the arrival of the Prince.

Precisely at 12.50 the pilot engine, announced to run 10 minutes ahead of the royal train, passed through the town, setting expectation on tip-toe. One o'clock passed, however, and the minute hand of the town clock that looked down on the amphitheatre had passed a third of the points on its next hour's journey, but still there was no sign of the Prince's approach, and many grave conjectures were made as to the cause of detention. The royal party had been detained a few minutes at different stations on the route, and more especially by descending to view the stupendous viaduct over the Credit, so that it was 1.22 ere the train ran up to the landing place.

The Prince immediately left the royal car, and was received on the platform outside the arch by the Mayor and Warden, who, leading the way into the interior of the amphitheatre, were followed by the Prince's equerries ; the Prince,—hat in hand, and gracefully bowing—the Governor General, Duke of Newcastle, General Williams, the hero of Kars, Col. Bruce, and other members of the Royal suite. The artillery now commenced firing the salute, the rifle company presented arms, the school children rose and waved their handkerchiefs, and the assembled thousands cheered with a vehemence that quite drowned the martial sound of trumpet and drum, which vainly endeavored to make audible the strains of the National Anthem.

The Royal cortege passed along the platform amid this outburst of

pleasurable excitement, the fluttering of flags and strange commingling of sounds, to the dais, in the centre of which the Prince turned and stood until his suite arranged themselves, and a half circle was formed by the gentleman occupying the platform. The rifle company marching along the gangway until the leading file reached the platform around the dais, opened and fell back on each side, forming a double line from the platform to the arch. The Mayor now advanced and read the following address :—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES:

May it please your Royal Highness—

The Mayor and Council on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of Guelph, proudly welcome your Royal Highness to this Town, which bears the family name of the illustrious House of Brunswick, a town which has risen in thirty years from an unbroken forest.

We thank your Royal Highness for the honor of this visit, and the opportunity thus afforded of expressing our loyalty and devotion to the person of our Queen; and attachment and fealty to the free institutions of the great Empire of which we are proud to form an integral part.

We entertain a profound sense of Her Majesty's kind and gracious consideration for her Canadian subjects, in delegating your Royal Highness to visit Canada, and are deeply sensible of our obligations to your Royal Highness, in encountering the fatigues and perils of an Atlantic voyage, to come amongst us.

Our warm affections will follow your Royal Highness, and our earnest prayers to Almighty God for your safe return to that empire whose future hopes and expectations, in common with our own, are bound up in your Royal Highness. JOHN HARYEY, MAYOR.

The address, which was beautifully engrossed on parchment, was received by the Prince, who handed it to the Duke of Newcastle. The Warden then came forward and read the following address from the County Council :—

To His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, Grand Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

We, the municipal representatives of the County of Wellington, in County Council assembled, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by this visit of your Royal Highness to our County Town, to testify in word as we are ever ready to do in our daily lives, our devotion to the crown and person of our illustrious and beloved sovereign, while with others we cannot avoid the expression of our regret that the duties appertaining to the high position held by her gracious Majesty have prevented her acceptance of the invitation proffered by our Legislature, and from becoming personally acquainted with the present feeling of loyalty pervading this portion of her dominions. We gratefully acknowledge the readiness with which she has met the prayer of her Canadian subjects, by deputing, as her representative, one who at some distant day will wield the sceptre now held by her. In doing this, we beg to congratulate your Royal Highness upon the enthusiastic and hearty reception which has greeted you during your tour through the province, and can assure you that in the backwoods of this peninsula, thousands of miles from the parent state, where the hardy pioneer is busily engaged in

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battling with the difficulties of a fresh settlement in a forest land, there burns as strong a feeling of attachment to the throne as in those "happy homes of England," in the midst of which you dwell.

And our pleasure in welcoming you to this section of Canada, is only marred by the reflection that the limited time at your disposal does not permit you to travel through the interior of the noble country spreading from this town northward to the shores of Lake Huron and to witness how the labors of less than a score of years have converted the wilderness into a land teeming with plenty, and filled with a prosperous and contented people.

In conclusion we pray your Royal Highness to convey to our beloved Sovereign this expression of the feelings of devotion and esteem which animate the people of this country; and an assurance, that should occasion ever call for more active proofs of loyalty, the men of Wellington will be found worthy of the illustrious name which they proudly bear.

WILLIAM WHITELAW, WARDEN.

The Prince having handed the County address—which was equally handsomely got up as the other—to the Duke of Newcastle, received from him and read, with a singularly distinct and musical intonation, the following reply; delivering, at the conclusion, the document to the Mayor:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for the Address which you have presented to me.

In the Queen's name I thank you sincerely for the expressions of your loyalty to her crown and person, and for myself I am grateful to you for this welcome to this the chief town of so fertile and beautiful a district, bearing, as it does, the name of my own family.

The Mayor was now directed to present the gentlemen of the Town Council, and then the members of the County Council were presented by the Warden. Colonel Webster and the Rev. A. Palmer, who had been presented at Toronto, again paid their respects to the Prince, and the school children sung the following stanzas in admirable style :-

God save our gracious Queen,
Long may Victoria reign,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!

Crowned with each kingly grace,
Wisdom and righteousness,
Our youthful Prince;
Strong in the nation's might,
May he defend the right,
Turn all his foes to flight,
God save the Prince!

The Prince now descended from the dais, and preceded by his equerries and followed by the rest of his suite, passed slowly round the platform, giving to the multitude outside the enclosures a perfect view of his person and countenance. This condescension on the part of his Royal Highness was met with another hurricane of hurrahs. Lingering a minute in front of the dais, the procession then passed between the lines of the Rifles towards the railway, followed by the gentlemen on the platform. The artillery now began firing the parting salute, the bands commenced "God Save the Queen!" which soon passed into "Rule, Britannia!" and the crowd in the amphitheatre, from the basement away

up to the highest range of seats in the lofty semi-circle, arose simultaneously and cheered loudly and long. And so, amid the clamor of voices and instruments, the steam whistle uttered its shrill scream, and the Royal party in a few seconds were out of sight; the people came down from house tops and verandahs, and the amphitheatre was emptied of its occupants in a twinkling. The Prince's visit occupied scarcely twenty minutes. He was, indeed, only 14 minutes within the arch.

In the afternoon the officers of the Dundas artillery company, the Guelph cavalry, including the gentlemen about to receive commissions in the corps—Capt. Hutchinson, 1st Lieut. Hemmings, and 2nd Lieut. Hood, with several officers of the sedentary militia, dined at Thorp's hotel. The cavalry paraded the streets mounted, in the evening, and the different bands discoursed music in all directions.

In the evening nearly all the houses on Wyndham Street, were illuminated. Among the more conspicuous, were Higinbotham's block at one end, and the Alma block at the other, the Great Western hotel and Mr. Harte's store on the opposite side of the street, in front of which were suspended some pretty colored Chinese lanterns, were well lighted up.

The store of Horsman Brothers, ironmongers, was very tastefully illuminated, showing four beautiful transparencies, in the top window, surround by "the mammoth horse shoe," was a large crown with the letters V. R. Underneath this window were three other transparencies in a line, the one in the centre being the Prince of Wales' feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien," the one on the left represented the arms of Canada, with the legend "hon mutal genus solon" and on the right was the rose, thistle, shamrock and maple leaf entwined, surrounded by the inscription "we are all one." The *tout ensemble* had a very pleasing effect, and reflects great credit on our enterprising townsmen Horsman Brothers.

The British hotel was also well lighted and had colored lights hanging from the evergreens in front, and the seminary of the Ladies of Loretto was a blaze of light, its spacious front and elevated position, giving it a singularly brilliant appearance. In the evening the Town Council gave a ball in the Town Hall which was attended by Col. and Mrs. Webster, the Mayor and the Misses Harvey, Major and Mrs. Wilson, the members of the Town Council, officers of the active and sedentary militia, and a host of civilians. Dancing was kept up with much spirit till midnight, and a day of much enjoyment was concluded without accident or disappointment.

One of the members of the Prince's suite, in an account of the tour, published in the *St. James' Chronicle*, one of the oldest and best papers then published in Great Britain, in referring to the visit to Guelph said :—"But at the beautiful town of Guelph the first really fine and imposing spectacle was presented after leaving Tornto. The town is charmingly situated in the hollow of a basin, the sides being gently swelling hills, all of them, or most of them, exceedingly well cultivated, and dotted with snug and handsome villa residences with gardens and orchards. The station is apparently in the middle of the town, and here, close to a splendid and highly ornamented stone structure (which I learned was the town hall) a tasteful pavilion was erected, facing the railway, and on one side was an amphitheatre, something like that at Toronto, only not on so large a scale. A throne was placed under the pavilion, and at the foot of the dais the Guelph corporation were waiting with their address. The amphitheatre was filled with well-dressed people—some 4,000 or upwards—while outside a large open space contained a crowd twice as

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large in number, and the houses abutting on the square had their windows filled with spectators. There was a fine triumphal arch, and of course the town was gaudily decorated. A number of children sang the National Anthem as the Prince walked to the pavilion, and the greatest enthuiasm as usual prevailed. The Prince was evidently much struck with the fertility of the country about Guelph, and indeed said so in reply to the address which was presented to him. He also said that he was peculiarly gratified at receiving an address from a town which bore his family name. The people of this beautiful and flourishing town, now containing about 5,000 inhabitants, will never forget the gracious condescension of his Royal Highness, and in this section of Upper Canada loyal sentiment is likely to burn brighter than ever.

"There is an appearance of prosperity about Guelph which is most pleasing to behold. It is the most attractive-looking town and neighborhood I have yet beheld in Upper Canada. There are several really splendid buildings, evincing good taste in their architecture, among which I must name the Town Hall, the English Church, the Court House, and more than one elegant row of houses and shops, which I was enabled to obtain a glimpse of during a hurried scamper through a portion of the town. There are several really imposing hotels, one of which I entered, and found the interior fitted up in quite a luxurious manner. The town is a stone one; most of the public, and many of the private buildings are constructed of this material, which is peculiar, differing from any other stone which I have seen in Canada. It is a kind of limestone, but to my observation seemed to partake of the saponaceous. Viewing the surrounding splendid agriculturing country, which extends to nearly fifty miles in length on the Grand Trunk Railway, I should say that Guelph is destined to become the centre of one of the finest and richest districts in Canada West, and certainly here no English capitalist can do wrong in investing his surplus funds, I shall not soon forget Guelph—the fine aspect of the town, although the streets are by no means regular, and the English church occupying the centre of the principal thoroughfare—the beautiful rolling country, admirably farmed all around, and the pretty little river speed."

From Guelph the Prince proceeded to London, where a grand ovation was prepared for him, and in the evening a ball was given at the Tecumseh House. From London the royal party went to Sarnia, and from thence to Detroit, Chicago, &c.

During the visit of the Prince to Kingston, some unfortunate misunderstandings arose on account of the position which the Orange body felt it their duty to assume in reference to the reception of his Royal Highness, and some persons had charged the Orangemen with disloyalty, the charge being reiterated by the London *Times*. At a soiree given by the Orange Lodge in this town subsequently, Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Grand Master and Sovereign of the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America, in referring to the matter, said, "there had been an attempt to insult and coerce Orangemen, and in the irritation consequent on such provocation, some of them may have been betrayed into proceedings that were to be regretted, but they were not the 'ruffians' the London *Times* had termed them; there were none more loyal to their Queen, nor more ready to shed their blood for the maintenance of British connection." The Orangemen in the town also, while they regretted the occurrences which took place at Kingston, took every means to disavow any disloyalty either in word or thought, and repelled the insinuations

which had been made in various quarters, inimical to their avowed love for the Queen and British institutions.

At the November Assizes the trial of George Harris, for murder, took place. The evidence adduced showed the crime to have been one of the most atrocious and unprovoked ever perpetrated in this part of the country. Harris was a colored man, a laborer, living near the town, and for about eighteen months he had been living with a colored girl named Sophia Waldren, about sixteen years of age, but they were not married, though deceased went by the name of Rachel Harris. Harris had been in the habit of beating her, and on Sunday, August 26th, while under the influence of liquor, he had knocked her down and beaten her with a small rod to such an extent that the body presented one mass of inflammation and wounds from head to foot, from the results of which cruelty she soon died, when Harris carried the body into the woods and went and told some neighbors that she had fallen from a tree into a pile of elm tops and been killed. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged December 21st. Shortly before his execution Harris dictated a statement in which he said he was 45 years of age, and that he had been married, his wife and one child having died under what were considered suspicious circumstances, some years previously. He denied that he had murdered the girl Waldren, asserting that she had bruised herself while wandering about in a drunken state, though, as the medical testimony had proved that blows had been inflicted by some person, he must have done it. At the execution, which took place outside one of the windows in the Court House, there were present about 1600 persons, but all passed off quietly.

For some time the Reform party had been giving dinners to their leaders in various parts of the country, at which statements had been made respecting the members of the government which it was found advisable to contradict, and for this purpose the Conservatives of Guelph, with some other towns, invited Hon. John A. Macdonald to a dinner, to give him an opportunity of making a statement in reply. The dinner was given in the Town Hall, which was tapestried with flags and scrolls, suitable mottoes being placed over the windows and doors. A table for the invited guests was set out on the platform, at the west end, and three long tables were run from the platform to the foot of the hall. Covers were laid for 250 guests, but these were occupied at the first rush, the steps and breast of the platform, the window seats and every available nook and corner of the hall were converted into dining tables for the nonce. The stewards and some thirty other gentlemen had to stand until others, having dined, relinquished to them their places at table, the number present being little short of four hundred. But besides those who obtained sitting or standing room not a few persons retired, on seeing the crowded state of the hall, without attempting to enter. The company having taken their seats, the invited guests, preceded by the Mayor, entered and passed up to the platform, while the "Hail to the Chief!" of the brass band was speedily drowned by the cheering of the crowd.

Mr. John Harvey, Mayor of Guelph, occupied the chair, and the vice-chairs were filled by Dr. Finlayson, of Elora; Mr. John Watt, of Fergus, and Mr. J. Davis, of Erin.

On the chairman's right were placed the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Hon. Solicitor-General Morrison, Rev. A. Palmer, Col. Kingsmill, Mr. J. Hespeler, Mr. Andrew Geddes, and Dr. Clarke. On the left of the chair

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were the Hon. John Ross, the Hon. S. Smith, Dr. Herrick, Mr. J. J. Kingsmill, Col. Rich, Captain Date and Mr. William Alexander. The press was represented by Mr. Greig, of the Toronto *Leader*, Mr. Harvey, of the Hamilton *Spectator*, Mr. Jaffray, of the Galt *Reporter*, Mr. Greenham, of the Fergus *Constitution*, and the editors of the local journals.

The following gentlemen acted as stewards:—Dr. Herod, Dr. Harvey, Messrs. Charles Davidson, J. Horsman, W. S. G. Knowles, F. Kerr, F. J. Chadwick, Capt. Hutchinson, J. Davis, G. Murton, W. Allan, J. Webster, Jr., W. Wilson, J. Allan, J. Douglas, J. C. Wilson and J. Harrison.

Among the guests around the long tables, were Mr. N. Kingsmill, Capt. Vale, Messrs. J. Davie, A. Hogge, H. W. Parker, R. Johnstone (Fergus), A. Quarry, Col. Saunders, Col. Hewat, R. Corbet, A. A. Baker, D. Allan, R. Brodie, J. Beattie (Reeve of Nichol), Col. Wilton (Peel), John Iles, John Caulfield, James Webster, Ed. Carthew, W. P. Wilson, J. C. Chadwick, R. Shortreed, D. Murray, Col. Valentine, S. L. Shotter, (Erin), J. Thorp, J. L. Smith, M. Anderson and A. Cadenhead (Fergus,) G. McKenzie Stewart, T. W. Saunders, A. Lemon, S. Broadfoot and A. Sherratt (Nichol), J. Finlayson (St. Jacobs), James Reynolds, W. Reynolds; J. Morrison, C. O'Callaghan and M. Cox, Arthur; William Gibbon, Elora; H. Tolton, D. Day and J. McKerlie, Eramosa; Major Wilson, Dr. Munro and R. Brown, Fergus; R. Thompson, J. Presant, James Thorp, William Lindsay, J. Coulson, G. Draper, C. McElderry, J. Kellar, A. B. Stewart, John Millar, B. J. Harte, J. Murphy, J. Hazelton, M. Ryan, T. K. Beatty, G. Fox, John Hogg, F. Fetherstonhaugh, E. Harland, J. Bain (Elora), E. V. Smith, A. W. Blyth, George Richardson, A. Blyth, Jr., T. Card, A. Kennedy, J. Mitchell, A. Allan, A. McKenzie, E. Hubbard, J. Watson, D. Henderson, P. Moran, J. O'Neill, G. Robins, J. McCrae, T. W. Cooper, J. M. Fraser (Elora), R. Lingwood (Nichol), J. Leslie, B. Ternant and J. A. Thompson, Arthur; J. McLaren, Ennotville; John Green, Elora, &c.

Grace was said by Rev. Arthur Palmer, who, after dinner, also returned thanks. The usual loyal toasts were then drunk, and Col. Kingsmill delivered a most patriotic address, which was greeted with loud cheers.

The chairman then said, the gentleman who would next speak had had his share, at least, of abuse, while making efforts which he considered eminently successful in the interests of the country. He then gave "The Hon. Attorney-General Macdonald," which was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald then rose and said:—

"Mr. Mayor, Vice-Chairmen, and Gentlemen:—I should indeed be devoid of those sentiments which must actuate every man of proper feeling, if I did not experience the greatest pleasure and thankfulness for this reception—this kindly greeting from the people of Guelph and the County of Wellington. For it is a greeting like this—a kindly welcome of this kind—that compensates a public man for much of the trial and obloquy that he must go through during his career. (Applause.) As you have said, sir, a public man gets plenty of abuse, and I get more than my share of it; but as I have acted according to the best of my ability and judgment—although, of course, I have committed many errors—as I feel my meaning to have been honest, and that I designed in my best way to do the best for my country, I have been able to bear up against all the attacks to which I have been subjected, and I have confided in the good

hearts and the fair play of the people, of Upper Canada especially, feeling that they would not allow me to be condemned unheard. (Cheers.) And I find, from meetings like this, that although I have been traduced, I can yet face the people of Upper Canada at a public board, and that they are willing not only to allow me an opportunity of giving explanatory statements, but are ready to ride many a mile to meet me, notwithstanding the inclemeney of the weather and the breaking up of our summer roads. (Cheers.) Hereafter, then, though I may be subjected, as I certainly shall be, to many attacks, calumnies, and sinister representations, I will look back and remember with confidence which will cheer me, the greeting which has been given me by the men of Wellington and Waterloo, who have come to bid me God speed. (Applause.) I must say that, even though I knew I had many personal and more political friends in this part of the country, I did not expect this magnificent demonstration in Guelph. Some Opposition papers have said that nobody would be here to meet John A. but a parcel of parasites and toadies—that a set of mere sycophants, officials, and seekers for office, would come (laughter), but I find that there is a fair representation of the whole bone and sinew of the country. I ascertain from those who know you, that here I can find the honest farmer who has driven thirty or forty miles to meet me ; while the merchant and the hard-working artizan are here, too, to meet their fellow-countrymen." He then at great length reviewed the action of the Government on all the questions of public interest at that time, contending that what had been done had been for the immediate and ultimate good of the country, and would be looked upon in after years as the best policy which could have been adopted. Other toasts followed, and one of the most successful and best conducted political demonstrations ever held in Guelph was then brought to a close.

On Saturday evening a fire occured in the Victoria Mill, owned by Mr. J. Presant, and it being a frame building, it became an easy prey to the flames. The wind at the time was blowing a hurricane, and several other buildings in the neighborhood were for a time in great danger of being sacrificed, but by the efforts of the firemen and the inhabitants, these were saved. The fire engines were early on the spot but the only result, so far as the mill was concerned, was the destruction of the hose carriage, which, having been run close to the mill, could not be withdrawn and was burned. It was soon evident that the mill could not be saved by human eflorts, and attention was directed to the getting out of flour and grain, and to the safety of a cottage a short distance off, occupied by Mr. Bradley and the miller, and that of the residence of Mr. Presant, still further distant. The former building soon caught fire, but it was, by considerable exertion, extinguished, and Mr. Presant's house was only kept from igniting by the use of wet blankets and water thrown by hand ; the heat was so intense, the sweep of the flames so overpowering, and the wind so high that the fire engines were useless. In less that two hours from the breaking out of the fire the mill was reduced to a heap of smouldering brands. The loss on the building, machinery and produce was estimated, by Mr. Presant, at $12,000, on which there was no insurance, a policy from the Wellington Mutual having expired only a short time before. Mr. Presant called a few days before the fire at the Company's office, with the intention of renewing the policy, but, unfortunately, did not find the Secretary.

The elections did not excite very great interest in 1861. For the mayoralty, it was the wish of a considerable body of the electors that Mr.

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John Harvey should serve another year, but at a public meeting he said, that though he would leave the matter in the hands of the ratepayers, he was not anxious to be a candidate. The election was consequently contested by Mr. George Palmer and Dr. Parker, the result being that Dr. Parker was elected. The Councillors for the year were :—East Ward—Messrs. C. Davidson, N. Higinbotham and Geo. Hood. South Ward—Messrs. H. W. Paterson, J. Kirkland and T. Holliday. West Ward—Messrs. G. M. Keeling, C. Buckland and T. Gowdy: North Ward—Mr. John Harvey, Dr. Hood and Dr. Clarke. Mr. John Harvey was chosen Reeve, and Mr. Kirkland Deputy Reeve.

The County Council of the year was composed of the following gentlemen :—

MUNICIPALITY.	REEVE.	DEPUTY REEVE.
Amaranth	C. Gillespie	
Arthur	F. Thompson	C. Dowd
Elora village	C. Clarke	
Eramosa	D. Black	L. Parkinson
Erin	P. McGill	W. Everdell
Fergus village	W. Robertson	
Garafrax	J. Dobbin	W. Armstrong
Guelph	W. Whitelaw	J. Laidlaw
Guelph town	J. Harvey	J. Kirkland
Luther	D. Saunders	
Maryborough	W. S. Hambly	W. Ayerst
Minto	A. Harrison	N. Bullock
Nichol	S. Wissler	
Peel	T. Garbutt	W. Sturtridge
Pilkington	J. Smith	
Puslinch	Wm. Leslie	S. Taylor

Mr. Wm. Whitelaw was re-elected Warden.

The committee of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Institute, feeling that some more tangible proof of their appreciation of the services of Mr. Edwin Newton, the Secretary, was due to him than the mere routine vote of thanks, decided to present him with a piece of plate, which was done on the evening of February 20th. The presentation was accompanied by the following address :—

To Edwin Newton, Esq., Secretary of the Guelph Farmers and Mechanics' Institute.

We, the undersigned President and Members of Committee of the Institute, at the commencement of the fourth year of the discharge of your duties as Secretary, beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of plate, as a small testimonial of the appreciation and respect of the Institute toward you. We bear willing testimony to the untiring devotion and cheerful support you have rendered to the Institute, not merely as an office-bearer, but as a private member, and that the prosperous and successful condition of the same is attributable in no small measure to yourself.

Although your onerous and important duties have always been gratuitously rendered, we are fully persuaded that no pecuniary recompense would have been as acceptable as the pleasant reflection that you have contributed your utmost endeavors in promoting the elevating and praiseworthy objects of the Institute, and achieving for it no trifling share of its present useful and flourishing position.

The value and importance of this reflection, we trust, sir, will not be impaired by our tribute of sincere respect and estimation for you, both in your official and private character, accompanied, as it is, by the kindest wishers of every member of the Guelph Farmers and Mechanic's Institute.

(Signed) A. M. JACKSON, President.

David Savage, V. P.; James Gow, V. P.; T. Sandilands, Treasurer; N. Higinbotham, David Allan, R. M. Moore, John Horsman, T. S. Parker, H. W. Peterson, Robt. Melvin, John C. Allan, A. Mackenzie, James Cormack, A. B. Stewart, Alexander Thomson, D. Guthrie, T. Anderson.

Mr. Newton responded in a brief but feeling manner, expressing his high appreciation of the kindness of his friends, and the interest which he would always take in the Institute.

In the Council in April a petition, signed by Mr. Sheriff Grange and 150 other taxpayers was presented, as follows :—

To His Worship the Mayor, and Council of the Town of Guelph :

The petition of the undersigned ratepayers humbly sheweth : That a petition was presented to your predecessors in office last year, signed by a large and influential portion of the taxpayers of this Municipality, praying that steps should be taken to lease or sell a portion of the Market Square ; that the Council of last year did take action and made some progress in the matter : that the Mayor and Council for the current year have applied to Parliament for power to carry out the request of said petitioners ; that your petitioners some of whom signed the petition of last year, believe that the circumstances which existed last year, and which induced many to sign that petition have changed, insomuch as the business of the Market has greatly increased ; but there is every prospect that it will continue to increase, and, therefore, a more apparent necessity to reserve the whole of the Market Square for market purposes : and further, that the unanimity which then existed upon its subject among the property-holders upon the Market Square does not now exist, and the strong probability is that ill feeling and litigation will result, if the measure originally asked for be not abandoned, are additional reasons which induce your petitioners respectfully to request your worshipful body to take immediate steps to withdraw the application recently made to Parliament for power to lease or sell some portion of the Market Square.

And your petitioners, &c.,

Guelph, April 8th, 1861.

The census of the entire county having been taken during the previous year by Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, he reported to the Town Council in February, that at the time of taking the census the population of Guelph Town was 5140. The following is a copy of the statistics :—

POPULATION.		RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	
Males	2547	Episcopalians	1282
Females	2583	Roman Catholics	1176
		Church of Scotland	402
Total	5130	Free Church ditto	519
PLACES OF BIRTH.		United Presbyterians	173
England	968	Wesleyans	857
Ireland	910	Baptists	98
Scotland	580	Protestants	133
Upper Canada	2339	Primitive Methodists	106
Lower Canada	96	New Connection	6
United States	141	Evangelical Union	54
France, Germany, &c	96	Quakers	7

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Congregationalists	263
Christians	37
Lutherans	5
Universalists	1
Second Adventists	6
Episcopal Methodists	5

EDUCATION.

Boys attending school	457
Girls " "	393
Total	850
Males over 20 who cannot read or write	40
Females over 20 who cannot read or write	39
Total	79
Widowers	53
Widows	100
Colored persons	10
Lunatics	2
Births in 1860	188
Deaths in 1860	55

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	384
Cows and horned cattle	559
Sheep	27
Pigs	443
Total value	$38,151 00

DWELLING HOUSES.

Stone	238
Brick	58
Frame	568
Log	69
Total	933

FACTORIES, ETC.

Grist mills	2
Tanneries	3
Breweries	3
Distillery	1
Cloth factory	1
Planing factories	2
Iron foundries	3
Printing offices	3

The following were the statistical returns for the County as shown by the census taken at the same time:—

Townships.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Widowers.	Widows.	S. Children. Males.	S. Children. Females	Births 1860.	Died, 1860
Puslinch	2439	2283	4722	31	46	486	424	95	38
Guelph T'p	1637	1456	3093	33	39	356	290	106	20
Nichol	1242	1143	2385	25	39	228	181	49	4
Pilkington	1269	1132	2401	13	38	347	317	66	18
Elora	529	522	1051	11	23	99	126	51	2
Fergus	599	534	1133	7	19	112	78	36	6
Minto	1258	1116	2374	13	28	136	132	139	34
Peel	2702	2315	5017	25	51	512	477	163	21
Maryborough	1699	1452	3151	17	27	347	306	135	16
Garafraxa	2620	2280	4900	43	61	513	454	216	26
Amaranth	676	570	1246	9	12	141	126	52	11
Luther	371	318	689	0	5	14	0	34	7
Eramosa	1796	1589	3385	26	49	404	327	104	43
Erin	2641	2384	5025	29	67	540	411	145	28
Total	21478	19094	40572	282	504	4235	3649	1391	274

For several years there had been a feeling that the assessment rolls of the County did not give so full and accurate a statement of the actual value of land and property as was desirable, and in taking the census on this occasion great care was taken to obtain such information as would make the statement as nearly as possible correct, and the agricultural census of the County showed the following figures :

Townships.	Acres occupied.	Under Cultivation.	Cash value of Farms, $.	Value of Farm Implements	Total value in dols. of all Live Stock.
1. Puslinch.....	55.679	32.884	1.636.625	76.468	232.742
2. Guelph.....	34.207	22.953½	1.583.340	56.865	179.888
3. Eramosa.....	33.174½	19.653½	967.425	46.984	130.165
4. Nichol.....	24.942	15.233	1.226.516	49.706	120.120
5. Pilkington....	27.508	16.127	939.150	31.789	110.644
6. Amaranth	18.744	6.625	335.400	12.780	37.680
7. Luther.....	16.514	2.046	105.820	2.049	12.596
8. Garafraxa....	54.429	24.520½	1.250.110	55.301	167.857
9. Peel.....	60.913	25.032	1.318.570	56.530	161.669
10. Minto.....	52.439	7.440½	416.650	11.504	59.755
11. Arthur.....	49.617	13.034	599.720	25.443	81.956
12. Maryborough.	43.572	14.056½	838.500	30.171	91.421
13. Erin.....	60.753	32.743	1.248.974	49.441	229.755
Total.....	532.491½	232.348½	12.464.800	505.031	1.616.248

In June the office of postmaster of Guelph became vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Corbet, which occurred on Sunday, June 23rd. His death was alike sudden and unexpected. Having been for a short walk, he reached home about half-past nine, and shortly afterwards went to bed. He had retired but a short time, when he began to cough and spit blood. The nearest medical man was sent for in all haste, and Dr. Herod was in attendance almost immediately, only to find his patient beyond the reach of medical aid, and when Dr. Clarke arrived a few minutes later, Mr. Corbet had expired. Death was the result of the rupture of a blood vessel in the region of the lungs. Mr. Corbet was in his 59th year, healthy and robust, and with every appearance of enjoying for many years a green old age. He had been postmaster of Guelph for the long period of twenty-four years, his being one of the oldest appointments in the service, and he had seen the business of the office increase under his management many hundred-fold. He was diligent, industrious and provident in business, and had, in the course of his long residence in town, amassed considerable property, having erected one of the finest and most valuable blocks of buildings in the business portion of the town. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and son of Mr. James Corbet, an old and respected employee of the Canada Company, who was present when the first tree was felled in Guelph. At the funeral, nearly all the business men in town were present, most of the stores being closed on that afternoon.

In the general election, which occurred in June, consequent on the dissolution of Parliament, Mr Stirton, who had been elected in 1858, was returned without opposition in the South Riding. In the North Riding the contest was between Dr. Clarke and Mr. James Ross, who had defeated Mr. Webster at the previous election. The result was a victory for Dr. Clarke by 71 votes.

Finding that it would be impossible for him to attend to the interests of his constituents in the North Riding of Wellington, and discharge the duties of Councillor at the same time, Dr. Clarke, at the meeting of the Town Council on August 5th, resigned his seat at the Board, and at the

election which followed Mr. George Palmer was elected in his place without opposition.

The Government having recently made some important changes in the location of the military stations, and some further alterations being in contemplation, it was thought advisable to ask the Government to station some of the troops in Guelph, and a memorial to that effect was adopted in the Council, as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Commander-in-Chief:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the Corporation of the Town of Guelph, having learned from the public prints that a large addition is immediately to be made to the military force now in Canada, beg leave respectfully to submit to your Excellency's favorable consideration the following among the claims of Guelph as a military station, or as quarters for troops.

That in 1854 the Commissioners selected Guelph as a place for the erection of an arsenal.

That Guelph is situated in the centre of one of the finest agricultural districts in Western Canada, with excellent gravel roads diverging into all parts of the interior, and is connected by the Grand Trunk Railroad and Great Western, with all the principal places, cities and towns in Upper Canada.

That Guelph is, in population, the fourth town in the Upper Province, and is, commercially, entitled to a much higher rank.

That all articles of food, forage and fuel, of the best quality and in unlimited quantities, may be procured in Guelph, at rates as cheap, or cheaper, than in any other place in Canada.

That Guelph is noted for its salubrity, and has never suffered from any endemic disease, while the beauty and picturesqueness of its scenery makes it a most desirable place of residence.

That Guelph can offer barrack accommodation, second to none in the Province, not specially erected for such purpose, composed of a large four-story stone hotel, with a range of five three-story stone buildings attached, which would furnish the necessary accommodation for officers and men—connected with which is a large stone stable. These buildings have an abundant supply of excellent water; opposite these buildings is an extensive public square which could be used as a parade ground. There is another large stone building in the town which could also be obtained if required. The whole can be had at a merely nominal rent.

Should your Excellency grant the prayer of this Corporation, it will cordially give your Excellency every assistance and co-operation in locating a military quota in this town, and will also do everything in its power to make the residence of Her Majesty's troops in the town satisfactory and pleasing.

We therefore sincerely pray your Excellency to quarter in this town four or five companies of troops, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

A public meeting was soon afterwards held, when the action of the Council was endorsed, and Col. Webster was sent with the memorial to Toronto, to lay the matter before the military authorities there, and to Quebec, to present the memorial to the Governor-General. In reply, His Excellency said he would bear in mind the liberal offer made by the town, but at present the strength of the forces would not permit of any of the troops being quartered in Guelph.

In October another vacancy occurred in the Council by the death of Mr. G. M. Keeling, one of the members for the West Ward. The cause of death was paralysis, and appoplexy of the brain. Mr. Keeling had resided for some years in Guelph, having been at one time proprietor of the *Advertiser*, after relinquishing which he commenced the publication of the *Mercury*, which he continued to edit until his death. In the election which followed Mr. John Keller and Mr. Henry Hatch were the candidates, the former being elected by a narrow majority.

As a consequence of the outrage committed by American cruisers on the British steamer Trent, and the arrest on the high seas of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, serious fears were entertained in England and in this country that a war between England and the United States was imminent, and as Canada would, from its proximity to the States, be the first to suffer, some little anxiety was felt to make such preparations, in case hostilities should commence, as would place the country in a comparative state of defence and security. With this view meetings were held all over the country, among the first towns to take this step being Guelph Not that there existed here any alarmist feeling, or that the people were unduly excited, but that the men of Guelph were anxious to evince their loyalty by being prepared in case of an emergency, and, as had been the case on previous occasions, be the first to place themselves in readiness for any contingency, and take the van in any movement for the defence of the country and the British Government. A numerously signed requisition having been presented to the Mayor, a public meeting was called on December 17th, when the Town Hall was, within a few minutes of the doors being opened, filled to repletion, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned to the Market Square, the Mayor and the speakers addressing the crowd, the largest ever seen at any meeting in the town before, from the balcony in front of the hall. The Mayor, in opening the proceedings said the situation in which the two countries were placed was a very grave one, and the result of the dispute might prove veay serious, but he was sure the men of Guelph would be ready to do their duty. If war did come, it was the duty of Canadian citizens to show that they were in a position to meet their foes with resolution and decision. He hoped their proceedings would be conducted with prudence and propriety, and if the worst occurred he had no doubt the men of Guelph would, as heretofore, prove themselves a credit to the great empire of which they formed a part. Addresses of a loyal and energetic character were delivered by Col. Webster, Hon. A. J. Fergusson, Lt.-Col. Grange, Mr. C. E. Romaine, Lt.-Col. Saunders, Mr. George Elliott, Mr. John Harris, and others. It was finally determined to appoint a committee to conduct the drilling of the militia in the County, and to take such other measures as might be deemed necessary for the organisation of the people for defense, such committee to be composed of Col. Webster, Lt.-Cols. Hewat, Saunders, Grange, and the Hon. A. J. Fergusson, Majors Greet and Wilson, Captains Schweizer, Kingsmill, Higinbotham, Hutchinson and Cain, and Lieut. Armstrong. It was also decided to petition the Council for the use of the Town buildings for drilling purposes, a request which the Council promptly granted. A meeting was held a few days afterwards to organize a Highland Rifle Company, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Adam Robertson, G. Pirie, D. Murray, J. Massie and D. Guthrie. The result was that about thirty names were enrolled the first evening, and a number of others a few days afterwards. Drilling went vigorously on, and munitions of war were being extensively prepared, until, a few

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days before the close of the year, Messrs. Mason and Slidell were surrendered to the British Government, and thus the war cloud which had loomed so portentously over the country for some weeks was dissipated, and, to some extent, the usual feeling of tranquillity was restored, though the men of Guelph did not wholly abandon the organizations which had been effected.

The municipal elections for the year 1862 passed off very quietly. The candidates for the Mayoralty were Mr. James Webster and Mr. Geo. Palmer, the latter being elected by a small majority. The members of the Council were :—East Ward—Messrs. Chas. Davidson, Geo. Hood, and R. Melvin. West Ward—Messrs. Chas. Buckland, Henry Hatch and F. W. Galbraith. North Ward—Messrs. John Harvey, Adam Robertson, and Francis Evatt. South Ward—Messrs. H. W. Peterson, Thos. Holliday, and Dr. Parker. At the meeting of the new Council, Dr. Parkers was chosen Reeve, and Mr. Chas. Davidson, Deputy Reeve.

The County Council was composed as follows:—Amaranth, Chas. Gillespie ; Arthur, Sidney Smith, Garatt Cavanagh ; Elora (village) Chas. Clarke ; Eramosa, Robert Royce, James Loghrin ; Erin, P. McGill, Alex. Binnie ; Fergus (village), James Grindley ; Garafraxa, John Dobbin, Wm. Armstrong ; Guelph, Wm. Whitelaw, James Laidlaw ; Guelph (town), Thomas S. Parker, Charles Davidson ; Luther, Duncan Saunders ; Maryboro', Wm. S. Hambly, Wm. Ayerst ; Minto, Noah Bullock, Malcolm Wright ; Nichol, Sem. Wissler ; Peel, Wm. Sturtridge, John Madden ; Pilkington, John Smith ; Puslinch, Wm. Leslie, Samuel Taylor. Mr. Whitelaw was re-elected Warden, without opposition.

The pulpit of Knox's Church having become vacant by the translation of Rev. McVicar, to Montreal, a call was extended, early in January, to Rev. W. S. Ball, of Woodstock, which being accepted he was duly inducted on Wednesday, February 5th. The Rev. Mr. McMicken, of Berlin preached an appropriate sermon from Acts xvi. 15, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." After the induction service, Rev. Mr. Duff, of Elora, addressed the minister, and Rev. Mr. Smellie, of Fergus, the congregation on their respective duties as pastor and people. In the evening a complimentary soiree was given to the newly inducted pastor, at which about 600 were present. Rev. Mr. McLean took the chair, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Barrie, Rev. J. Hogg, Guelph, Rev. D. Inglis, Hamilton, Rev. R. Torrance, Mr. D. Stirton, M. P.P., and others. Mr. Ball expressed his regret at the absence of his brother-in-law, Hon. George Brown, whom he had expected together with Dr. Ormiston and Dr. Thompson. The evening was, on the whole, one of the most enjoyable ever remembered in Knox's Church. On the following Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Galt, preached from St. John v. 35, and in the evening Rev. W. S. Ball preached from Colossians i, 28, the church being crowded at both services.

The vacancy in the postmastership of Guelph, which had existed since the death of Mr. Robert Corbet, was in April filled by the appointment of Col. Kingsmill, father of Mr. J. J. Kingsmill, of the law firm of Fergusson & Kingsmill. Col. Kingsmill, a veteran officer of the Peninsular war, had been for many years sheriff of Welland and Lincoln, the duties of which, as years increased, were found to be beyond his strength and he accordingly resigned his shrievalty to accept this appointment, which was a less onerous, but also a less remunerative office. There had been several applications for the position, and some of the candidates were considerably annoyed that their claims were overlooked, but

the general opinion was that the appointment was a good one, and would give general satisfaction.

In July the congregation of Knox's Church met for the purpose of presenting to their pastor, Rev. W. S. Ball, a carriage as a token of the esteem they entertained for him personally, and the gratitude they felt to him for the unwearying exertions he had made in clearing off the debt on the church. The presentation, which consisted of a handsome Rockaway carriage, built by Messrs. J. B. Armstrong & Bros., was made by Mr. David Stirton, M.P.P., in an appropriate address, which was feelingly responded to by Mr. Ball. A few days later the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, through Mr. James Massie, made a similar presentation to Rev. John Hogg.

In August a fire occurred in the planing mill of Messrs. Stewart & Co. on the Paisley Block Road, by which a considerable number of persons were temporarily thrown out of employment, portions of the building being used by Messrs. Stewart, Cossitt & Goodfellow as drying premises and steaming rooms for material for fanning mills, &c. Besides other valuable property, 30,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, the loss altogether being about $3,000.

The news of the distress among the cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, consequent on the comparative stoppage of the supply of cotton from the United States, having excited much sympathy in the town, a public meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken to contribute to the alleviation of the unfortunate condition of the operatives, and after some stirring speeches had been delivered by Rev. Arthur Palmer, Mr. Charles Davidson, Dr. Parker, Mr. G. Elliott, Mr. Hatch, Rev. W. S. Ball, Mr. C. E. Romaine and others, a committee, consisting of Revs. A. Palmer, W. S. Ball, W. F. Clarke, James Brock, John Hogg, John Clarke, R. Torrance, Messrs. J. Webster, G. J. Grange, C. Davidson, T. Sandilands, W. S. G. Knowles, George Elliott, J. McCrea, N. Higinbotham, H. W. Peterson, G. Murton and Dr. Howitt, was appointed to collect subscriptions. Meetings were held in various parts of the county, the result being that in a short time upwards of £164 were collected in Guelph alone, which was duly forwarded to London.

In September a telegram was received announcing that Lord Monck, the Governor-General, would pay a visit to Guelph, on his way to Goderich. Preparations were accordingly made to give him a proper reception, and on the day of the visit, September 25th, the town presented quite a gala appearance, flags floating over the public buildings, the hotels and many private houses, and as the time announced for the Governor-General's arrival—twelve o'clock—drew near, preparations for firing a salute were observable, while the children attending several of the public schools were marched into the Market Square, and placed in positions favorable for viewing the proceedings. A small platform had been erected at the east end of the market house, on the line of Huskisson street, at the point where the reception of the Prince of Wales took place, and the best possible point for obtaining a view of the business part of the town, and here the Mayor and Town Council, Mr. William Whitelaw, County Warden, Col. Kingsmill, the Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Torrance, Smithurst and Clarke, Dr. Herod, Messrs. T. Sandilands, D. Allan, G. Elliott, A. B. Stewart, Major Greet, and a few other gentlemen, were assembled to meet His Excellency. About noon the special train, conveying the Governor and suite, running past the Grand Trunk station and along the Market Square, brought up at the platform,

when amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells His Excellency, accompanied by Lord Mulgrave, the Hon. Messrs. J. S. Macdonald, Foley and McDougall, Mr. C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. C. R. Christie, Superintendent, Mr. Sheriff McDonald, of Goderich, and other gentlemen, alighted.

The Mayor having been presented to His Excellency by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, immediately read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Lord Viscount Monck, Governor-General of British North America, &c., &c.:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Guelph, on behalf of ourselves and fellow townsmen, most cordially welcome your Excellency to Guelph.

We regret that the briefness of your Excellency's visit, and the absence of very many of our fellow townsmen at the Provincial Exhibition, precludes us from offering to your Excellency that reception which we would heartily desire to give the honored representative of our most gracious Queen, but we trust your Excellency will ere long again visit our town, when circumstances may permit us to acknowledge the honor in a manner more becoming its importance and our own wishes.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our loyalty to the Queen, our respect for your Excellency, and our devotion to the constitution of our country.

We most earnestly hope that your Excellency, Lady Monck and family, may enjoy all health and happiness while resident in this Province, and that your Excellency's administration of public affairs may tend to the peace and prosperity of the Province, and to draw closer these reciprocal relations of allegiance and protection which have hitherto united us to the mother country.

Dated at Guelph, this Twenty-fifth day of September, A. D., 1862.

JAMES HOUGH, TOWN CLERK. G. PALMER, MAYOR.

His Excellency read the following Reply :—

To the Mayor and Town Council of Guelph.

GENTLEMEN :—

I thank you sincerely for the Address that you have presented to me, and I wish at the some time to express to the inhabitants of the Town and neighborhood, my warm acknowledgements for the kind reception they have given me.

It was stated that no copy of the Council's address having been forwarded, the response was necessarily brief. The members of the Town Council, the Warden, the Clergymen present, and several other gentlemen were then presented to His Excellency by the Mayor. The Governor General accompanied by Lord Mulgrave, on suggestion, then went to the extreme end of the platform, where all around had a good opportunity of seeing him, and on the call of the Mayor three cheers were given for the Queen, and a like compliment was paid to the Governor General and Lord Mulgrave. Lord Monck intimated his intention of paying another visit to Guelph, at no distant period, with more time at his disposal, and having made remarks to different gentlemen on the platform, including Mr. D. Allan, whom he recognized as his fellow passenger from Liverpool, he ascended the platform of the car, and soon

after the train moved on slowly amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the crowd.

The contest for the Mayoralty for 1863 commenced early, and was somewhat exciting. When Mr. Palmer had been elected, he had distinctly pledged himself that he would offer no opposition to the election of Mr. H. W. Paterson the next year, and upon that understanding Mr. Peterson had refrained from becoming a candidate. This pledge, however, Mr. Palmer now denied having made, and thus forced Mr. Peterson to take more energetic measures than would otherwise have been necessary, and also to come into the field earlier than he would have done had Mr. Palmer not announced himself as a candidate, a course which was most inconsistent with his conduct all through the last contest, in which he strongly objected to Mr. Webster on the ground that he had served one term and should therefore retire. Meetings were held by both candidates almost every evening for some time, and the fight continued up to within a day or two of the nomination when Mr. Palmer, acting on the advice of some of his more judicious supporters, retired, and Mr. Peterson was consequently elected by acclamation.

The election of Councillors for the year 1863 resulted as follows :—East Ward—Messrs. Geo. Hood, George Palmer and R. Wilson. South Ward—Messrs. P. Gow, E. Carroll and Dr. Parker. West Ward—Messrs. Henry Hatch, George Elliott and W. F. Galbraith. North Ward—Messrs. John Harvey, A. Robertson and R. Mitchell. Mr. Geo. Palmer was elected Reeve and Mr. George Elliott Deputy Reeve.

The members of the County Council for the year were as follows :—Amaranth—Charles Gillespie; Arthur—Robert Morrison, Sidney Smith ; Elora—Charles Clarke ; Eramosa—Robert Royce, Jas. Loghrin ; Erin—P. McGill, Alex. Binnie ; Fergus—James Cattanach ; Garafraxa —A. Drysdale, A. Dyce ; Guelph Town—Gerge Palmer, Geo. Elliott ; Guelph Township—John Rennie, G. Shortreed ; Luther—Mr. Saunders ; Maryborough—Wm. Ayerst, W. S. Hambly ; Minto—A. Harrison, M. Wright ; Nichol—George Barron, John Beattie ; Peel—Thomas Garbutt, W. Sturtridge ; Pilkington—John Smith ; Puslinch—W. Leslie, W. Clark ; Mr. George Elliott was elected Warden.

For some time there had been a desire on the part of the townspeople that some place should be provided for holding concerts, balls, &c., independent of the Town Hall, which was not always available, and not in all cases suitable. To supply this want Mr. John Thorp, with his usual enterprise, erected a very commodious hall adjoining his hotel on Macdonnell Street, and on New Years' eve it was opened by a grand ball and supper, under the patronage of Mrs. Sheriff Grange. The ball was opened by Col. Webster and Mrs. Grange, and dancing was continued with great vivacity until after the new year had come in, when the company sat down to an elegant supper, presided over by Col. Webster, after which dancing was resumed and kept up till about four o'clock.

In the *Gazette* of January 16th the following appointments on the Commission of the Peace were announced :—Guelph Town—Judge A. Macdonald, Messrs. Geo. Elliott, Fred. W. Stone, A. A. Baker. John Neeve, David Allan, George Pirie, William Hewat, William Clarke, James Armstrong, John McCrea, W. S. G. Knowles. William Day, John Horsman, John Harris, Jr., James Webster, Sr., Charles Davidson, T. S. Parker, P. Gow, A. Robertson, R. Melvin, William Stewart, W. F. Galbraith, N. Higinbotham, Edwin Newton, James Hough ; and for the Township—Messrs. William Whitelaw, James Laidlaw, Thomas Hood,

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John Rannie, R. Campbell, A. McCorkindale, William Logan, William Benham, Jr., John Hobson, Jr., John Kirkland, S. Hodgskin, William Alexander, Andrew Quarry, J. C. Chadwick, John Card, Arthur Hogge, William T. Vale, Henry Watson, W. H. Parker, Charles Mickle, Richard Jackson, George Shortreed and James Wright, Sr.

Hon. A. J. Fergusson-Blair having returned from a visit to Scotland, a number of his friends, without regard to political differences, tendered him a dinner, which was given in Thorp's new hall on January 29th, a large number of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country being present. Col. Webster, in the absence of Mr. Sheriff Grange through indisposition, occupied the chair, and on his right sat the guest of the evening; Mr. J. Cowan, M.P.P.; Mr. G. Davidson, Sheriff of Waterloo; Mr. George Elliott, Warden of Wellington; Dr. Clarke, M.P.P.; Mr. C. E. Romaine, Mr. McK. Stewart and Col. Hewat; while on his left sat Hon. W. Dickson, Col. Kingsmill, Dr. Parker, Mr. P. Gow, Mr. D. Stirton, M.P.P., Mr. H. W. Peterson, Mayor of Guelph, Mr. William Whitelaw, and others. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Fergusson-Blair, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Stirton, Hon. Mr. Dickson, Mr. Webster, Col. Kingsmill and Mr. Romaine, the company separating just before midnight.

The Hon. A. J. Fergusson-Blair having accepted the portfolio of Receiver-General, a new election became necessary in the Brock Electoral Division, and the nomination took place March 28th. Mr. Fergusson was nominated by Mr. James Ross, and seconded by Mr. Elias Eby; Dr. Parker, of Guelph, being nominated by Mr. John Rennie, and seconded by Mr. James Mitchell, of Eramosa. Dr. Parker, after addressing the electors, and consulting some friends, withdrew his name, and nominated Mr. George Pirie, editor of the HERALD, but that gentleman positively declined the honor, and Mr. Fergusson-Blair was consequently returned without a contest.

At the Assizes in April, John Bain, a tavern-keeper in Elora, and John Bain, his son, were tried for the alleged murder of Thomas Lysight, on February 28th. The deceased went into the tavern on the day named, and with some others made a disturbance, and young Bain put him out, when a general fight ensued, in which the two Bains struck deceased several times, and finally he was knocked down, his head striking a stone, death resulting shortly afterwards from concussion of the brain. The defence was that Lysight was a very violent man, and that he had caused the dispute, the injuries he received being inflicted in the course of a fight in which he was the aggressor, and that the prisoners had acted only in self-defence. After a few minutes' absence the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Macdonald-Sicotte ministry having been condemned by Parliament on a vote of want of confidence moved by Hon. John A. Macdonald, on April 28th, Parliament was dissolved and a general election took place early in June. In the South Riding Mr. David Stirton was nominated by Mr. George Elliott, Warden, and seconded by Mr. P. McGill, Reeve of Erin. No other nominations being made, Mr. Stirton was declared elected. In the North Riding Dr. Parker, of Guelph, was nominated by Mr. Robert Hay, of Maryborough, and seconded by Mr. E. Passmore, of Pilkington. Dr. Clarke, of Guelph, was nominated by Col. Drysdale, of Garafraxa, and seconded by Dr. Maudslay, of Maryboro. Mr. John Beattie, of Nichol, then nominated Mr. George Palmer, who was seconded by Mr. George Spafford, of Drayton. Mr. Palmer, however, did not go to the poll. The result of the election was in favor of

Dr. Parker, which was undoubtedly due to the fact of Dr. Clarke's over-confidence, causing him to delay the commencement of his canvass until within a few days of the nomination, and his indecision in giving a definite answer as to whether he would be a candidate or not.

A few days after the election the friends of Mr. Stirton entertained him at dinner at the Wellington Hotel, among those present being Hon. M. H. Foley, M.P.P.; Hon. J. C. Aikens, M.L.C., Mr. J. Cowan, M.P.P., Mr. J. Rymal, M.P.P., Dr. Parker, M.P.P., Messrs. James Ross, George Elliott, H. W. Peterson, C. E. Romaine, H. H. Swinford, N. Higinbotham and W. Whitelaw. A number of speeches were made, congratulating Mr. Stirton on his success.

In April Dr. Clarke made an offer to the vestry of St. George's Church to purchase the site on St. George's Square for the sum of $10,000, which was accepted, the congregation being anxious to build a more suitable edifice on Woolwich street. In July Dr. Clarke offered to transfer the site to the Town, at the same price, an offer which was not then accepted.

In August the town sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. James Wright, one of the oldest settlers. Mr. Wright, from the time he arrived here, took a deep interest in all public matters, and served in various offices, in the old District Councils, as Commissioner of County Roads, as Reeve and as Warden. He took an especial interest in the development of the resources of the district, and in the opening up of means of communication with the adjacent country, more particularly in the building of the Brock Road, the completion of which was largely due to his energy and perseverance. In 1851 Mr. Wright ran in the Conservative interest against Mr. A. J. Fergusson for the representation of the County in Parliament, and was only defeated by a small majority. Since that time he had taken an active interest in the Agricultural Societies of the County and Township, and for some years had acted as Secretary-Treasurer to the South Riding Agricultural Society, which, with the other societies with which he was identified, severely felt his loss.

The town having now assumed such proportions as to warrant the step, a movement was set on foot, on the suggestion of the Mayor, to induce the managers of the Provincial Exhibition to hold the show of 1864 in Guelph, and a public meeting was called, at which it was resolved to ask the Council to make a grant of $2,000 towards the necessary funds, and also to ask the County Council to vote a similar amount, which, with $1,000 which it was expected to raise by private subscription, and $500 it was hoped would be granted by the Township, it was thought would be sufficient to defray the expenses. The proposal was rejected by the Directors of the Provincial Exhibition, and a movement was subsequently set on foot for a County show, the result of which will appear hereafter.

On Sunday, October 4th, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bartholomew was performed. The work had been in progress for some time, and the stone work had been raised to a considerable height, and the south side of the partially-built walls was tastefully decorated with evergreens and streamers. The procession, headed by the Bishop, passed from the old church to the west end of the new buildings, where the sanctuary was to be, at which place the Bishop blessed a large wooden cross, placed on the site to be occupied by the altar. The procession then passed to the front of the church, where the corner stone was placed, and there the Bishop uncovered, and

assisted by the attendant clergymen, recited certain liturgies and prayers, in latin, the choir afterwards singing the 137th Psalm, "Except the Lord build the house," &c., and while the corner stone was being adjusted in its place, the Bishop, wearing his mitre, recited a prayer in Latin, and having blessed the corner stone, assisted by the clergy, he repeated the 51st Psalm, also in Latin. A vessel containing a roll of parchment, bearing the following inscription in Latin and English, was deposited under the corner stone; the Latin inscription was also engraved on a sheet of zinc:

"His Lordship Right Rev. John Farrell, D. D., First Bishop of Hamilton, blessed and laid the first stone of this Church, to be built to the honor of God, under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without sin, and of St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Patron of the Parish, the 4th day of October, the Feast of the Holy Rosary of the B. V. M., A. D. 1863.

"PIUS IX., Pope; Flavian Turgeon, Archbishop; Very Revs. Ed. Gordon, V. G., John Walsh, V. G.; Revs. M. M. O'Shea, S. Maheut, Ed. Glowalski, J. Holzer, S. J., Sup.; Dh. Petit, S. J., J. Archibald, S. J., N. Sorg, S. J., assisting.

"Victoria, Queen; Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada; H. W. Peterson, Mayor of Guelph."

Subsequently the Bishop, clergy, etc., passed in procession around the site of the church, reciting prayers in Latin, and sprinkling the foundations of the building with holy water. Having made the circuit of the church, the clergy on returning to the corner stone sung the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the ceremony was concluded with prayer by the Bishop. After this, the Rev. J. Walsh, V. G., of Toronto, ascending a temporary pulpit, wreathed with evergreens, delivered a long and eloquent discourse, having reference to the erection of the new church, lauding the zeal of those by whom the work had been projected and undertaken, and pointing out the benefits that must accrue from the erection to the present and future generations.

There was very little excitement over the municipal elections for 1864, only one candidate coming forward for the mayoralty, Dr. William Clarke, who was elected by acclamation. The members of the Council were: East Ward, Messrs. George Hood, G. Palmer and R. Melvin. South Ward, Messrs. H. W. Peterson, P. Gow and J. Lamprey. West Ward, Messrs. G. Elliott, H. Hatch and R. Hampson. North Ward, Messrs. J. Harvey, A. Robertson and Richard Mitchell. Mr. George Palmer was elected Reeve, and Mr. Adam Robertson, Deputy-Reeve.

The County Council was composed of the following gentlemen:—Guelph Town—George Palmer, Adam Robertson; Guelph Township—George Murton, Robert Campbell; Nichol—Samuel Wissler, Wm Taylor; Pilkington—John Smith; Elora—Chas. Clarke; Fergus—James Cattanach; Garafraxa—Alex. Dyce, George Monger; Orangeville—F. C. Stewart; Amaranth—Charles Gillespie; Luther—Duncan Saunders; Maryborough—Wm. Ayerst, Joseph Madill; Minto—Archibald Harrison, Noah Bullock; Peel—Geo. Allan, Robert McKim; Puslinch—Wm. Leslie, John Clark; Eramosa—James Loghrin, Robert Royce; Erin—George Martin, J. Bennie; Arthur—Robert Stevenson, S. Smith. Mr. Wm. Leslie was elected Warden.

The Primitive Methodists in the town had long been in need of a more suitable place of worship, but how to obtain one with their limited means was for some time a difficulty. To commence a building fund

the ladies held a bazaar in 1862, subscription lists were opened in March 1863, and when they commenced the building, at about that time, they were not sure of being able to push on the work very rapidly. By subscriptions from members and the general public, assisted by the Ladies' Aid Society, they succeeded in raising nearly $1000, before the building was completed, and on February 12th the dedication services took place, the sermons on that and the following Sunday, being preached by Revs. R. Boyle, R. Cade, W. F. Clarke, J. Pringle, and J. A. Millar. At the soiree on the following Tuesday evening, addresses were delivered by Revs. W. S. Ball, John Hogg and others.

On the night of Wednesday, June 8th a most disasterous fire occured at the Peoples' Mills, owned by Mr. W. P. McLaren of Hamilton, and leased at the time by Mr. Charles Whitelaw, of Paris. The fire, which had commenced in a shed, containing about 1000 empty barrels, was soon communicated to the main building, and although the firemen were speedily on the ground, and hundreds of the inhabitants were prompt to aid the firemen in their endeavors to subdue the raging element, it was soon evident that all efforts to save the mill would be ineffectual, and means were consequently used to get out the produce, utensils, and furniture in the building. Under the direction of Mr. Gay, the mill manager and Mr. Arkell, the foreman, a considerable quantity of flour in barrels, together with the office safe, books &c. were removed. Meantime the fire continued to increase rapidly, and breaking through the roof, an immense column of flames rose to a great height, lighting up the town and country for miles around. At one time it was feared that a shed in front of the building, containing some 2,000 barrels of flour, and also Mr. Hockin's stave factory, would be destroyed, but, though several times ignited, the efforts of the people of the town were successful in saving them. In less than two hours from the time of the alarm the ruin was complete, nothing but the blackened walls remaining. The total loss was nearly $30,000 on which there was but a comparatively small insurance. An inquest was held by Dr. Howitt, when evidence was adduced which left no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but nothing definite was proved to show who the guilty party or parties were, though several persons had been heard to make threats, which left a strong suspicion on the minds of the jury as to who had accomplished the work of destruction.

Early in August the town was shocked by the occurance of a frightful case of assault, which terminated fatally shortly afterwards. On the night of Saturday, August 6th, Mr. John Platt, a tavern keeper, who was highly respected in the town, retired as usual. The night being exceedingly warm he could not sleep, and went out on the sidewalk, where he fell asleep in a chair. At about four o'clock in the morning Mr. William Mitchell, tailor, while returning to his residence from the railway station, discovered Mr. Platt lying on the sidewalk, and assisted him into the house, when medical aid was at once procured, and it was found that he had been most brutally beaten, several of his ribs having been broken, and other injuries inflicted. Mr. Platt said he had been set upon by two men, whom he did not recognize, who, without any provocation assaulted him so suddenly that he had not an opportunity to defend himself. He rallied for a time, but died on Friday, an inquest being held the same day, but adjourned till the following Wednesday, when the jury brought in a verdict that in their opinion deceased had come to his death by violence, but at whose hands there was no evidence to show.

Scarcely had the funeral of Mr. Platt taken place when another

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tavern keeper, named Henry Hughes, died under what were considered suspicious circumstances, and an inquest was held in this case by Dr. Herod. The evidence went to show that deceased had been somewhat addicted to drink, but not to such an extent as to cause the symptoms displayed. Being troubled with diarrhœa, he sent to the drug store kept by Mr. Robert Farley for some medicine, and was supplied with what was said to be a cholera preventive. Soon after taking the medicine he was seized with violent pains, which increased in intensity, so that the doctors who were summoned could not afford him any relief, and he soon afterwards died. The evidence was very voluminous, especially that given by medical experts, and the jury brought in a verdict that death had been caused by sub-acute inflammation of the stomach, superinduced by intemperate habits, but accelerated by an over-dose of Liquor Ammonia Fort., combined with other drugs, taken in excess by deceased, and improperly administered by Robert Farley, chemist and druggist. The jury censured Mr. Farley for the carelessness displayed in compounding and prescribing the medicine. Mr. Farley was subsequently arrested on a charge of manslaughter, but at the Assizes the Grand Jury threw out the bill, much to the satisfaction of the public, who sympathized with him in his unfortunate mistake.

At a meeting of the Town Council in October the seat of Mr. J. Lamprey, one of the members for the South Ward, was declared vacant, by reason of his absence from the locality longer than the time prescribed by law. An election was therefore ordered, the candidates being Mr. C. E. Romaine and Mr. J. T. Cunningham, the result being the election of Mr. Romaine by 42 to 7.

At the nomination for the Mayoralty in December Dr. Clarke was again the only candidate and was consequently declared elected. The election for Councillors for 1865 was conducted with more energy and spirit than for many years past, and resulted as follows :—South Ward—Messrs. P. Gow, C. E. Romaine and H. W. Peterson. West Ward—Messrs. H. Hatch, G. Elliott and Jas. Massie. East Ward—Messrs. Geo. Hood, N. Higinbotham and J. Harris. North Ward—Messrs. J. Harvey, R. Mitchell and A. Robertson. Mr. H. W. Peterson was chosen Reeve, and Mr. Geo. Elliott, Deputy Reeve. Mr. George Hood then entered a protest against the election of Mr. Elliott as Deputy Reeve, on the ground that he had, by himself or partner, an interest in a contract with the town. The protest, however, was not pressed. 1865

The County Council consisted of the following members :—Guelph Town—H. W. Peterson, Geo. Elliott ; Eramosa—Jas. Loghrin, Robert Royce ; Guelph Township—George Murton, R. Campbell ; Puslinch—Wm. Leslie, J. Clark ; Fergus—M. Anderson ; Erin—Geo. Martin ; A. Binnie ; Minto—N. Bullock, M. Wright ; Nichol—J. Beattie, S. Wissler ; Elora—J. M. Fraser ; Amaranth—C. Gillespie. Maryboro',—J. Madill, W. S. Hambly ; Garafraxa—Geo. Monger, W. H. Hunter ; Orangeville —Thos. Jull ; Peel—Wm. Sturtridge, John Madden ; Pilkington—John Smith ; Arthur—D. Saunders, J. Small,; Luther—Robert Stevenson. Mr. Leslie was re-elected Warden.

The financial position of the Town at this time may be briefly summarized as follows :—The debt of the Town, (without the Railroad debt), was :—Debentures falling due during the next 12 years—$43,826 ; Railroad debt, (originally $80,000, 7.20ths paid,) say $52,000. Total debt, $95,826. The assets were :—Market Square and Public Buildings thereon, paying at the time nearly 6 per cent, were worth $80,000. School

houses in the different wards, and school property, say $10,000. Galt and Guelph Railway stock $70,000. This paid no direct revenue, but an indirect benefit was derived from it. Debentures of Village of Preston, $9000, and Guelph Township $10,000. These paid 6 per cent. Cemetery property worth $1,900. Total assets—say, $181,500.

During the month of January the town lost two of its oldest, most prominent and useful citizens by death. The first was that of Mr. Wm. Day, which occurred on the 7th. He was one of the most spirited and enterprising of the early settlers, and to his active exertions much of the material progress of the town was due, by his indefatigable efforts and untiring industry, he having contributed an unusually large share to the building up of the place, many of the public buildings here, as also in other towns, having been erected by him. On the 27th inst., another most useful and enterprising citizen was removed by the death of Mr. John Thorp, also a builder, who had erected, perhaps, a greater portion of the buildings in the town than any other man. Mr. Thorp came to Guelph in 1828, and at once engaged actively in building houses for the new settlers. St. Andrew's church, demolished to give a site for the market buildings, the original St. George's church, the first Roman Catholic church and several hotels, were all of his workmanship, and exhibited the good taste and practical skill which he possessed to a large degree. He afterwards went into the hotel business, occupying at various times different hotels, including the North American, and, after his return from the campaign in the Mackenzie rebellion, the British hotel. From the first introduction of railroads in the Province, he had been exceedingly desirous of getting a line to run from Toronto to Guelph, and this object and the erection of a market house on the Market Square, were zealously advocated by him, and he had the gratification of seeing the Toronto railway scheme inaugurated while he was a member of the first Municipal Council. Being of a speculative turn, he purchased among other property, a tract of land, and laid out a village between Guelph and Elora, which he called Thorpville, where he procured the establishment of a post office. In 1855, he retired from business and occupied, for some time, the handsome residence, erected by him, now occupied by Mr. John Horsman. He soon returned to business, however, occupying the International hotel, now known as the City hotel, which he enlarged to four times its original capacity.

It having been customary, during the Spring, for Rev. W. S. Ball, of Knox's church, and Mrs. Ball, to have a re-union of the members of the Bible classes under their instruction, the members of Mrs. Ball's class resolved to mark the one this year by a presentation, with an address, expressive of their grateful appreciation of her unwearied labors for their good. The presentation consisted of a handsome tea set, the tea pot bearing an appropriation inscription.

When the news of the brutal assassination of President Lincoln was received here, the people deeply sympathized with the American nation in the serious loss they had sustained, and promptly and readily gave expression to their feelings by such outward observances as the melancholy occasion demanded. On the day appointed for the funeral obsequies of the late President, therefore, the stores, offices, workshops, &c., throughout the town were closed, and business generally suspended for two hours. The national colors were hoisted at half-mast from the Town Hall, the Court House and several other buildings, while the town bell was tolled at funeral time. Religious services were held in the Town

Hall at one o'clock, by Rev. R. Torrance, assisted by Revs. Messrs. Ball, Hogg, Carroll, Pedley and Graffley. Appropriate passages of scripture were read, the audience engaged in singing psalms and hymns suitable to the occassion, and the clergymen offered rolemn and impressive prayers for the afflicted nation, the bereaved widow and family of the deceased, and for the survivors whose lives had been attempted, and who were still in danger from wounds inflicted by the assassins. After this the Hon. Mr. Foley delivered an eloquent and impressive address, dwelling on the admirable life and character of the late President, concluding with the hope that the cordial spirit of amity which then existed between the two nations, evinced on the part of Canadians by the services which were then being held all over the country, would remain forever unbroken.

In May the business community sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Thos. Sandilands, one of the oldest and most justly esteemed residents of the town. He became a resident of Guelph in 1832, when the town was recovering from a state of depression, consequent on a commercial crisis. He commenced business as a store keeper, and successfully carried it on for over twenty years. A few years after his settlement here he was appointed local agent for the Gore Bank, the first bank agency established in Guelph. When he relinquished mercantile pursuits he retained the bank agency, and was afterwards appointed manager of the bank, an appointment he held at the time of his death. In the management of the bank he might have been considered by some as a little too cautious, but his probity and sincerity in all his dealings were unquestionable. More lucrative employment was more than once offered him by other banking companies, which he declined, he preferring to remain in Guelph, where he had made so many friends and where his influence and benevolence rendered him so useful a citizen. He died on May 22nd, the immediate cause of his death being heart disease.

The school accommodation having for some time been very inadequate for the accommodation of the large number of children in attendance, it was resolved, at a meeting of the School Trustees held in May, to call upon the Council to assess the Town for the purpose of building a new girls' school, the attendance of the female pupils having largely fallen off recently on account of the health of many of the children having been affected by the insufficient accommodation. A public meeting was called a few days afterwards, when resolutions were passed to the effect that it was inexpedient to build another school house as it was not then required by the inhabitants, especially while business was in such a depressed state as at that time. The School Trustees were therefore asked to rescind their resolution. At the next meeting of the Trustees a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Town Council as to the best means of raising the required money for building the school house, but the Council declined the conference, and the Trustees therefore proceeded to award the tenders for the building which was commenced with at once.

In September the committee on Finance and Assessment presented to the Town Council a report in which the following recommendations were made:—"That a petition be drawn up and signed by the Mayor and Clerk, setting forth the most prominent subjects in the bills before the Legislature which they considered objectionable, and the amendments they considered would be beneficial, as set forth in the following

clauses of the report:—Personal property should be assessed upon a sliding scale, but that incomes under $400 should be exempt in towns and cities, and that the sliding scale should advance at the rate of $200, from $400 to $1000; at the rate of $500 from $1000 to $5000; at the of $1000 from $4000 to $10,000 and at the rate of $2,500 from $40,000 and for higher sums increasing by $5,000. That the heads of all corporations should be elected by the members of each corporation as there could be no valid reason why towns, as in the proposed Bill, should be an exception to all other municipal organizations. That all persons voting on by-laws for creating debt should be freeholders or tenants under lease for the same period of years as the debt is incurred; also, that provision might be made compelling municipal councils to annually assess for their indebtedness and limit their power of creating debt. That Boards of School Trustees in towns should be compelled to levy and collect the amount required for their use, that the anomaly of a corporation within a corporation should not exist, and that as Boards of School Trustees were elected by the ratepayers, as well as municipal corporations, the intervention of the Town Council should not be required to furnish the Board of School Trustees with funds for its purposes. These recommendations were adopted, with the exception of that referring to the election of the Head of the Corporation which was negatived by a vote of 8 to 4, the vote standing,—Yeas: The Mayor, Messrs. Gow, Peterson and Romaine. Nays: Messrs. Massie, Elliott, Higinbotham, Harris, Hood, Robertson, Harvey and Mitchell.

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The candidates for the mayoralty for 1866 were Mr. Peter Gow and Mr. John Harris, Jun. The contest was conducted with some little bitterness, in consequence of some persons having circulated the unfounded report that Mr. Harris entertained some sympathy with Fenianism, an imputation which his principal opponents afterwards disavowed in the most honorable manner. The election was close, resulting in the return of Mr. Peter Gow. The members of the Council were:—East Ward, Messrs. R. Melvin, N. Higinbotham and T. Sayers; South Ward, Messrs. H. W. Peterson, T. Holliday and J. Day; West Ward, Messrs. George Elliott, H. Hatch and James Massie; North Ward, Messrs. John Harvey, R. Mitchell and Dr. Herod. Mr. H. W. Peterson was elected Reeve, and Mr. James Massie, Deputy Reeve.

The members of the County Council for this year were:—Messrs. D. Allan, John Beattie, Noah Bullock, John Burkholder, A. Binnie, John Clark, Robert Campbell, John Dobbin, J. M. Fraser, C. Gillespie, W. H. Hunter, W. S. Hambly, John Jebb, William Leslie, James Loghrin, Geo. Martin, James Massie, George Murton, Robert McKim, H. W. Peterson, Robert Royce, Joseph Small, D. Saunders, John Smith, F. C. Stewart, Robert Stevenson, J. B. Wyllie, J. Wynn, Malcolm Wright. Mr. John Smith, Reeve of Pilkington, was elected Warden.

At a meeting of the Town Council in January, the question of the erection of a drill shed was brought up for settlement. During the previous year the County Council had made an appropriation, as also did the Township Council, towards the building of such a shed, it being hoped these amounts would be supplemented by the Militia Department, and the matter being left to the management of the Town Council, tenders were advertised for, and a plan prepared by Mr. Murray, architect, was provisionally accepted. This plan was for a building 80 by 300 feet, more of the Crystal Palace type than the ordinary drill shed, it being proposed to use iron and glass to a large extent in its erection. It was

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to be octagonal in shape, the main building to be 39 feet in height to the eaves, the lantern in the centre to rise to the height of 80 feet. After further consideration, and correspondence with the Militia Department, however, this plan was rejected, and the matter was relegated to the Drill Shed Committee, with instructions to obtain a plan of a building to cost not more than $2,000. This was done, and in the course of the summer the present building was erected.

At about the same time a resolution was passed in the Council for the erection of twenty-five street lamps, these being the first street lamps used in the town.

The oil fever, which had at this time taken possession of almost the whole country, had for some little time shown symptoms of breaking out in Guelph, and though the people here were not so violently affected as in many places, several capitalists were unable to resist the temptation of joining in the speculations then being brought before them. Some of them were moderately fortunate, though others sustained some losses, in a few cases to a considerable amount, but not enough to deter others from embarking in similar enterprises. From taking stock in wells owned by companies in London, Sarnia, and other places, some of our merchants soon began to agitate for the formation of companies of their own, among which was the Wellington Rock Oil Company, of which Mr. James Hough was president and treasurer, and Messrs. James Hough, Archibald Spiers, George Hough and M. Ryan, of Guelph, James Neelands, of Brampton, George Randall, of Waterloo, and W. A. Shearson, of Galt, were directors. The company purchased land in Enniskillen, where they erected works and set up a 16 horse-power engine. For a time the speculation paid very well, but afterwards, though there was little if any loss ultimately, the company stopped, the wells not paying sufficiently well to warrant the continuance of operations. Other companies were also started, but did not turn out so profitable as this one.

The Fenian organization in New York having resolved on making raids into Canada at various points on the frontier, the Government, as soon as definite information reached them, took prompt measures for the defence of the country, and the ministers were summoned to the capital, when orders were issued for calling out the volunteers. On Thursday, March 15th, the following telegram was received in Guelph:—"Immediately on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. McGee from Montreal, a Cabinet Council held an important sitting. Present: Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Campbell, McGee, Chapais, Cockburn and Fergusson-Blair. In view of present circumstances, the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration of the protection of our fellow-subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of Fenians, it was resolved to call out, at once, ten thousand volunteers for the protection and defence of the Canadian frontier. This step is adopted merely as a precautionary measure; but if wanted for more active service, the volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped active exertions will not be necessary; but if they are, the Government relies with confidence on the courage of the Canadian volunteers." The Guelph Rifles were quickly in readiness to leave for any point where they might be required, and in the course of two or three days were ordered, with the Goderich Rifles, to Sarnia, under the command of Lt.-Col. Higinbotham. They were afterwards removed to St. Marys and Windsor, but were not called upon to suppress any hostile demonstrations, their service being rather that of preventing than resisting attack, a duty

which, if not so glorious for them, was far more satisfactory to the country, though there can be no doubt there were many who would have preferred that our citizen soldiery should have an opportunity to teach the miscreants a lesson. The men finally returned to Guelph on July 11th, when they were received by the people in a most enthusiastic manner, a large procession being formed, escorted by the firemen with torches; and on reaching the Town Hall the Mayor delivered an address on behalf of the inhabitants, thanking them for the manner in which they had done their duty, and on the following morning they were temporarily mustered out.

At the meeting of the Town Council July 2nd, Mr. Hatch resigned his seat as member for the West Ward, and in the following week Mr. Alexander Thomson was elected in his place.

In August the town was shocked by the perpetration of a horrible murder. An aged couple named Andrew and Margaret May had for some years occupied a shanty on the farm of Mr. John Rennie, near the Catholic cemetery. For several months Mrs. May had been confined to her bed by sickness, and had been for some time an inmate of the Catholic hospital. Soon after her return, her husband commenced a course of brutal treatment towards her, and on the night of August 11th she was discovered lying outside the shanty, moaning piteously, and was removed to her bed. On Sunday May sent to the cemetery for Mrs. Margaret Hurley, wife of the sexton, who on her arrival found Mrs. May dead in bed, and from the appearance of the body there was no doubt a brutal murder had been committed. An inquest was accordingly held, when the evidence clearly showed that death had resulted from a violent shock to the system, caused by the numerous injuries which had evidently been inflicted by some blunt instrument. A verdict was rendered accordingly, and May was committed to the Assizes. At the trial in October the prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the common gaol.

During the month of August the government received news which induced them again to call upon the volunteers, and the Guelph Rifles were ready at once, and on the morning of the 23rd they left for Thorold, being accompanied to the station by a large number of citizens. They were away only a short time, however, the necessity for their services having been obviated by the prompt action of the government. At this time the feeling had been rapidly gaining strength that some more effective measures should be taken for arming the men of this town and county, and a public meeting was called, at which Dr. Howitt read a paper upon a scheme which he had thought would be worthy of consideration by the government. He stated that the object was to arm for defensive purposes a great portion of the inhabitants of the County with the breech-loading rifle, and accustom them to its use without materially interfering with their industrial pursuits, and without incurring any serious outlay on the part of the Government and municipalities. It was on the assumption that this co-operation could be secured that the plan was based. The different municipalities or townships must appropriate a certain sum annually to give prizes, the prizes to be awarded to the best rifle shots in those municipalities. The Government would have to furnish the rifles at something below cost price, and ammunition at cost price, and moreover appropriate a certain annual sum for prizes to be competed for by the best rifle shooters in the Province. He also explained a system of matches, for which he proposed that the Government

and private individuals should offer prizes. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Stirton, M.P.P., Judge Macdonald, the Mayor, and others, all of whom were favorable to the scheme. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Militia Department, and if the reply were satisfactory, to take such steps as might be necessary to complete the various organizations contemplated. The scheme was favorably received by newspapers in all parts of the country, and to some extent it was adopted by the Government.

At the meeting of the Town Council on December 3rd the Clerk read a report from Mr. James Armstrong, to the effect that he had taken the census of the Town, in accordance with a resolution of the Council, and that he found the number of the inhabitants of the North and East Wards to be 2577; in the South Ward 1630, and in the West Ward 1807, making a total of inhabitahts in the town of 6014 persons.

It having become desirable, in consideration of the large amount of business coming before the Police Court, to which the Mayor could not be expected to give his attention, that a Police Magistrate should be appointed, several gentlemen's names were mentioned for the office, including Mr. T. W. Saunders, barrister, son of the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, Mr. Geo. Elliott, Mr. E. Newton, and Mr. John Smith. The Council at a meeting in December, resolved to recommend Mr. Saunders for the position, and that gentleman soon afterwards received his appointment from the Government.

Under the new municipal law, passed in 1866, Guelph became entitled to elect a Mayor, Reeve, and two Deputy Reeves, by a direct vote of the people. Previous to this there had been a Reeve and only one Deputy Reeve, who had been appointed by the Council, but now all were to be elected by the people. By this Act it was also provided that towns having less than five wards should elect three Councillors for each ward, and that one should retire each year in rotation. The anxiety on the part of some of the members of the Council, to secure nominations, was very great, and but for the influence of some of their better advised friends, several gentlemen would have been in the field, who, as it was, were induced to refrain from becoming candidates. For Mayor, Mr. Peter Gow was re-elected, and Mr. R. Melvin was elected Reeve, the Deputy Reeves being—Mr. H. W. Peterson and Mr. R. Mitchell. The Council was composed of the following members :—East Ward—F. J. Chadwick, P. McCurry and Thos. Sayers. West Ward—F. Galbraith, Alex. Thomson and Jas. Massie. North Ward—John Harvey, Jas. Mays and Dr. Herod. South Ward—Wm. Day. Wm. Hockin and Thos. Holliday. Mr. Hockin at once resigned, and Mr. T. A. Heffernan was elected in his place.

The County Council met January 22nd, the following members being present :—Messrs. Beattie, Campbell, C. Clarke, J. Clarke, Connell, Cornock, Cross, Dobbin, Duffield, Garbutt, Gillespie, Hunter, Jull, Landerkin, Leslie, Lingwood, Mair, Martin, Maudsley, Melvin, Mitchell, Murton, Peterson, Rae, Saunders, Small, Stevenson, Swan, and Wright.

St. George's day of this year being the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of Guelph, the St. George's Society celebrated the occasion by a grand dinner, given in the Town Hall. Upwards of a hundred persons sat down, the dinner being provided by Mr. Thomas Ellis, of the American Hotel. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, President of the Society, occupied the Chair, the vice-chairs being occupied by Dr. Herod and Mr. Holliday. On the right of the President were Mr. J. Hazelton, Presi-

dent of the St. Patrick's Society, Messrs. Stirton, P. Gow and D. Allan, and on his left were Mr. James Gow, President of St. Andrew's Society, Dr. Parker and Mr. James Massie. After the usual loyal toasts, the President gave "The army and navy," which was responded to by Lt.-Col. Higinbotham, and Captain Swinford; "The day we celebrate," was responded to in an eloquent speech by Mr. Holden. The Vice President then gave "The Dominion of Canada," to which Dr. Howitt responded; "The Sister Societies," which was spoken to by Mr. James Gow; "The Legislative Assembly," to which Mr. Stirton, M.P.P., and Dr. Parker, M. P.P., responded. Other toasts followed and speeches were delivered by Mr. H. W. Peterson, Mr. J. Harris, Dr. Howitt, and others, the proceedings being interspersed with songs by Mr.T. H. Taylor, Mr. P. Gow and Mr. Breadon. The celebration was in all respects an unqualified success and reflected great credit on the officers of St. George's Society.

The members of the Congregational Church having for some time been making efforts to raise sufficient money to commence the building of a new church, in the spring of this year they found themselves in a position to proceed with the work, and on the 16th May, the corner stone of the new structure was laid by Rev. Adam Lillie, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Congregational College of British North America, among the ministers present, being Revs. R. Torrance, W. S. Ball, John Hogg, J. Carroll, Geo. Graftey and G. Wood, of Guelph, W. Barrie, of Eramosa, T. Pullard, of Hamilton, W. H. Allworth, of Paris and J. Wood, of Brantford. The Rev. W. F. Clarke, pastor of the church, in the course of an address in which he explained the progress of the work and the design of the new building, said the estimated cost was $7000, towards which upwards of $3000 had been subscribed, in addition to which they expected to realize about $2000 from the sale of the old church property, so that, the lot on which the building was to be placed being unencumbered, they would not be more than $2000 in debt. He acknowledged the obligations the committee were under to Mr. S. Boult and Mr. John Davidson, for generous contributions and practical suggestions, and to Mr. James Goldie, who in addition to large subscriptions, had presented the stone, from his quarry near the Peoples' Mills, thus cheapening the cost of the masonry to the extent of at least $500; and to Mr. Chas. Raymond, for liberal contributions towards the purchase of the site. In the bottle was placed a manuscript, containing a brief history of the church as follows:—

"On this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, being the 30th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Lord Monck being Governor of British North America, the provinces whereof only await the Royal Proclamation to be confederated under the name and style of the Dominion of Canada, this corner-stone of an edifice to be used for the worship of Almighty God by a body of Christians known as the "Guelph Congregational Church," was laid in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, by the Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Congregational College of British North America. The Church was formed in the month of June, 1825, and consisted at first of eight persons, one of whom survives and is still a member of the church. During the pastorate of the Rev. W. P. Wastell, the first church building was erected, being opened for divine worship, Feb. 5th, 1840. In this place of worship the church has continued to meet until now. The present pastor entered upon his duties the first Sabbath in July, 1860. At this date the membership of

the church numbers 86. Its officers are : William Fletcher Clarke, Pastor ; Richard Baker, Robt. Thompson, Edwin Newton, Samuel Hodgskin, Robert J. Jeanneret, and Chas. Raymond, Deacons. The Trustees of the church property are : Thomas Hodgskin, Richard Baker, Samuel Hodgskin, Robt. Thompson and Edwin Newton. The building committee are : William Fletcher Clarke, Chairman ; Edwin Newton, Secretary Treasurer ; Richard Baker, R. Thompson, S. Hodgskin, C Raymond, R. J. Jeanneret, James Goldie, Thomas Lawrence, Alexander Thompson, Wm. McLaren, and John Davidson. The architect and superintendent is Stephen Boult. The contractors are : James Davidson, mason ; Stephen Boult, carpenter and builder ; Wm. Day, plasterer, and W. H. Jacomb, painter and glazier." The bottle also contained a copy of the HERALD, and other Guelph papers, the Toronto *Globe*, *Leader*, &c.

The assessment rolls of the Town for 1867 showed the population to be : East Ward 1037, South Ward 1443, West Ward 1581, North Ward 1296—total 5357. The value of real and personal property and amount of income was returned as follows : East Ward real property $279,830, personal do. $37,200, amount of taxable income $31,200, non-resident lands $4,114 ; total $352,345. South Ward real property $215,052, personal property $4,000, income $27,600, non-resident lands $104.60 ; total $257,112. West Ward real property $369,853, personal do. $34,100, income $51,800, non-resident lands $28,061 ; total $483,814. North Ward real property $352,017, personal do. $5,610, income $26,200, non-resident lands $4,620; total $439,727. Total real property in all the wards $1,216,752, total personal do. do. $132,200, total income do, $136,800, total non-resident land, $47,246 ; grand total $1,532,998, which showed the aggregate wealth of the town as shown by the Assessors. The total number of first class militia men was 344 ; 2nd class do. 542 ; 3rd class do. or reserve 226. The number of men liable for statute labor was 235. The whole number of cattle in the town was returned as 447, sheep 372, hogs 512, horses 329.

On June 28th a disastrous fire occurred in the Liverpool Produce Store, Dundas street. The building, being entirely of wood, was totally destroyed, considerable delay having occurred in the arrival of the fire engines, and in the ringing of the alarm bell, so that when the men did arrive, the fire had nearly done its work. Both building and stock belonged to Messrs. Naughton & Gauhan, who estimated the aggregate value to be $14,000 on which there was an insurance for $12,500. In the following week a fire occurred at Newton's Hotel, near the Grand Trunk Freight Station, by which the hotel and several small houses adjoining were destroyed, the loss being about $3,000.

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company having completed the arrangements for the building of the road, from Guelph northwards, the first sod of the new railway was turned at Fergus, June 28th, by Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, President of the company, in the presence of a large number of spectators from all parts of the country. Speeches were delivered by the President, and by Messrs. McGiverin and White, of Hamilton, and Dr. Parker, of Guelph, Directors of the road.

The scheme of Canadian Confederation having been brought to a successful issue, and the plan of government consequently greatly changed, the elections which ensued excited far more interest in all parts of the country than had been the case for many years. In the County of Wellington additional interest was given to the elections on account of a change in the representation which had taken place in accordance with

a bill introduced by the Government, and passed in July, 1866, for the re-distribution of seats,one of the provisions of which was that the County of Wellington should be divided into three ridings, instead of two, as heretofore. The following were the divisions, with the population of each township : North Riding—Amaranth, 1,196 ; Arthur, 3,597 ; Luther, 689 ; Minto, 2,341 ; Maryborough, 3,134 ; Peel, 5,008 ; total, 15,965, South Riding—Guelph, township, 3,088 ; Guelph, town, 5,076 ; Puslinch, 4,701 ; total, 12,865. Centre Riding—Elora Village, 1,043 ; Eramosa, 3,604 ; Erin, 4,948 ; Fergus village, 1,117 ; Garafraxa, 4,866 ; Nichol, 2,395 ; Pilkington, 2,397 ; total, 20,370.

In the South Riding the candidates were : For the House of Commons, Mr. David Stinton and Mr. F. W. Stone ; and for the Legislature of Ontario, Messrs. Peter Gow and Wm. Leslie. Mr. Stone being then in England, his friends labored at considerable disadvantage in consequence of his absence, and there can be no doubt that had he been here to address the electors, if he had not been elected, the majority of Mr. Stirton would have been much smaller than it was. Under the circumstances, however, a good run was made, proving that Mr. Stone was not only popular in the riding, but that a large number of the electors were prepared to make considerable sacrifices, as many of them did, to ensure his election. The contest for the Legislature was more closely contested, and the defeat of Mr. Leslie was not only a disappointment, but somewhat of a surprise to his friends. Mr. Leslie had 225 names of Puslinch electors on his requisition, and as a number of others subsequently pledged themselves to vote for him, he was of opinion that he would poll as many votes in Puslinch as Mr. Gow, but the returns showed that he only polled 171 votes in that Township. He was selected one of the Union candidates on account of his supposed strength in Puslinch, but the returns showed that he polled nearly double the number of votes in the Town of Guelph that he polled in Puslinch, and that Guelph Township also gave him a larger majority than Puslinch did.

The nomination of candidates for the North Riding took place at Arthur, September 6th. Quite a number of prominent politicians were present from the adjacent townships, and especially from the villages of Mount Forest, Fergus, Elora and Salem. A substantial platform had been erected on the grounds opposite O'Callaghan's Hotel, in front of which the electors assembled to the number of 500. The Brownites of Mount Forest mustered in strong force, together with a select assortment from distant portions of the North and upper sections of the Centre Riding. With the exception of a few personal friends of Messrs. Drew and Beattie, the Unionists were nearly all from Arthur township and village, and the adjoining parts of Minto, Amaranth, Luther, Peel and Maryboro'. The assembly had a most respectable appearance throughout, and the best of order was observed during the entire proceedings. Mr. Geo. A. Drew, Elora, was nominated as a candidate for the Commons, by Dr. Tuck of Drayton, and seconded by Mr. Peter Kean, of Minto. Hon. M. H. Foley was nominated by Mr. Samuel Robertson, and seconded by Mr. D. Yeomans, of Mount Forest. In the Legislature, Mr. John Beattie was nominated by Dr. Maudslay, of Hollin, and seconded by Mr. C. O'Callaghan. Mr. Robert McKim, of Peel, was nominated by Mr. R. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Sturtridge. The result was that Mr. Drew was elected for the Commons by a vote of 1486 to 1269, showing a majority of 217. For the Legislature Mr. McKim was elected by a majority of 71.

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In the Centre Riding the nomination took place at Fergus. Two candidates were nominated, Dr. Parker, of Guelph, and Mr. John Dobbin, but the latter gentleman declining to go to the poll, Dr. Parker was declared duly elected. For the Legislative Assembly, Mr. A. D. Ferrier was proposed by Mr. Jas. Reynolds, of Pilkington, seconded by Mr. Geo. A. Lacey, of Hillsburg. Mr. James Loughrin was proposed by Mr. A. Hood, and duly seconded. Mr. T. S. Armstrong was nominated by Mr. R. Taylor, of Elora, and seconded by Mr. Robert Black, of Garafraxa. At the close of the poll to vote stood Ferrier, 1083; Armstrong, 1025, and Loughrin, 338. Mr. Ferrier was therefore declared elected.

A fire, which at one time threatened to be of a most serious nature, occurred on September 18th, in the hosiery works of McCrae, Armstrong & Co. It originated in the second story of the building in the packing room, and soon spread to the other apartments, running through the carding and other rooms with great rapidity, but by the exertions of the workmen, assisted by a large number of the neighbors, the fire was extinguished in about half an hour, but the damage was very heavy, probably reaching to $3,000, which, however, was fully covered by insurance. The next morning a fire occurred in the carriage works of Mr. Wm. Dyson, but fortunately the building was isolated and the weather calm, or the damage might have been much greater than it was. The loss was heavy, as besides the building, a large number of finished buggies, and vehicles of various kinds in course of construction, were destroyed, the loss amounting to about $4,000. There was no insurance.

During November a young man named Foster, living near Sleeman's brewery, was married, and on the night of the 25th, a large party of roughs living in the South Ward assembled for the third time, to treat him to charivari. The night being very dark, favored their designs, and for nearly an hour they alarmed the neighborhood with their unearthly noises—ringing bells, beating drums, tin cans, boilers and kettles, discharging guns and pistols, shrieking, singing, cursing, whistling, groaning, throwing dirt, stones and sticks, blowing horns and trumpets, and performing all other insane tricks usually accompanying a charivari. Suddenly a head was protruded through a window, and a gun discharged into the crowd. With a loud cry, a lad about 15 years of age named Thos. Chamberlain, fell down, and as the noise instantly ceased, a number of the party bore him away to a dwelling house near by, where Dr. Orton, jr., attended him, but notwithstanding that all was done which medical skill could devise, he died in a few days. At the inquest, which was held by Dr. Howitt, evidence was given that the gun was fired by Joseph Foster, father of the newly married man, under circumstances of great provocation, his wife being dangerously ill, at the time, and suffering from the effects of the excitement caused by the pandemonium outside. There was no reason to believe that he intended to seriously hurt anybody, and after carefully considering all the circumstances the jury brought in a verdict tantamount to one of justifiable homicide, at the same time properly recommending that the parties engaged in creating the disturbance on the night of the shooting should be rigorously prosecuted.

The candidates for the Mayoralty in 1868, were Mr. N. Higinbotham and Mr. John Harris, the former being elected by a small majority. In accordance with the Municipal Act of 1866 the following members of the Council retired:—East Ward—Mr. Thomas Sayers. West Ward—Mr. F. W. Galbraith. North Ward—Mr. John Harvey. South Ward—Mr.

T. Heffernan. The Council consisted of the following members :—Mayor—Mr. Higinbotham. Reeve—Mr. R. Melvin. Deputy Reeves—Mr. H. W. Peterson and R. Mitchell. Councillors:—East Ward—Messrs. F. J. Chadwick, Thos. Sayers, and P. McCurry. West Ward—Messrs. James Massie, Alex. Thomson and Geo. Howard. South Ward—Messrs. Wm. Day, Thos. Holliday and T. Heffernan. North Ward—Messrs. John Harvey, James Mays, and Dr. Herod. In March, Mr. Peterson resigned his position as Deputy Reeve, and Mr. James Massie was elected, Mr. C. Buckland being elected for the vacancy in the representation for the North Ward caused by Mr. Massie's election as Deputy Reeve.

The County Council consisted of the following members:—Messrs. Boyd, Broadfoot, Campbell, Cassin, Cornell, Cornock, Dobbin, Duffield, Gillespie, Gordon, Hunter, Johnston, Jull, Mair, Melvin, Mitchell, McInnes, McMillan, Passmore, Peterson, Rea, Robertson, Saunders, Small, Stirton, Swan, Whitelaw, McManus, Cross, Sutherland. By the retirement of Mr. Peterson in March, a vacancy was created, which was filled by the election of Mr. Massie. Mr. S. Robertson, Deputy Reeve of Maryboro', also retired, and Mr. A. Maxwell was elected in his place. Mr. Small, of Arthur, died in April, and Mr. R. Stevenson was elected to fill the vacancy.

In April the country was called upon to mourn the death of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and in common with other towns and cities, Guelph gave expression to the feelings of sorrow at the loss the country had sustained, and sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the hon. gentleman. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, where appropriate resolutions were passed, and eloquent adresses delivered by several prominent citizens, among whom were Rev. Arthur Palmer, Dr. Clarke, Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. A. A. Baker, Mr. Melvin and Mr. G. Palmer, some of whom had known Mr. McGee, and all of whom expressed the abhorrence which was universally felt of the foul crime of murder, by which Mr. McGee had fallen. The resolutions were ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to Mr. McGee's widow.

The assassination of Mr. McGee, with the news of hostile preparations going forward on the other side of the lines, created a state of intense anxiety and alarm throughout the Dominion, and there can be no doubt that in many cases measures were resorted to for the detection and punishment of supposed Fenians, which at a more peaceful time would have been looked upon with disfavor, and met with a firm condemnation on the part of the people generally. So was it in Guelph. For a long time the existence of a small band of Fenians had been suspected, and some persons contended that there was a regularly organized circle in this vicinity, and that Fenian leaders were in the habit of coming to the neighborhood in disguise, and to some extent making Guelph a centre of operations. Some weeks previously a number of cases of second hand guns, rifles, &c., had been sold in Guelph, and it was suspected that the Fenian sympathizers had purchased them. Thinking there was sufficient evidence in their hands on which to act, warrants were placed in the hands of Chief Constable Kelly for the arrest of certain individuals in Guelph, and in one day three arrests were made, a Puslinch farmer, and two men in Guelph, all of whom were lodged in jail. It was said that documents were found upon these men clearly proving their connection with the Brotherhood, but though the prisoners were detained in close

confinement for a considerable time, nothing definite could be laid to their charge, and they were consequently released. The excitement, however, was not by any means abated, for the Fenians were known to be making preparations for an invasion, and towards the end of May, Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham received a letter requesting him to have his battalion ready to take the field at any instant, as it was not known when they might be required to meet the foe. The Guelph companies received the news on the Queen's birthday with loud cheers, and instructions were sent by telegraph to Elora, Fergus, and Mount Forest for the men to settle up their business and make ready for an immediate march on the frontier, and arrangements were made by which 500 men could be marshalled in Guelph at 48 hours notice. A few days afterwards orders were received that the 30th Battalion should be attached to the Flying Squadron, and the men were kept under arms for some weeks, but were not required for active service.

In May a new fire engine, which had been ordered by the Town Council from the Silsby factory, was received in town, at the trial at Presant's mill and Allan's distillery, gave unqualified satisfaction. The total cost, including hose, reels, &c., was $5,638.68.

On one or two occasions the merchants of Guelph had endeavored to make an arrangement by which to rid themselves of the American silver nuisance, but without avail. In July of this year another attempt was made, in conjunction with the merchants of Toronto, Hamilton and other places, by forming a league, the members of which should be liable to a fine os $50 if they received American silver except at a discount of 4 per cent. on silver coins above the denomination of 25 cents, and 10 per cent. on coins under that denomination. A meeting of the merchants was held, and a compact to the above effect was signed by most of the merchants in town, and for a time it was rigidly adhered to, but gradually the arrangement became a dead letter.

For some months past an unhappy division had existed among the members and congregation of Knox's Church, and the Presbytery had to be called upon to adjudicate on the matter. but as some of the adherents were still disaffected, it finally became evident that the breach was such as to be almost beyond the hope of healing, and a Committee of the Presbytery was therefore appointed to organize those who wished to secede into a separate congregation. On July 27th, therefore, the committee met at the Court House, Rev. Mr. Middlemiss, of Elora, convener, and a large deputation of church members being present. Certificates from Rev. W. S. Ball in favor of 114 members in good standing withdrawing from Knox Church were presented, and being found sufficient, a communion roll was made up, and the congregation of Chalmers Church was declared to be constituted. A Board of Managers to act *pro tem.* was then appointed, consisting of ten gentlemen lately managers of Knox's Church, and Mr. D. Stirton, M. P., and Mr. Jas. Gow, after which arrangements were made for a regular supply for the pulpit.

On Monday, Oct. 19th, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Knox's Church, on Quebec street, was performed by Rev. Dr. Ormiston; the pastor, Rev. W. S. Ball, Revs. Messrs. Griffin, Wood, Clarke and Torrance, of Guelph, and a number of the Presbytery from Galt and other places taking part in the service.

On Sunday, Oct. 18th, Dr. Parker, M. P. for Centre Wellington having received a professional call to visit a sick child at Rockwood, proceeded there, intending to remain all night, but finding that his services

could be of no avail, at about 10 o'clock he started to walk to Guelph, taking the road, in order, as he said, to avoid the danger of falling through a bridge on the track near Rockwood, where two men had already been killed. Finding the road very muddy, he altered his determination, and took the railway, walking cautiously, as the night was very dark. Before he was aware of it, however, he had arrived at the fatal bridge, which was spanned only by beams to support the rails, and plunged through to the road beneath, where he lay, unable to move till the next morning. When he was discovered medical aid was at once procured, and Dr. Howitt and Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham brought him to Guelph, when it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the thigh and serious internal injuries. He lingered, mostly in an unconscious state, until the following Saturday, when he died. Among those present at the funeral were Archdeacon Brough, the deceased's father-in-law, Mayor Clarke, of Hamilton, Mr. C. Magill, M. P., Mr. J. Young, M. P., Mr. Macfarlane, M. P., a number of Ministers, and several of the prominent electors of the Centre Riding. The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham, Judge Macdonald, Dr. Herod, Mr. Geo. Elliott, Mr. E. McGiverin, and Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton,. Rev. Mr. Geddes, of Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Alexander, officiated.

The candidates for the Mayoralty in 1869 were Dr. Herod and Mr. Melvin, the former gentleman being elected by a good majority. For Reeve, Mr. Richard Mitchell was elected, and for Deputy Reeves, Messrs. P. McCurrie and J. Goldie. The members of the Council were : East Ward—Messrs. F. J. Chadwick, T. Sayers and W. Allan. West Ward—Messrs. G. Bruce, G. Howard and and A. Thomson. North Ward—Messrs. John Harvey, J. A. Wood and A. Robertson. South Ward—Messrs. W. Day, T. Holliday and T. Heffernan.

The members of the County Council were : Guelph Town, Richard Mitchell, James Goldie and P. McCurry. Guelph Township, W. Whitelaw, George Darby. Puslinch, Wm. Leslie, M. Spreuhan. Eramosa, John Duffield, John Rae. Erin, D. McMillan, Ed. Johnson. Garafraxa West, John Dobbin. Garafraxa East, W. H. Hunter. Fergus George McInnes. Elora, J. M. Frazer. Pilkington, W. Clarke, Hugh Roberts. Nichol, John Mair, John Broadfoot. Peel, J. Cross, W. S. Sutherland and J. McManus. Maryboro, S. Robertson, J. Landerkin. Minto, Jas. Connell, John Prain; Arthur, R. Stevenson, R. Gordon. Mount Forest, Thomas Swann, Luther, D. Saunders. Amaranth, C. Gillespie. Orangeville, T. Jull. Mr. John Mair was elected Warden.

The election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Parker, M. P., for Centre Wellington, was held Jan. 18th. Several candidates had been named, among whom were Hon. George Brown, Hon. H. M. Foley, Mr. A. McKellar, Mr. T. White, of the Hamilton *Spectator*, Mr. James Ross, Mr. John Smith, Warden, Mr. C. Clarke, Mr. James Loghrin, Dr. Howitt, Mr. H. H. Swinford, Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham and Mr. Geo. Elliott. Mr. Ross, of Cumnock, was the only one who accepted a nomination, and was elected by acclamation, thus leaving vacant the office of Crown Lands Agent, which was worth from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.

On February 6th, the Town sustained another severe loss by the death of Mr. James Webster, Registrar of the County, at the age of 61. Emigrating to Canada in 1833, he settled in the township of Nichol, where, in partnership with Hon. Adam Fergusson, he purchased a tract of land, founded the village of Fergus, and remained there until 1852,

when he removed to Guelph. In all the political movements of his day he took an active part and sat in Parliament as representative of the then District of Waterloo in 1844. In 1859 he was appointed Registrar of the County of Wellington, which office he retained till his death. In the same year he also held the position of Mayor of Guelph. For two or three years his health had been so impaired that he was unable to take any active part in public matters, but he never ceased to evince a deep interest in all questions having for their object the improvement of the Town and County. On the day of the funeral the stores were closed for an hour, and a large number of citizens joined the mounful cortege. The pall bearers were—Col. Hewat. Col. Saunders, Mr. Geo. Davidson, Sheriff of Waterloo, Mr. J. L. Smith, Toronto, Mr. G. D. Fergusson, Fergus, Mr. Chas. Davidson, Guelph, Judge Macdonald, Guelph, Mr. D. Chalmers, Woolwich, Mr. David Allan, Mr. Wm. Alexander, Guelph, and Mr. A. W. Scheweigeaer, Berlin. Mr. James Webster, son of the deceased, was soon afterwards appointed to the vacant office.

In April Mr. John Harvey resigned his seat in the Council for the North Ward, and Mr. Robert Mitchell was elected in his place.

Except the unusual activity in the building trade, nothing of any moment occurred in the Town for some months, so that the recurrence of the time for the municipal elections was a relief to the "flat, stale and unprofitable" state of things which had rendered the people listless with regard to everything except business. Up to within a short time of the nomination, it had been thought that Dr. Herod would be elected to the Mayoralty for 1870 without opposition, but at the last moment Mr. James Barclay was brought out and a very close contest was the result, Dr. Herod being elected by a majority of only twelve. For the Reeveship, the contest was more exciting, two candidates being brought out in good time and the canvassing prosecuted vigorously on both sides, the vote at the close giving Mr. Richard Mitchell a majority of eight over Mr. James Goldie. The candidates for the Deputy Reeveships were—Messrs. F. J. Chadwick, Henry Hatch, James Goldie, and C. Buckland, the votes being—Hatch 424, Chadwick 415, Goldie 344, and Buckland 118, the two former being elected. There was a contest for a Councillorship in two wards. In the East Ward, Mr. David McCrae polled 94 votes, against 68 for Mr. John Stewart, and in the West Ward, Mr. J. McNeil polled 147 vote against Mr. Buckland's 74. The members of the Council were, therefore:—East Ward—Messrs. T. Sayers, W. Allan and D. McCrae. West Ward—Messrs. G. Howard, G. Bruce and J. McNeil. North Ward—Messrs. J. A. Wood, A. Robertson and Robt. Mitchell. South Ward—Messrs. T. Heffernan, W. Day and T. Holliday.

The members of the County Council for 1870, were:—Messrs. Chas. Gillespie, Robert Gordon, Anthony Buschlen, J. M. Frazer, John Rea, Alex. McQueen, D. McMillan, E. Johnson, G. T. Orton, John Dobbin, Wm. Gibson, Wm. H. Hunter, Thos. Hamilton, James Laidlaw, G. A. Darby, Rich. Mitchell, F. J. Chadwick, H. Hatch, Peter Hanson, Robt. Hay, Wm. H. Lowes, James Connell, John Prain, John Robinson, John Mair, John H. Broadfoot, M. McCarthy, James Cross, W. S. Sutherland, T. McManus, Wm. Clark, Hugh Roberts, Wm. Leslie, Wm. Nicol. Mr. John Mair was elected Warden.

For some time there had been much opposition shown by interested parties to the building of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, this being one of the causes which had led to the delay which had occurred in prosecuting the work. To overcome the evil effects of this opposition

a delegation from Hamilton, comprising the Mayor, the President of the Company, and others, with Messrs. C. Davidson, J. Massie, H. Hatch and Lt.-Col. Higinbotham, as delegates from Guelph, in March proceeded to Harriston, where they were met by the following representatives of the townships which had granted bonuses to the road:—Mr. Cornell, Reeve, and Mr. Prain, Deputy Reeve, with Messrs. Dalmage and Hughes, Councillors of Minto; Mr. Perkins, Reeve and Mr. Weir, Deputy Reeve of Howick; Mr. Hay, Reeve, Mr. Lowes, Deputy Reeve, and Mr. Paterson, Councillor of Maryboro; Mr. Cross, Reeve and Mr. Brown, Councillor of Peel, with several other gentlemen interested, besides about three hundred ratepayers from the various township. Mr. Adam Brown gave a brief outline of the history of the Company, and a statement of the unforeseen difficulties which had arisen in prosecuting the work, in consequence of which they were unable to complete the road at the time stated when the bonuses were granted, and he therefore asked an extension of time of one year from Maryboro', Minto and Howick. Mr. Brown was very clear and candid in his remarks, and was listened to with much attention. He was followed by Ald. Edgar, Messrs A. Sproat, M. P., N. Bullock, D. D. Hay, and others, who spoke in favor of the extension, and it was finally moved by Mr. J. Laing, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Creasor, that the meeting had the fullest confidence in the Railway Company, and that it would be for the interests of the townships that the extension of time be granted. At a subsequent meeting of the Reeves and Councillors of the townships, it was resolved to endeavor to carry by-laws for the object sought, which was afterwards successfully carried out, and the withdrawing of the bonuses, which the opponents, of the road were anxious to bring about, was prevented.

From the assessment roll for the year it appears that the population of the town was 6424. Total value of real property, $1,214,200. Total value of personal property and taxable income, $240,460. Aggregate total value of all property, $1,403,665.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company having decided to remove their workshops from Toronto, a proposal was made to ask Mr. Brydges to locate the workshops in Guelph, and a public meeting to consider the matter was called by the Board of Trade. Mr. George Murton, President of the Board, took the chair, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. John Hogg, F. J. Chadwick, W. Wilkie, W. S. G. Knowles, H. W. Peterson, and others, when it was resolved :—"That the Mayor be requested to call a special meeting of the Council, to take into consideration the propriety of offering suitable ground for the workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway, as a gift, and to exempt them from taxation for a term of years, and, in addition, to offer a bonus of at least $10,000." The special meeting of the Council was accordingly held, and a communication sent to Mr. Brydges, to which a reply was received that he could not entertain the offer, as the situation of the town was not suitable for the object sought.

On the 23rd July, the hand of death deprived the town of one of its brightest ornaments, in the person of Mr. George Pirie, editor and proprietor of the HERALD. For twenty-two years he had labored, through the columns of his paper, and in numberless ways as a private citizen, to promote the best interests of the town and neighborhood, and up to within three weeks of his death he continued to give to his readers the results of his ripe experience and brilliant intellect. He had been, for many years, a sufferer from asthma, and was periodically subject to

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distressing attacks of this complaint, and it was long a matter of wonder how he bore up so well under his affliction. In the previous November, he was laid aside by a severe illness, and then old age and the breaking down of a naturally good constitution, began plainly to tell upon him, and though still able to discharge his duties, up to within a short time of his death, it was evident that the strong man was gradually but surely sinking. Mr. Pirie, at the time of his death, was upwards of 71 years of age, having been born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, on February 28th, 1798. He received a very liberal education in his native city, and also in London, where he was afterwards apprenticed to a relative, Sir John Pirie, an eminent merchant, and at one time Lord Mayor of London. In 1818 he came to Montreal, where he lived some time, acting as agent for his father, who was a leading merchant and shop owner of Aberdeen. Not long after he visited Scotland, but returned in 1819. On the voyage out, he, in company with some other passengers, visited the island of Anticosti, where he was for some time exposed to a thick, damp fog, by which he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in chronic asthma, from which he continued to suffer, more or less, during the remainder of his life. After remaining two years in Montreal, he again returned to Scotland, and in company with a Mr. Saunders, commenced business in Aberdeen as a wholesale dry goods merchant. He was obliged, however, from infirm health, to give it up in 1834, and in 1838, came out again to Canada and settled in the township of Nichol, where he bought a farm in the Bon Accord settlement. He continued farming until 1848, when finding he was unable to perform the arduous duties of a farmer, he was induced by Mr. James Webster to purchase the Guelph HERALD, then only in the second year of its publication. From the first day of his management, the HERALD was a staunch Conservative paper, maintaining the position of the leading organ of that party in this part of the country. Mr. Pirie was an able, accurate and spirited writer. Thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the country, and of the characters of its public men, he brought his knowledge and experience to bear with singular effect on every subject under discussion. Endowed with an acute intellect, and being a thorough master of a clear, incisive style, aided by a keen and often sarcastic wit, he was a formidable opponent in a discussion, and not seldom came out of these encounters victorious. Having once expoused a cause, he held to it with great tenacity, but when a fight was over and a truce proclaimed he retained no resentment, nor were his private friendships or relations broken up in consequence. When he expoused a cause, he did it on conscientious grounds, because he believed he was right, and frequently was he known to sacrifice his own interests in advocating what he considered was for the public good. But not only as a public writer and journalist was his loss greatly felt. Prominent and honorable as was his position in his profession, he was equally useful as a public spirited citizen, whose time, talents and means were always at the disposal of his fellow townsmen. He was for twenty years a member of the Guelph School Board, acting either as a Grammar or Common School Trustee, and if there was one thing more than another which lay near his heart, it was the educational interests of the town. As a magistrate he was one of the brightest ornaments of the bench, and so enthusiastic was his patriotism, that at the time of the "Trent" affair, though then a feeble old man, he gallantly joined the Scottish company formed in the town at that time, and drilled night after night, to be able to take his place among

his country's defenders. For twenty-one years he was the indefatigable secretary of the St. Andrew's Society, and to many other charitable organizations his energies were freely given. The funeral was one of the most mournful sights ever seen in Guelph, nearly all the inhabitants wearing crape, and a very large number joining in the procession to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom all honored, whatever their differences of opinion may have been. The pall-bearers were : Messrs. David Stirton, M.P., P. Gow, M.P.P., James Gow, James Fergusson, John A. Davidson, G. B. Fraser and James Innes.

At a meeting of influential merchants and others held on July 27th, a company was organized under the title of the Guelph Gas Company, and Messrs. F. J. Chadwick, Richard Mitchell and N. Higinbotham were appointed a committee to canvass the town in order to obtain subscriptions of citizens and capitalists to the company's stock list. The sum of $4,000 was subscribed at the meeting, which, with the sum taken by Mr. Perry, the projector of the company, made $10,000 taken up. For $16,000 Mr. Perry offered to purchase a site and erect a stone building 80 feet by 40 and 16 feet high, and to provide all that was necessary to make 20,000 feet of gas in 24 hours; also to buy the necessary pipes, metres, &c., for 100 consumers, and main pipes running from the gas works up Wyndham street, as far as Suffolk street, thence across to St. Andrew's Church, up Quebec and Paisley street, to Dublin street along Macdonnell street to Allan's bridge, up Woolwich street to the Court House, around the Market Square from Wyndham street, up Church street to Norfolk street. Shortly afterwards the company was fully organized, with a capital of $30,000, in 1,500 shares, at $20 each, the term of the company's existence to be fifty years. The Directors chosen for the first year were Messrs. F. J. Chadwick, N. Higinbotham, James Massie, Richard Mitchell, Donald Guthrie, J. C. McLagan and John Hogg. Mr. Perry, the proprietor of the undertaking, was chosen manager, and it was expected to have gas burning by the 1st of November. Gas was not used, however, till January 18th, 1871.

On September 13th the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway was opened as far as Fergus, when addresses were presented on the occasion to Mr. Adam Brown and the other Directors, by Mr. J. M. Fraser, Reeve of Elora, and Dr. Orton, Reeve of Fergus, on behalf of those municipalities.

The great want of house accommodation, especially of such descriptions as would be suitable for mechanics, having long been felt, a public meeting was called to consider the question, the result being that a statement was drawn up as follows : "We, the undersigned, are willing to erect, during the fall, dwelling houses containing four rooms each, provided the mechanics will undertake the work at reasonable terms." Donald Guthrie, Chas. Davidson, F. J. Chadwick, N. Higinbotham, J. C. McLagan. In pursuance of this agreement a considerable number of houses of the description named, were erected during the fall and winter.

The municipal elections for 1871 were attended with an unusual degree of excitement and interest. Mr. Richard Mitchell was elected Mayor without opposition. For Reeve the candidates were Messrs. Jas. Massie and F. J. Chadwick, the former gentleman being successful. The Deputy Reeves were Mr. George Howard and Mr. N. Higinbotham. The members of the Council were : East Ward—Messrs. D. McCrae, W. Allan and J. Stewart. West Ward—Messrs. J. McNeil, G. A. Bruce and H. Hatch. South Ward—Messrs. D. Kennedy, T. Holliday and T.

Heffernan. North Ward—Messrs. A. Robertson, R. Mitchell and Chas. Walker.

The members of the County Council for this year were:—Amaranth, C. Gillespie; Arthur, Robt. Gordon, Anthony Bushlen; Elora, J. M. Fraser; Eramosa, John Rea, Alex. McQueen; Erin, D. McMillan, Chas. McMillan; Fergus, G. T. Orton, M.D.; Garafraxa East, W. H. Hunter, Thos. Hamilton; Garafraxa West, John Dobbin, Stephen Piper; Guelph T'p, Jas. Laidlaw, Geo. Darby; Guelph Town, Jas. Massie, N. Higinbotham, Geo. Howard; Luther, P. Hanson; Maryboro, J. D. Johnson, W. H. Lowes; Minto, John Connell, John Prain; Mount Forest, John Robinson; Nichol, John Mair, John Broadfoot; Orangeville, M. McCarthy; Peel, W. S. Sutherland, Thos. McManus, Thos. Rose; Pilkington, Hugh Roberts, Donald Wallace; Puslinch, Wm. Leslie, Wm. Nichol. Mr. Mair was elected Warden. Mr. A. D. Ferrier, M.P.P., Clerk of the Council, who had filled the office for twenty-two years, now resigned that position, when an address accompanied with a handsome piece of plate, was presented to him by the Council. Mr. John Beattie, of Fergus, was then appointed clerk.

For some years attempts had been made to induce the Directors of the Provincial Exhibition to hold it in Guelph, but without success, and now it was proposed to establish a Central Exhibition, for which it would be necessary to purchase a piece of land, and a committee of the County Council was appointed to consider the matter. They now recommended the purchase of a portion of the Catholic glebe, containing 35 acres, at a cost not to exceed $5,000, on easy terms, which they specified. The report was adopted and the Warden and County Solicitor instructed to carry out the provisions named.

The Ontario Legislature, having existed four years, was dissolved in February, and in March the general election took place. In the South Riding of Wellington Mr. P. Gow was returned without opposition. In the North Riding Mr. McKim was re-elected, defeating Mr. John Cross. In the Centre Riding Mr. A. D. Ferrier, the late member, did not run, and the contest was between Mr. Alexander McLaren and Mr. Charles Clarke, the latter being elected. The general result of the election was that the Conservative party had a majority in the House of 44 to 37.

On Tuesday, May 23rd, the event so long hoped for by the congregation of St. George's Church, the laying of the corner stone of the new church, took place. A special and largely attended service was held in the old church, after which the children of the Sunday-School, followed by the members of the congregation, the building committee and the clergy present, including Revs. Messrs. Geddes, Hamilton; Boomer, Galt; Cooper, Fergus, and others, formed a procession and proceeded to the site of the new building. After the stone had been prepared, Mr. George Elliott deposited in the cavity a sealed canister, containing a statement of the history of the church, the names of the building committee—Archdeacon Palmer, Messrs. Wm. Reynolds, T. W. Saunders, George Elliott and Judge Macdonald. The cost of this building, as stated, was to be $29,998.60. The following papers were also deposited in the canister: Guelph HERALD, *Advertiser*, *Mercury*, Toronto *Globe*, *Leader*, *Church Herald* and *Canadian Almanac*. The stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies by Rev. Archdeacon Palmer.

The efforts of a number of the leading agriculturists of the county together with several of the prominent citizens of Guelph, to establish a

Central Exhibition, having been successful, and liberal grants having been made by the Town and County, the necessary preparations were completed, and the show fixed to be held on October 10th, 11th and 12th. The amount offered in prizes was $8000, a larger amount, by several thousand dollars, than was ever offered at any similar exhibition in Canada. As the preparations advanced, it was found that the buildings provided would be insufficient to accommodate all the cattle and goods entered for competition, and a number of additional buildings were erected. There were nearly 7000 entries from all parts of the Province, and in all respects the show was beyond the most sanguine expectations. On the first day the attendance was good, and on the second day the number of persons on the ground was about 15,000, the number being still larger on the third day. During the third day, Mr. James Anderson, of Puslinch, President of the Central Exhibition, delivered a practical and eloquent address, on the advantages to be derived from such exhibitions, and the mutual benefits to be realized by farmers and manufacturers in thus meeting in friendly competition. Speeches were also delivered by Mr. D. Stirton, M.P., Mr. John Mair, Warden of the County and Mr. R. Mitchell, Mayor of Guelph. During the Exhibition week the Guelph HERALD was issued daily.

In December the HERALD, which had been conducted since the death of Mr. Pirie, under the management of his widow, passed into the hands of Chadwick & Co., who, in their salutatory, announced their intention of issuing the paper daily, and of making such improvements as would render it in every respect equal to any daily paper published west of Toronto, a promise which they persistently endeavored to fulfill, with great success. The only feature in the paper, indeed, which did not undergo a change, was in its unswerving support of the principles of the Conservative party, and in the consistent advocacy which it had always given of measures having for their aim the advancement of the people's rights and general good, and at the same time condemning with all the energy of integrity and partiotism, everything inimical to the popular weal.

On Sunday, December 17th, the new edifice known as Chalmers' church was opened for public worship, the sermons being preached by Rev. John Thompson, of Sarnia, and Rev. Dr. Waters, of St. Marys.

On the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald ministry in December, and the advent to power of the Reform party under the leadership of Mr. Edward Blake, Mr. P. Gow, member for South Wellington, was appointed Provincial Secretary. At the election on January 4th, 1872, Mr. Gow was re-elected without opposition.

There was no contest for the Mayoralty in 1872, Mr. Richard Mitchell being re-elected by acclamation. Mr. James Massie was elected Reeve, and Messrs. G. Howard and G. A. Bruce, Deputy Reeves. The members of the Council were :—East Ward—Messrs. Wm. Allan, J. P. MacMillan and J. Stewart. West Ward—Messrs. R. W. Bell, J. McNeil and J. Crowe. South Ward—Messrs. D. Kennedy, M. Snider and W. Stevenson. North Ward—Messrs. Robert Mitchell, A. Robertson and John Hogg.

The members of the County Council for the year were :—Amaranth, Mr. W. B. Jelly. Arthur Village, Mr. A. Buschlen. Arthur Township, Mr. R. Stevenson, Mr. T. Flahiff. Elora, Mr. H. Hamilton. Erin, Mr. D. McMillan, Mr. E. Johnson. Eramosa, Mr. J. Rea, Mr. J. McKerlie. Fergus, Dr. G. T. Orton. Garafraxa East, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. T.

Hamilton. Garafraxa West, Mr. W. Gibson, Mr. S. Piper. Guelph Town, Mr. J. Massie, Mr. G. Howard, Mr. G. A. Bruce. Guelph Township, Mr. J. Laidlaw, Mr. E. Darby. Luther, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. P. Hanson. Maryborough, Mr. H. Maudsley, Mr. J. Ogden. Minto, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. J. Prain. Mount Forest, Mr. J. Robinson. Nichol, Mr. J. Mair, Mr. J. Broadfoot. Orangeville, Mr. M. McCarthy. Peel, Mr. W. S. Sutherland, Mr. J. McManus, Mr. J. McGowan. Pilkington, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. J. L. Brohmann. Puslinch, Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. W. Nicol.

During the year two vacancies occurred in the Town Council, one by the death of Mr. Stewart, in whose place Mr. D. Coffee was elected, and the other by the retirement of Mr. McNeil, who was succeeded by Mr. George Elliott.

In April a fire occurred in Messrs. Arms & Worswick's tool works on Suffolk street, by which the premises were entirely destroyed, and about forty men thrown out of employment. Mr. George A. Bruce's carriage factory, adjoining, was saved by the untiring energy of the firemen.

At the Spring Assizes, Levi Gillies, convicted of an attempt to commit rape, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and receive thirty lashes on entering prison, thirty more at the expiration of a year, and thirty more a fortnight before the expiration of his term. Theophilus Coates, convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and forty lashes. This was the first time the punishment of the lash was inflicted in this county. John Wilson, convicted of rape was sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of June. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

The corner stone of the new Baptist Church on Woolwich street, was laid on Monday, May 7th, by Rev. Dr. Davidson. Among the ministers present were Rev. Mr. Mackie, pastor of the church; Rev. Dr. Fyfe, Rev. Messrs. Montgomery, Beamsville; Gerrie, Elora; Griffith, St. George; Grant, Hillsburg, and Dr. Hurd, Brantford.

For some months an effort had been made to introduce the system of nine hours labor, and in May a mass meeting was held, about 2,000 persons being present, to consider the question, when a resolution was passed in favor of the movement, and in many instances it was afterwards adopted.

An application having been made to the Town Council to grant the use of the main portion of the Exhibition building to the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital for a picnic on June 24th, a majority of the Council decided to refuse it, and in a few days a monster mass meeting was held, at which the action of the Council was strongly condemned, and a resolution passed asking them to rescind their resolution, which was done at a special meeting called to consider the matter.

At the general election for the House of Commons, in August, 1872, Lt.-Col. Higinbotham was elected for the North Riding of Wellington, by a majority of 60 over Mr. G. A. Drew. In the Centre Riding Mr. James Ross was elected by a majority of 46 over Dr. Orton, and in the South Riding Mr. Stirton was re-elected by acclamation.

The Central Exhibition, held October 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, was a magnificent success, the entries being much more numerous, and the attendance much larger than in the previous year. It had been expected that Lord Dufferin would pay the town a visit during the week, but in that the people were disappointed. On the 3rd, however, Lt.-Governor Howland arrived in town, and was received in a most enthusiastic manner,

addresses being presented by the Mayor and Corporation, by the Warden of Wellington, and by the Directors of the Central Exhibition. In the afternoon a lunch was given in the Town Hall, when addresses were delivered by the Lieut.-Governor, the Mayor and others.

It being considered by many that the hospital accommodation in the town was insufficient, a number of prominent gentlemen took the matter in hand and a public meeting was called in November to consider the question. The chair was taken by Mr. James Massie, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Stirton, M. P., Revs. Messrs. Ball and Hogg, Drs. Herod, Keating, Clarke, Brock and McGuire, and Messrs. John Horsman, John Harris, J. M. Bond, C. Raymond, F. W. Stone, John Hogg, A. Lemon, and others, after which preliminary arrangements were made for collecting subscriptions, and for making enquiries as to suitable sites, cost of buildings, &c. The movement was vigorously pushed forward, the result being that the present handsome and commodious building was erected, and a General Hospital established, second to none in any town of the size of Guelph in the Province.

The municipal elections in January 1873, were unusually animated, so for as the wards were concerned. For the Mayoralty, Mr. Adam Robertson was returned with scarcely any opposition. For Reeve there were three candidates, Messrs. Massie, Goldie and Hatch, the first named being elected. For Deputy Reeves the candidates were Messrs. George Howard, F. J. Chadwick, D. Kennedy and J. P. Macmillan. Messrs. Howard and Chadwick were elected. For Councillors, in the North Ward there were six candidates, Messrs. John Hogg, Richard Mitchell and Robert Mitchell being elected. In the South Ward there were seven candidates, the successful ones being Messrs. T. A. Heffernan, D. Kennedy and T. Holliday. In the East Ward their were six candidates, and Messrs. J. Horsman, D. Coffee and Robt. Bell were elected. In the West Ward there were six candidates, those elected being Messrs. Geo. Elliott, J. C. McLagan and John Crowe. During the year Mr. Bell resigned his seat in the East Ward and Mr. C. Davidson defeated Mr. D. McCrae for the vacant position.

The legal business of the County having become too large for the County Judge to attend to, Mr. Austin Cooper Chadwick, barrister, was appointed to the position of Junior Judge, the appointment being announced in the *Gazette* of January 18th.

The members of the County Council for the year were:—W. B. Jelly, Robert Stevenson, Alexander Fraser, Hugh Hamilton, John Rea, Duncan McMillan, Henry Michie, William Gibson, Robert Henderson, James Laidlaw, James Massie, William Dawson, John Prain, Robert Kilgour, John Mair, Maitland McCarthy, Hugh Roberts, Wm. Leslie, James Golden, Thomas Flahiff, William Duffield, John Berry, John Mitchell, Thomas Hamilton, Geo. Darby, F. J. Chadwick, G. Howard, Peter Hanson, T. B. Patterson, John H. Broadfoot, Jacob L. Brohman, William Nicol. Mr. John Mair was elected Warden.

The new St. George's Church was opened for Divine worship on April 20th, by the Bishop of Toronto. Among the clergymen who took part in the service were, Revs. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, F. A. Bethune, Trinity College, Port Hope, and F. Alexander, Curate of the parish.

A by-law for raising $30,000 for the use of the Board of School Trustees, principally for the building of the new Central School, was submitted in September, and carried by a fair majority.

The Central Exhibition in 1873 was even more successful than that

in the previous year. The number of entries was 5550, and the amount of prize money was about $8500. The attendance was very large and the exhibit, especially in the stock departments, exceedingly fine.

A sad accident occurred to Col. Saunders on the morning of October 6th, resulting in his death a few days afterwards. He was driving into town in his own conveyance and while coming down Paisley street a runaway team, attached to a heavy vehicle, dashed into his buggy, smashing it to pieces, and throwing Col. Saunders violently to the ground, by which he sustained a severe shaking, and while in an unconscious state he was kicked on the head by one of the horses. Col. Saunders was 78 years of age, and had been Clerk of the Peace of the County since its foundation. He was also for some years Inspector of Inland Revenue, and occupied several other places of trust in the County under the Government.

The dispute which had been pending between the Government and Mr. F. W. Stone, relating to the purchase of Moreton Lodge, and the farm on which it stood, having been at last satisfactorily settled, Mr. Stone offered most of his fine cattle for sale in October. There is no doubt that this was the largest sale of stock ever held in this country, and for quality, perhaps no finer collection was ever offered on this continent. The Government shortly afterwards took possession of the property, and converted it into a Model Farm and School of Agriculture, selling the land at Mimico, which had been intended for a similar purpose.

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The municipal officers for 1874 were :—Mayor—Mr. J. Harris. Reeve—Mr. Geo. Howard. Deputy Reeves—Messrs. C. Raymond and Geo. Hood. Councillors—East Ward, Messrs. C. Davidson, D. Coffee and D. McCrae. West Ward—Messrs. Geo. Elliott, Jno. Crowe and Geo. Bruce. North Ward—Messrs. A. Robertson, E. Harvey and W. H. Mills. South Ward—Messrs. A. B. Petrie, T. Heffernan and J. W. Hall.

The members of the County Council for this year were : Amaranth—Wm. B. Jelly, Jas. Golden. Arthur Township—R. Stevenson, M. C. O'Donnell. Arthur Village—J. F. Hollinger. Elora—R. Dalby. Eramosa—J. Rea, W. Duffield. Erin—D. McMillan, W. Teeter. Fergus—M. Anderson. Garafraxa W.—W. Gibson, John Mitchell. Garafraxa E.—R. Henderson, Thos. Hamilton. Guelph Township—J. Laidlaw, G. A. Darby. Guelph Town—G. Howard, C. Raymond, G. Hood. Harriston—J. Meiklejohn. Luther—W. Dawson, P. Hanson. Maryborough—Jas. Robb. Minto—John Prain, M. G. Miller. Mount Forest—J. Robinson. Nichol—John Mair, J. H. Broadfoot. Orangeville—F. C. Stewart. Peel—Jas. Cross, J. McManus, J. McGowan. Pilkington—H. Roberts, Geo. Swan. Puslinch—W. Leslie, W. Nichol. Mr. James Laidlaw was elected Warden.

In the general election for the House of Commons, in January 1874, Mr. Stirton was re-elected for South Wellington, defeating Mr. Henry Hatch. In the Centre Riding Dr. Orton defeated Mr. R. McKim by 49 votes, and in the North Riding Lt.-Col. Higinbotham was elected over Mr. Geo. A. Drew by 6 votes.

When it became apparent that a contest was pending, Mr. McKim resigned his seat for North Wellington in the Ontario Legislature, to become a candidate for the Commons in Centre Wellington, and in the election which ensued for the Local House, Mr. John McGowan defeated Mr. E. J. O'Callaghan, the Reform candidate, by a majority of 82.

In April considerable excitement was caused in the town by the

escape from the gaol of Samuel McLean, a mail clerk on the G. W. R., committed for trial for stealing money letters. The circumstances were of so suspicious a nature that an investigation was held by the Government Inspector, which clearly showed that some friends had for some time been hoping for his escape, but nothing definite could be proved with regard to any outside complicity. At the ensuing Assizes, however, Hillen, the turnkey, was tried for aiding in the escape, but was found "not guilty."

At the same Assizes, John Dunn, *alias* Sullivan, was charged with having committed a most heinous crime, by assaulting a little girl, about six years of age, and the case being fully proved, he was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. During the month of April the town was shocked by the intelligence of two cases of suicide, one being that of Richard Howitt, who shot himself with his own gun, near his father's house, and the other that of Maurice Armour, who shot himself near the Exhibition grounds.

In July the foundation stone of the new Methodist Church on Dublin street was laid by Mr. James Hough. Among the ministers present were Revs. J. B. Howard and J. E. Lanceley, pastors of the church; W. H. Poole, Toronto, and T. Wardrope, Guelph. The trustees were Messrs. Jno. B. Kelly, W.T. Chipchase, W. B. Clarke, J. H. Osborne, M. A. Keables, J. A. Davidson, R. S. King, John Jackson, jr., Hugh Hurley, G. O. Maddock, John McConnell, Alfred Smith, Wm. Wheatley, J. H. Bishop and W. H. Husband.

In August the town was shocked by a lamentable tragedy. For some time a girl named Eliza Hazel had been leading a life of crime, and to retain her she had been placed in the gaol, but on her release she returned to her former companions. Her father happening to meet a young man and woman named Daniel Hurley and Mary Carver, and thinking them to be his daughter and a young man with whom she was intimate, fired at them, wounding Hurley in the head and Miss Carver in the cheek and neck. Hazel was tried at the Assizes, found guilty of shooting with intent to do grevious bodily harm, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

In the course of his tour of the Province, His Excellency, the Governor General, visited Guelph in August, when loyal addresses were presented by Mayor Harris and by Mr. J. B. Armstrong, on behalf of the Directors of the Central Exhibition.

In November the petition against the return of Dr. Orton for Centre Wellington was tried in Guelph, and resulted in the seat being declared vacant in consequence of corrupt practices by supporters, but the petitioners failed to prove that Dr. Orton had any personal knowledge of such practices, and they therefore failed in their attempt to disqualify him. At the election which took place in January, 1875, Dr. Orton was again returned, defeating Mr. James Ross by 126 votes. The election of a member of the Local House for West Wellington also took place in January, Mr. J. McGowan being returned by a majority of 98 over Mr. McKim.

The members of the Town Council for 1875 were: Mayor, Mr. R. Melvin; Reeve, Mr. Geo. Howard; Deputy Reeves. Messrs. Chas. Raymond and D. McCrae. Councillors, East Ward, Messrs. Thos. Sayers, C. Davidson and D. Coffee. North Ward, Messrs W. H. Mills, C. Chase and A. Robertson. South Ward, Messrs. A. B. Petrie, T. A. Heffernan

and J. P. MacMillan. West Ward, Messrs. John Crowe, George Bruce and George Murton, Sr.

The County Council consisted of the following members : Amaranth, W. B. Jelly, James Golden. Arthur Township, Arthur Stevenson, M. C. O'Donnell. Arthur Village, J. F. Hollinger. Clifford, A. S. Allan. Drayton, W. E. Wortley. Elora, R. Dalby. Eramosa, John Rea, M. Cummings. Erin, D. McMillan, W. Teeter. Fergus, M. Anderson. Garafraxa West, W. Gibson, John Mitchell. Garafraxa East, R. Henderson, Thos. Hamilton. Guelph Township, Jas. Laidlaw, Geo. Darby. Guelph Town, Geo. Howard, C. Raymond, D. McCrae. Harriston, A. Meiklejohn. Luther, W. Dawson. Maryboro', Jas. Robb, John Ogden. Minto, John Prain, M. G. Millar. Mount Forest, J. Robinson. Nicol, John Mair, J. H. Broadfoot. Orangeville, F. C. Stewart. Peel, James Cross, W. Harcourt. Pilkington, Hugh Roberts, Geo. Swan. Puslisch, W. Leslie, W. Nicol. Palmerston, W. Thomson. Mr. Jas. Laidlaw was re-elected Warden.

Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham having been unseated on account of bribery by agents, another election took place in March, when he was re-elected, defeating Mr. G. A. Drew by three votes only.

On the night of Saturday, April 10th, a large fire occurred at the sewing machine factory of Mr. C. Raymond, the loss being about $20,000, and the insurance $16,000. Mr. Raymond at once commenced to rebuild, and in a few months the present factory, one of the finest in the Dominion, was erected.

The assessment returns for the town, completed in April, showed the following figures : Population, 8,578 ; real property, $1,920,360; personal property and taxable income, $384,400. Total, $2,304,760.

In June the trial of the petition for the unseating of Mr. John McGowan, M. P. P. for West Wellington took place, and resulted in Mr. McGowan being unseated, on account of a case of treating by an agent, but Mr. McGowan was altogether exonerated from the personal charges of corrupt practices preferred.

In August a charge of attempted murder was preferred against a young man named Wm. Marks. The accused, with Richard Yates and some others, had been out shooting, and on their way home had indulged rather freely in drink, and a dispute arose, some time after which, quite unexpectedly by any of the others, Marks fired his gun, shooting Yates. From the evidence given at the trial there was some doubt as to the shooting being intentional, and the sentence therefore was light—nine months imprisonment. During the same month Henry White, a colored man murdered his wife in Peel, by striking her on the head with a large piece of wood, and then throwing her into a well. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the execution took place Dec. 23rd.

The election to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. McGowan, for West Wellington took place in September. The candidates were Mr. John McGowan, nominated by Mr. Thos. Swan, of Mount Forest, and seconded by Mr. Thos. McManus, of Peel ; and Mr. Thos. Garbutt, proposed by Mr. R. Stevenson, of Arthur, and seconded by Mr. T. Harcourt, of Peel. The result was that Mr. McGowan was re-elected by a vote of 1,238, against 1,210 for Mr. Garbutt.

In October, His Honor Lt.-Governor Macdonald visited Guelph, when addresses were presented to him by the Mayor, the Warden and Mr. J. P. MacMillan, on behalf of Sister Alphonsus, of St. Joseph's Hospital. During the day His Honor visited the Model Farm, St. Joseph's

Hospital, the factory of Messrs. W. & R. Bell, the Osborn Sewing Machine factory, and several other places of interest, after which a lunch was given at the Royal Hotel, at which most of the principal residents of Guelph were present.

During the same month the new Baptist church, of which Rev. Dr. Davidson is pastor, was opened, the sermons being preached by Rev. Dr. Fyfe and Rev. Wm. Stewart, of Hamilton. The Baptist missionary convention was held in the church at the same time.

On Wednesday, November 17th, Rev. Alexander Dixon, B.A., Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Diocese of Niagara, was inducted into the Rectory of St. George's Church, by Venerable Archdeacon McMurray, assisted by Rev. Rural Dean Thompson, of Elora.

The new Town Hall was formally opened December 10th, by a concert, ball and supper, given by the St. Andrew's Society. The concert was, perhaps, the most largely attended ever given in Guelph, the well known Kennedy family supplying the entertainment. The ball and supper were equally successful, and reflected great credit on the society.

The material progress of Guelph during the year was greater than in any previous year, the total value of the buildings erected, according to the list published in the HERALD, being little short of a quarter of a million dollars. This list included the new Town Hall and the new Central School, each of which stands unrivalled, for their respective uses, in the Province.

The members of the Town Council for 1876 were :—Mayor—Mr. R. Melvin. Reeve—Mr. Geo. Howard. 1st Deputy—Mr. D. McCrae. 2nd Deputy—Mr. D. Kennedy. 3rd Deputy— Mr. Geo. Hood. Councillors :—East Ward—Messrs. T. Sayers, J. B. Armstrong and D. Kribs. North Ward—Messrs. W. H. Mills, C. Chase and Dr. Herod. South Ward—Messrs. A. B. Petrie, Geo. Sleeman and J. P. MacMillan. West Ward—Messrs. W. Hart, Geo. Bruce and J. C. McLagan.

The County Council was composed of the following members :—Amaranth—John Gillespie, Joseph Banks. Arthur T'p.—R. Stevenson, M. C. O'Donnell. Arthur Vil.—Alex. Fraser. Clifford—Jas. Brown. Drayton—Henry Deebel. Elora—Robt. Dalby. Eramosa—Jno. Rea, M. Cummins. Erin—D. McMillan, J. W. Burt. Fergus—M. Anderson. Garafraxa W.—W. Gibson, J. J. Dobbin. Garafraxa E.—W. H. Hunter, T. Hamilton. Guelph T'p.—Geo. Darby, M. Sweetnam. Guelph Town—Geo. Howard, D. Kennedy, Geo. Hood. Harriston—J. Meiklejohn. Luther—Wm. Dawson, Jas. McLuhan. Maryboro—Jas. Robb, Jno. Ogden. Minto—John Prain, M. G. Millar. Mount Forest—R. Kilgour. Nicol—Jno. Mair, J. H. Broadfoot. Orangeville—F. C. Stewart, Jas. Allen. Peel—Jas. Cross, F. McManus, Thos. Whale. Palmerston—Jas. McEwing. Pilkington—Hugh Roberts. Puslinch—Wm. Leslie, Wm. Nicol. Mr. John Rea was elected Warden.

The Government having decided to erect new buildings in Guelph for the Post Office, Inland Revenue Department, &c., considerable discussion ensued in the town in the month of March as to the best site to be selected, some recommending that the buildings should be placed on a portion of the Market Square, others that they should be erected at the corner of Woolwich and Wyndham Streets, while the majority favored the site of the old Wellington Hotel, on St. George's Square. This was finally recommended to the Government, and to cover the additional cost, a subscription having been taken up, it was ultimately decided upon, and the work was soon afterwards commenced. The amount voted by

the Government for the entire cost of the buildings, including the purchase of the site, was $25,000, but the total cost will probably exceed $30,000.

During the summer the erection of the new Masonic block, and the new Wellington Hotel was commenced, the result being that Guelph now possesses one of the finest blocks of stone buildings in the Dominion. The Masonic Hall is a magnificent structure, of which the Order generally may be justly proud, while the hotel is superior in all its arrangements to most of the hotels in the large cities in Ontario.

The assessment rolls for this year showed the following figures :— Population—9017. Real property——$2,103,160. Personal property and taxable income $355,448. Non-resident land $39,890. Total—$2,498,-498.

In view of the fact that the next year would be fiftieth anniversary of the Town of Guelph and that St. George's Day was the day on which the first tree was cut here, a movement was set on foot for the reorganization of the Guelph St. George's Society, which had some few years since been allowed to drop out of existence. A meeting was accordingly held on Monday, April 24th, for this purpose, among those present being, Messrs. John Harvey, W. S. G. Knowles, Geo. Murton, T. Ellis, H. H. Swinford, Geo. Hirst, R. Parker, C. Chase, Geo. Robins, J. W. Smart, and C. Acton Burrows. After some discussion it was decided that the Society should be revived, and at a meeting held May 2nd, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. S. G. Knowles; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Geo. Murton; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John Harvey; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Sunley; Secretary, Mr. Wm. P. Rogers ; Chaplain, Rev. Canon Dixon ; Physician, Dr. G. S. Herod ; Committee, Messrs. H. J. Saunders, C. Chase, Geo. Robins, S. Myers, J. W. Smart, R. Parker, Thos. Ellis, E. Harrison, Geo. Tolton and W. Newport.

By the death of Col. Wm. Kingsmill, which occurred May 6th, the postmastership of Guelph became vacant, and in a few days Mr. David Stirton, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons for the purpose, was appointed to the position. The contest for the vacant seat was a very spirited one, the candidates being Mr. D. Guthrie, Reformer, and Mr. James Goldie, Protectionist. Mr. Duncan McMillan, of Erin, was first chosen as the Protectionist candidate, but he soon afterwards withdrew, and at the last moment Mr. Jas. Goldie was induced to run. The result was that Mr. Guthrie was elected by a vote of 1366 to 1228, though there can be no doubt that had Mr. Goldie been in the field sooner he would have been elected by a handsome majority.

The ceremony of planting the cross and turning the first sod of the foundation of the new Roman Catholic Church, took place July 10th, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton, officiating, accompanied by about twenty-five priests of the diocese. Rev. Father Dowling delivered an eloquent and impressive address, exhorting those present to do all in their power for the completion of the work commenced under such favorable circumstances.

The Mayor having declared August 9th, a civic holiday, and this being the day appointed for a monster Conservative picnic, at Kinnettles, a great many of the citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to go to Fergus to hear an address from Sir John A. Macdonald. On his way to Fergus the Right Hon. gentleman visited Guelph, when an address was presented to him by the Liberal Conservative Association of the town, to which he made a suitable reply in the Town Hall.

On August 19th another of the few remaining early settlers was removed by the death of Sheriff Grange. Mr. Grange came to Guelph in the year 1834, and after having been in active business for some years, was, in 1840, appointed sheriff, which office he filled till the time of his death. In 1852 he became heir to a large fortune, bequeathed to him by a relative in Ireland, and he afterwards entered largely into real estate transactions, in Guelph, Toronto, Berlin and Stratford. Since his arrival in the town he had always taken a deep interest in all public matters, and no man, perhaps, did more to advance the interests of the town and county than he did. The funeral was one of the most numerously attended ever witnessed in Guelph, gentlemen from all parts of the Province being present on the occasion.

In September, Mr. Peter Gow, M.P.P., resigned his seat for South Wellington, in the Ontario Legislature, and accepted the Shrievalty of Wellington, vacant by the death of Sheriff Grange. At the election which followed, Mr. James Massie was elected by acclamation.

By the list published in the HERALD in November, it appears that the total value of the buildings erected in the Town in 1876, was $288,000, a rate of progress not equalled by any town in the Dominion, in proportion to its size.

The contest for the Mayoralty in 1877 was very keen. The candidates were Mr. F. J. Chadwick and Mr. Geo. Howard, and from the fact that the friends of Mr. Howard had been able to place him in the position of Reeve at the previous election, and that they were thoroughly organized and determined to carry their man, they felt sure of victory. The event, however, was a complete disappointment for them, Mr. Chadwick being returned by a majority of 219, the largest ever given to a Mayor in this town. Mr. Geo. Hood was elected Reeve, and Messrs. W. Hart, Geo. Sleeman and J. P. MacMillan, Deputy Reeves. The members of the Council are:—East Ward—Messrs. D. Coffee, Joseph Heffernan and A. Dunbar. South Ward—Messrs. F. Gauhan, J. Lamprey and J. T. Cunningham. West Ward—Messrs. George Elliott, J. C. McLagan and T. Gowdy. North Ward—Messrs. F. Biscoe, W. Hearn and W. H. Mills.

The County Council consist of the following gentlemen: Guelph Town, George Hood, Wm. Hart, George Sleeman, J. P. MacMillan. Guelph Township, G. A. Darby, M. Sweetnam. Elora, H. Hamilton. Orangeville, John Foley, James Allan, Mount Forest, J. McMullen. Fergus, M. Anderson. Arthur Village, Alexander Frazer. Clifford, G. Macdonald. Harrison, A. Meiklejohn. Palmerston, W. Thomson. Erin, J. W. Burt, Chas. McMillan. Eramosa, John Rea, Geo. Duffield. Minto, J. T. Prain, M. Bateman. Peel, J. Molloy, J. Harcourt, T. Whale. West Garafraxa, W. Gibson, J. J. Dobbin. East Garafraxa, W. H. Hunter, A. Baker. Puslinch, W. Leslie, Wm. Nicol. Arthur Township, R. Stevenson. Drayton, J. Landerkin. Luther, James McLuhan, W. Luxton. Maryboro', H. Maudsley, Wm. Long. Amaranth, J. Gillespie, J. Banks. Pilkington, Hugh Roberts. Nicol, John Mair. J. Broadfoot. Mr. John Rea was re-elected Warden.

On January 26th, most of the members of the Legislature of Ontario visited Guelph, for the purpose of seeing the town and inspecting the Model Farm. On their arrival Mr. Speaker Wells was presented with addresses by His Worship Mayor Chadwick, Mr. John Rea, Warden of the County, the Board of School Trustees, &c., after which the visitors drove to the Model Farm and round the town. A fitting enter-

tainment was provided for them in the Town Hall, where speeches were delivered by the Speaker, some of the leading members of the House, the Mayor, the Warden and some of the prominent citizens of the town and county.

The members of the Presbyterian Churches, and the citizens generally, were, on March 3rd, called upon to mourn the removal, by death, of Rev. Dr. Hogg, pastor of St. Andrew's Church. For eighteen years the rev. gentleman had been identified with the religious and educational interests of the town, and had, by his undeviating devotion to the welfare of the church and the town generally, won for himself the warmest regards of every person with whom he had been brought in contact. His funeral was largely attended, many persons being present from Hamilton, Galt and other places where he had been well known and highly esteemed.

The 23rd of April of this year being the 50th anniversary of the cutting of the first tree on the site of the town, steps were taken by the St. George's Society to secure a fitting celebration of the day. At a meeting of the Society on January 25th, a committee was appointed, with Mr. C. Acton Burrows as chairman, to make the necessary arrangements. The society will hold a dinner in the Town Hall on the evening of the day, which will no doubt be largely attended. In the inaugural address delivered by His Worship Mayor Chadwick, on taking his seat in the civic chair, he recommended that the anniversary be celebrated in a manner befitting its importance, and that a special committee be appointed to carry out the arrangements. This proposition being favorably entertained by the Council, a special committe was appointed, with Mr. George Elliott as chairman. At a special meeting of the Council on April 12th, a grant was made towards the expenses of the celebration and as the St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's and the Caledonian Society have promised to co-operate with the Council, there is no doubt such arrangements will be made for the due celebration of the day, that it will be long remembered, and when, perchance, some person may write "The Annals of the Town of Guelph," not in the year of jubilee, but in the centennial year, the occasion may be referred to as one of the most pleasing in the entire history.

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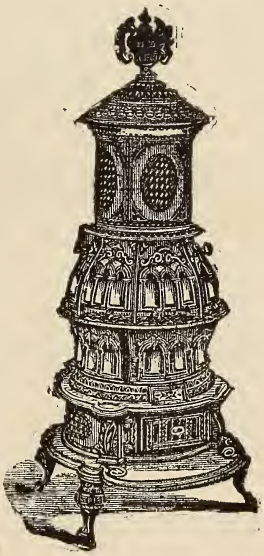
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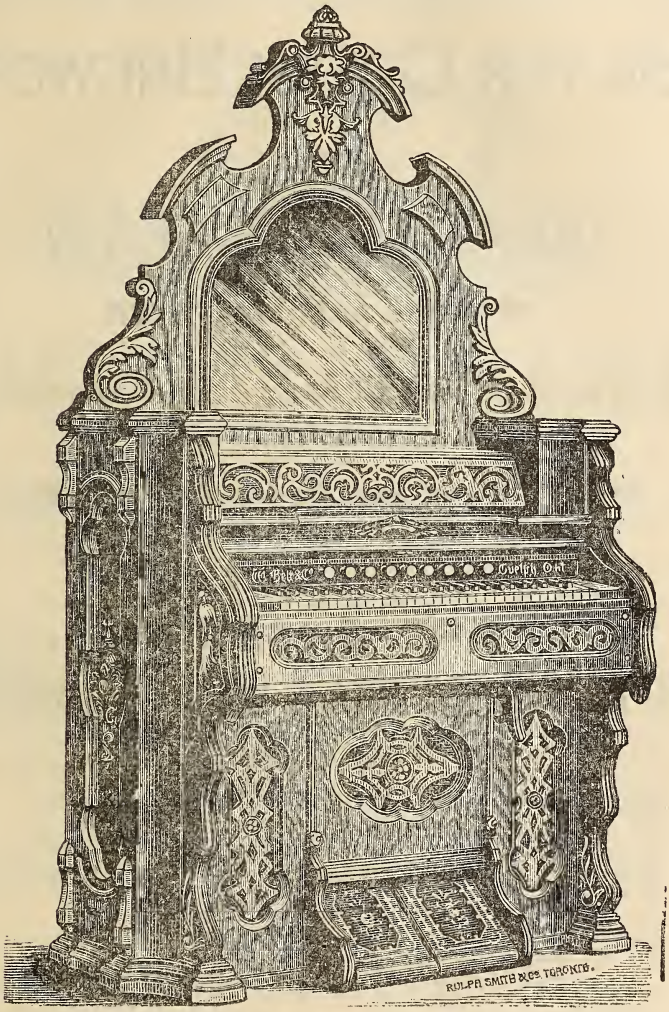
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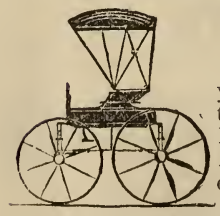
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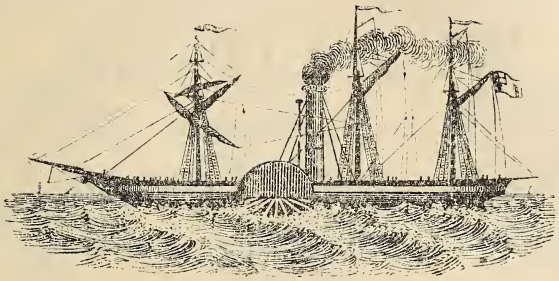


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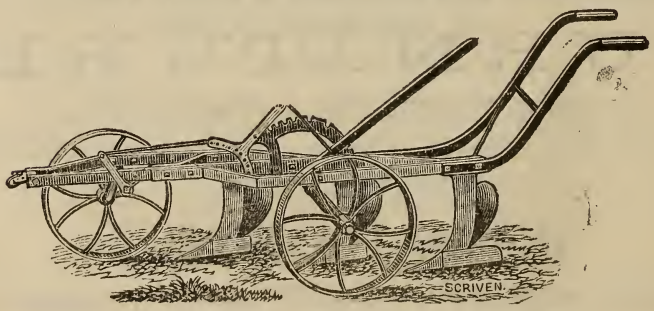
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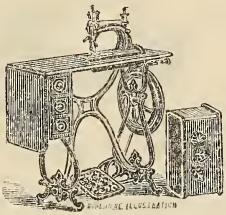
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